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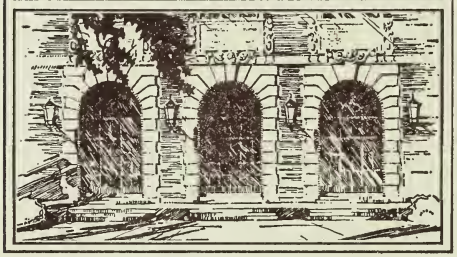

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THE

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WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, BY BVT. LIEUT. COL. ROBERT N. SCOTT, THIRD U. S. ARTILLERY,

AND

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PART II.—REPORTS, ETC.

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CHAPTER XXIII.

THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN, VIRGINIA.

March 17–September 2, 1862.

PART II.

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JUNE 25–JULY 1, 1862.—Seven-days' Battles.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.*

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Skirmish near Hanover Court-House.
Skirmish at Meadow Bridge, near Mechanicsville.
Battle of Mechanicsville, Beaver Dam Creek, or Ellison's Mill.
Engagement at Point of Rocks, Appomattox River.
26–27, 1862.—Skirmishes at Hundley's Corner.
26–July 2, 1862.—General Stoneman's operations, including destruction of stores at White House Landing.
27, 1862.—Battle of Gaines' Mill, Cold Harbor, or the Chickahominy.
Action at Garnett's Farm.
Skirmish at Fair Oaks.
28, 1862.—Action at Garnett's and Golding's Farms.
Skirmish at Dispatch Station, on Richmond and York River R. R.
29, 1862.—Engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, near Fair Oaks Statiou
Skirmish on the James River Road, near Willis' Church.
Skirmish on the Williamsburg Road, near Fair Oaks Station.
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Skirmish at Jordon's Ford.
30, 1862.—Engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge.
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Engagement at Turkey Bridge, or Malvern Cliff.
Skirmish near New Kent Court-House.
Skirmish at Jones' Bridge.
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No. 157.—Lieut. John G. Simpson, Battery A, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill.

No. 158.—Capt. James H. Cooper, Battery B, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

No. 159.—Lieut. Frank P. Amsden, Battery G, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

No. 160.—Col. George S. Hays, Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves, First Brigade, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

No. 161.—Maj. Roy Stone, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Reserves (First Pennsylvania Rifles), of operations June 26–July 1.

No. 162.—Col. Horatio G. Sickel, Third Pennsylvania Reserves, Second Brigade, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

No. 163.—Col. Albert L. Magilton, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

No. 164.—Col. C. Feger Jackson, Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, Third Brigade, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

No. 165.—Col. James T. Kirk, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

No. 166.—Col. John H. Taggart, Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

No. 167.—Brig. Gen. William B. Franklin, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Corps, of operations June 27–July 2, including the actions at Garnett's and Golding's Farms, engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 168.—Brig. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations June 27–July 3.

No. 169.—Capt. William Hexamer, Battery A, New Jersey Light Artillery, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

No. 170.—Brig. Gen. George W. Taylor, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

No. 171.—Col. Alfred T. A. Torbert, First New Jersey Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

No. 172.—Lieut. Col. Samuel L. Buck, Second New Jersey Infantry, of action at Garnett's Farm and the battle of Gaines' Mill.

No. 173.—Capt. Edwin Bishop, Second New Jersey Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

No. 174.—Col. Henry W. Brown, Third New Jersey Infantry, of operations June 27–July 7.

No. 175.—Col. James H. Simpson, Fourth New Jersey Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

No. 176.—Col. Joseph J. Bartlett, Twenty-seventh New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

No. 177.—Lieut. Col. Jacob G. Frick, Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Fifth Maine Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

No. 178.—Maj. Joel J. Seaver, Sixteenth New York Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

No. 179.—Lieut. Col. Alexander D. Adams, Twenty-seventh New York Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

No. 180.—Col. Henry L. Cake, Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

No. 181.—Brig. Gen. John Newton, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

No. 182.—Maj. John C. Meginnis, Eighteenth New York Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

No. 183.—Col. Roderick Matheson, Thirty-second New York Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

No. 184.—Lieut. Col. Gustavus W. Town, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

No. 185.—Brig. Gen. William F. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of actions at Garnett's and Golding's Farms, battle of Savage Station, and engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge.

No. 186.—Capt. Romeyn B. Ayres, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Chief of Artillery, of operations June 28–July 1.

No. 187.—Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of actions at Garnett's and Golding's Farms, battle of Savage Station, and engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge.

No. 188.—Col. Hiram Burnham, Sixth Maine Infantry, of action at Garnett's Farm.

No. 189.—Col. Francis L. Vinton, Forty-third New York Infantry, of action at Garnett's Farm.

No. 190.—Maj. Thomas M. Hulings, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of action at Garnett's Farm.

No. 191.—Capt. James D. Campbell, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of action at Garnett's and Golding's Farms.

No. 192.—Capt. John B. Miles, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of action at Garnett's and Golding's Farms.

No. 193.—Col. Amasa Cobb, Fifth Wisconsin Infantry, of action at Garnett's Farm.

No. 194.—Brig. Gen. William T. H. Brooks, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of actions at Garnett's and Golding's Farms, battle of Savage Station, and engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge.

No. 195.—Col. Edwin H. Stoughton, Fourth Vermont Infantry, of action at Garnett's Farm.

No. 196.—Lieut. Col. Lewis A. Grant, Fifth Vermont Infantry, of the battle of Savage Station.

No. 197.—Col. Nathan Lord, jr., Sixth Vermont Infantry, of the action at Garnett's Farm.

No. 198.—Brig. Gen. John W. Davidson, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of the action at Garnett's and Golding's Farms, battle of Savage Station, and engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge.

No. 199.—Brig. Gen. Silas Casey, U. S. Army, of operations at Tunstall's Station and White House, June 28.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

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No. 207.—Brig. Gen. James E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade, of operations June 26–July 10.

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No. 209.—Col. Lawrence S. Baker, First North Carolina Cavalry, of operations June 28–July 27.

No. 210.—Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, First Virginia Cavalry, of operations in front of Richmond during the Seven-days' Battles.

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No. 234.—Lieut. Col. Lawson Botts, Second Virginia Infantry, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

No 235.—Col. Charles A. Ronald, Fourth Virginia Infantry, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

No. 236.—Col. William S. H. Baylor, Fifth Virginia Infantry, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

No. 237.—Capt. G. C. Smith, Twenty-seventh Virginia Infantry, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

No. 238.—Col. John F. Neff, Thirty-third Virginia Infantry, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

No. 239.—Lieut. Col. R. H. Cunningham, Twenty-first Virginia Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division (Jackson's), of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

No. 240.—Capt. William P. Moseley, Twenty-first Virginia Infantry, of operations June 27–July 10.

No. 241.—Maj. Henry Lane, Forty-second Virginia Infantry, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

No. 242.—Capt. John M. Vermillion, Forty-eighth Virginia Infantry, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

No. 243.—Capt. B. W. Leigh, First Virginia Battalion, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

No. 244.—Col. E. T. H. Warren, Tenth Virginia Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, Second Division (Jackson's), of operations June 26–July 1.

No. 245.—Capt. George W. Wooding, Danville (Va.) Artillery, of engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge and battle of Malvern Hill.

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No. 247.—Col. Marcellus Douglass, Thirteenth Georgia Infantry, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

No. 248.—Maj. E. S. Griffin, Twenty-sixth Georgia Infantry, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

No. 249.—Maj. J. H. Lowe, Thirty-first Georgia Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

No. 250.—Capt. William H. Battey, Thirty-eighth Georgia Infantry, of the battles of Gaines's Mill and Malvern Hill.

No. 251.—Maj. Thomas J. Berry, Sixtieth Georgia Infantry (Fourth Georgia Battalion), of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

No. 252.—Maj. Gen. Richard S. Ewell, C. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of skirmishes at Hundley's Corner, battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill, and skirmish at Westover.

No. 253.—Col. James A. Walker, Thirteenth Virginia Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

No. 254.—Brig. Gen. Jubal A. Early, C. S. Army, commanding Fourth Brigade, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 255.—Brig. Gen. Isaac R. Trimble, C. S. Army, commanding Seventh Brigade, of operations June 26–July 4, including battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill and skirmish at Westover.

No. 256.—Col. Leroy A. Stafford, Ninth Louisiana Infantry, commanding Eighth Brigade, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

No. 257.—Col. Bradley T. Johnson, First Maryland Infantry (Confederate), commanding Maryland Line, of skirmishes at Hundley's Corner, battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill, and skirmish at Westover.

No. 258.—Maj. Gen. Daniel H. Hill, C. S. Army, of engagement at King's School-House, battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill, engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 259.—Brig. Gen. R. E. Rodes, C. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

No. 260.—Col. John B. Gordon, Sixth Alabama Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 261.—Maj. Robert M. Sands, Third Alabama Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

No. 262.—Col. John B. Gordon, Sixth Alabama Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

No. 263.—Col. B. B. Gayle, Twelfth Alabama Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

No. 264.—Brig. Gen. Samuel Garland, jr., C. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of the engagement at King's School-House, or Oak Grove, and battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Malvern Hill.

No. 265.—Col. Daniel H. Christie, Twenty-third North Carolina Infantry, of operations May 30–June 30.

No. 266.—Brig. Gen. Roswell S. Ripley, C. S. Army, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Malvern Hill.

No. 267.—Maj. H. P. Jones, commanding Artillery Battalion, of the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill and engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge.

No. 268.—Capt. A. Burnet Rhett, South Carolina Battery, of the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill and engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge.

No. 269.—Lieut. Col. John B. Estes, Forty-fourth Georgia Infantry, of the battles of Ellison's Mill, or Mechanicsville, and Malvern Hill.

No. 270.—Lieut. Col. William L. De Rosset, Third North Carolina Infantry, of the battles of Ellison's Mill, or Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Malvern Hill.

No. 271.—Maj. Gen. J. Bankhead Magruder, C. S. Army, commanding Magruder's, McLaws', and D. R. Jones' divisions, including the actions at Garnett's and Golding's Farms, engagement at Peach Orchard, and battles of Savage Station, Glendale, and Malvern Hill, with resulting correspondence.

No. 272.—Brig. Gen. David R. Jones, C. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations June 27–July 1, including the battle of Gaines' Mill, actions at Garnett's and Golding's Farms, engagement at Fair Oaks Station (Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm), and battles of Savage Station and Malvern Hill.

No. 273.—Maj. John J. Garnett, Chief of Artillery, of the actions at Garnett's and Golding's Farms, engagement at Fair Oaks Station (Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm), and battles of Savage Station and Malvern Hill.

No. 274.—Brig. Gen. Robert Toombs, C. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of the action at Garnett's Farm and battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 275.—Lieut. Col. William R. Holmes, Second Georgia Infantry, of the action at Garnett's Farm and battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 276.—Col. William T. Millican, Fifteenth Georgia Infantry, of the actions at Garnett's and Golding's Farms and battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 277.—Col. Henry L. Benning, Seventeenth Georgia Infantry, of the action at Garnett's Farm and battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 278.—Col. J. B. Cumming, Twentieth Georgia Infantry, of the actions at Garnett's and Golding's Farms and battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 279.—Col. George T. Anderson, Eleventh Georgia Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of the actions at Garnett's and Golding's Farms, engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, and battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 280.—Col. William J. Magill, First Georgia Regulars, of the engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, and battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 281.—Capt. George H. Carmical, Seventh Georgia Infantry, of the actions at Garnett's and Golding's Farms, engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, and battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 282.—Capt. George O. Dawson, Eighth Georgia Infantry, of the actions at Garnett's and Golding's Farms and battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 283.—Maj. William M. Jones, Ninth Georgia Infantry, of operations June 27–July 12.

No. 284.—Lieut. Col. William Luffman, Eleventh Georgia Infantry, of operations June 26–July 1, including battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 285.—Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaws, C. S. Army, commanding division, of engagement at Peach Orchard and battles of Savage Station and Malvern Hill.

No. 286.—Brig. Gen. Paul J. Semmes, C. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of engagement at Peach Orchard and battles of Savage Station and Crew's Farm, or Malvern Hill.

No. 287.—Brig. Gen. J. B. Kershaw, C. S. Army, commanding Fourth Brigade, of engagement at Peach Orchard and battles of Savage Station and Malvern Hill.

No. 288.—Capt. Del. Kemper, Alexandria (Va.) Artillery, of engagement at Peach Orchard and battles of Savage Station and Malvern Hill.

No. 289.—Maj. F. Gaillard, Second South Carolina Infantry, of engagement at Peach Orchard and battles of Savage Station and Malvern Hill.

No. 290.—Col. James D. Nance, Third South Carolina Infantry, of engagement at Peach Orchard and battles of Savage Station and Malvern Hill, and capture of arms at Shirley, Va., July 4.

No. 291.—Col. D. Wyatt Aiken, Seventh South Carolina Infantry, of operations June 25–July 1, including the engagement at Peach Orchard and battles of Savage Station and Malvern Hill.

No. 292.—Col. John W. Henagan, Eighth South Carolina Infantry, of operations June 25–July 2, including engagement at Peach Orchard and battles of Savage Station and Malvern Hill.

No. 293.—Col. Stephen D. Lee, Chief of Artillery, Magruder's division, of operations June 25–July 1, including action at Garnett's Farm, engagement at Peach Orchard, and battles of Savage Station and Crew's Farm, or Malvern Hill.

No. 294.—Brig. Gen. Howell Cobb, C. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, Magruder's division, of the battles of Savage Station and Malvern Hill.

No. 295.—Col. William Barksdale, Thirteenth Mississippi Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, Magruder's division, of the battles of Savage Station and Malvern Hill.

No. 296.—Maj. Kennon McElroy, Thirteenth Mississippi Infantry, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 297.—Lieut. Col. John C. Fiser, Seventeenth Mississippi Infantry, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 298.—Lieut. Col. William H. Luse, Eighteenth Mississippi Infantry, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 299.—Capt. William C. F. Brooks, Twenty-first Mississippi Infantry, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 300.—Maj. Gen. James Longstreet, C. S. Army, commanding division, of operations June 26–July 2, including the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale), and Malvern Hill.

No. 301.—Col. J. B. Walton, Chief of Artillery, of guns taken, &c.

No. 302.—Brig. Gen. James L. Kemper, C. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of the battle of Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale).

No. 303.—Col. John B. Strange, Nineteenth Virginia Infantry, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale).

No. 304.—Brig. Gen. Cadmus M. Wilcox, C. S. Army, commanding Fourth Brigade, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale).

No. 305.—Brig. Gen. Roger A. Pryor, C. S. Army, commanding Fifth Brigade, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale).

No. 306.—Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Featherston, C. S. Army, commanding Sixth Brigade, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale).

No. 307.—Maj. Gen. Benjamin Huger, C. S. Army, commanding division, of operations June 25–July 1, including the engagement at King's School-House, or Oak Grove, action at Brackett's, and battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 308.—Brig. Gen. Robert Ransom, jr., C. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, Department of North Carolina, temporarily attached to Huger's division, of the engagement at King's School-House, or Oak Grove, and battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 309.—Capt. Joseph Graham, Company C, Tenth North Carolina Troops, commanding Brem's Battery, of the engagement at Malvern Cliff.

No. 310.—Brig. Gen. William Mahone, C. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations June 1–July 1, including the engagement at Oak Grove, skirmish at Jordon's Ford, action at Brackett's, and battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 311.—Capt. Carey F. Grimes, commanding battery, of the engagement at French's Field, or King's School-House (Oak Grove), and battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 312.—Col. William Smith, Forty-ninth Virginia Infantry, of the engagement at King's School-House, or Oak Grove.

No. 313.—Brig. Gen. Ambrose R. Wright, C. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations June 25–July 1, including the engagement at King's School-House, or Oak Grove, and battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 314.—Capt. Frank Huger, Company D, Virginia Light Artillery, of the engagement at King's School-House, or Oak Grove.

No. 315.—Brig. Gen. Lewis A. Armistead, C. S. Army, commanding Fourth Brigade, of operations June 25–July 1, including the engagement at King's School-House, or Oak Grove, and battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 316.—Lieut. Col. James S. Gilliam, Ninth Virginia Infantry, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 317.—Col. James Gregory Hodges, Fourteenth Virginia Infantry, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 318.—Col. E. C. Edmonds, Thirty-eighth Virginia Infantry, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 319.—Maj. Joseph R. Cabell, Thirty-eighth Virginia Infantry, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 320.—Col. H. B. Tomlin, Fifty-third Virginia Infantry, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 321.—Maj. George M. Waddill, Fifty-third Virginia Infantry, of the engagement at King's School-House, or Oak Grove.

No. 322.—Capt. R. W. Martin, Fifty-third Virginia Infantry, of skirmish at Fair Oaks.

No. 323.—Capt. John Grammer, jr., Fifty-third Virginia Infantry, of non-commissioned officers and privates who distinguished themselves in the battles around Richmond, May 31–July 1.

No. 324.—Lieut. Col. Waddy T. James, Fifty-seventh Virginia Infantry, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 325.—Capt. William E. Alley, Fifth Virginia Battalion, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

No. 326.—Maj. Gen. Ambrose P. Hill, C. S. Army, commanding Light Division, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale), and Malvern Hill.

No. 327.—Brig. Gen. Charles W. Field, C. S. Army, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale).

No. 328.—Col. J. M. Brockenbrough, Fortieth Virginia Infantry, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale).

No. 329.—Col. Robert M. Mayo, Forty-seventh Virginia Infantry, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale).

No. 330.—Col. Francis Mallory, Fifty-fifth Virginia Infantry, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale).

No. 331.—Col. William E. Starke, Sixtieth Virginia Infantry, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale).

No. 332.—Brig. Gen. Maxcy Gregg, C. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill.

No. 333.—Capt. D. G. McIntosh, Pee Dee (S. C.) Artillery, of the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill.

No. 334.—Col. D. H. Hamilton, First South Carolina Infantry, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm, and Malvern Hill.

No. 335.—Col. Dixon Barnes, Twelfth South Carolina Infantry, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale), and Malvern Hill.

No. 336.—Col. O. E. Edwards, Thirteenth South Carolina Infantry, of the battles of Beaver Dam Creek, or Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frazier' Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale), and Crew's Farm, or Malvern Hill.

No. 337.—Col. Samuel McGowan, Fourteenth South Carolina Infantry, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale).

No. 338.—Col. J. Foster Marshall, First South Carolina Rifles, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale).

No. 339.—Brig. Gen. Joseph R. Anderson, C. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale).

No. 340.—Brig. Gen. L. O'B. Branch, C. S. Army, commanding Fourth Brigade, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale), and Malvern Hill.

No. 341.—Capt. Marmaduke Johnson, Virginia Battery, of the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill.

No. 342.—Col. Edward Graham Haywood, Seventh North Carolina Infantry, of skirmishes near Meadow Bridge and Atlee's Station, and battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm (Nelson' Farm, or Glendale), and Malvern Hill.

No. 343.—Col. Robert H. Cowan, Eighteenth North Carolina Infantry, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale), and Malvern Hill.

No. 344.—Col. James H. Lane, Twenty-eighth North Carolina Infantry, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale), and Malvern Hill.

No. 345.—Lieut. Col. Robert F. Hoke, Thirty-third North Carolina Infantry, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale), and Malvern Hill.

No. 346.—Lieut. Col. William M. Barbour, Thirty-seventh North Carolina Infantry, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale), and Malvern Hill.

No. 347.—Brig. Gen. J. J. Archer, C. S. Army, commanding Fifth Brigade, of the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill.

No. 348.—Brig. Gen. William D. Pender, C. S. Army, commanding Sixth Brigade, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale).

No. 349.—Capt. William G. Crenshaw, Virginia Battery, of operations June 25–July 1, including the battle of Gaines' Mill.

No. 350.—Capt. L. Masters, commanding battery, of operations June 26–July 1, including the battle of Mechanicsville.

No. 351.—Acting Adjutant Thomas Smith, Twenty-second Virginia Battalion, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale).

No. 352.—Maj. Gen. Theophilus H. Holmes, C. S. Army, commanding Department of North Carolina, of operations June 30–July 2, including the engagement at Malvern Cliff (Turkey Bridge).

No. 353.—Lieut. Col. James R. Branch, commenting on the report of General Holmes in regard to Branch's Battery.

No. 354.—Col. James Deshler, Chief of Artillery, of the engagement at Malvern Cliff (Turkey Bridge).

No. 355.—Col. Junius Daniel, Forty-fifth North Carolina Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of the engagement at Malvern Cliff (Turkey Bridge).

No. 356.—Col. Van H. Manning, Third Arkansas Infantry, of operations June 26–July 2, including the engagement at Malvern Cliff (Turkey Bridge).

No. 357.—Brig. Gen. Henry A. Wise, C. S. Army, commanding brigade (acting with Holmes' command, Department of North Carolina), of operations June 30–July 1.

No. 1.

*Report of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac.**

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp at Berkeley, Va., July 15, 1862.

GENERAL: Without waiting to receive the reports of all the subordinate commanders, I submit the following very brief narrative of the operations of this army since the 25th ultimo:

On the 24th of June I received information that appeared entitled to some credit, that General Jackson was at Frederick's Hall with his entire force, consisting of his own division, with those of Ewell and Whiting, and that his intention was to attack our right flank and rear, in order to cut off our communications with the White House and throw the right wing of the army into the Chickahominy. Fortunately I had a few days before provided against this contingency, by ordering a number of transports to the James River, loaded with commissary, quartermaster, and ordnance supplies. I therefore felt free to watch the enemy closely, wait events, and act according to circumstances, feeling sure that if cut off from the Pamunkey I could gain the James River for a new base. I placed General Stoneman in command of the cavalry on the right, intrusting to his charge the picket duty toward Hanover Court-House, to give the earliest possible information of an advance of the enemy from that direction.

On the 25th General Heintzelman was directed to drive in the enemy's pickets from the woods in his front, in order to give us command of the cleared fields still farther in advance. This was gallantly and handsomely done under a stubborn resistance, the brunt of the fighting

* See also general report, Part I, pp. 49–71.

falling upon the division of Hooker. Just as the new line was gained I was called from the field by intelligence which tended strongly to confirm the belief that Jackson was really approaching. I immediately repaired to the camp of General Fitz John Porter, commanding on the right of the Chickahominy, to obtain further information and arrange the movements for the morrow. On my arrival I found that there was a strong probability of Jackson's advancing, although not a certainty of it. I therefore determined to leave our heavy guns in battery and to retain McCall's division in its strong position on Beaver Dam Creek, near Mechanicsville, posting merely small outposts to watch the crossings near Meadow Bridge and Mechanicsville and to give General McCall immediate notice of the enemy's approach. Porter's remaining troops were to be held in reserve, ready to act according to circumstances. The center and left of the army were also to be held in readiness to repulse any attack or to move to the assistance of the right. It had long before been determined to hold the position of Beaver Dam Creek in the event of being attacked on that side, for the reasons that the position was intrinsically a very strong one, was less liable to be turned on either flank than any position in advance of it, and brought the army in a more concentrated and manageable condition. The natural strength of the position had been somewhat increased by slight rifle pits and felling a little timber in front of it. With the exception of epaulements for artillery near Gaines' and Hogan's houses to act against the enemy's batteries on the right bank of the Chickahominy, there were no other artificial defenses on the left bank of that stream.

Our position on the right bank of the river had been rendered reasonably secure against assault by felling timber and the construction of slight earthworks. Measures had already been taken to secure the passage of White Oak Swamp. The right wing, under the command of General Fitz John Porter, consisted of the divisions of Morell, Sykes, and McCall, with a large part of the cavalry reserve. He had ten heavy guns in battery on the banks of the Chickahominy.

Such was the state of affairs on the morning of June 26. I was by that time satisfied that I had to deal with at least double my numbers, but so great was my confidence in the conduct of the officers, and the bravery, discipline, and devotion of my men, that I felt contented calmly to await the bursting of the coming storm, ready to profit by any fault of the enemy, and sure that I could extricate the army from any difficulty in which it might become involved.

No other course was open to me, for my information in regard to the movements of the enemy was too meager to enable me to take a decided course. I had not long to wait. During the afternoon of the 26th the enemy crossed in several columns in the vicinity of Mechanicsville and Meadow Bridge and attacked McCall in his position at Beaver Dam Creek.

His repeated efforts were constantly repulsed, with but little loss on our side, but with great slaughter on the part of the enemy. The contest ceased here about 9 p. m., the enemy leaving us in full possession of every part of the field of battle.

During the action McCall was supported by the brigades of Martindale and Griffin, of the division of Morell. While this was going on there were some sharp affairs of pickets on the center and left, but nothing of a serious nature.

By this time I had certain information that Jackson was rapidly advancing in strong force from Hanover Court-House; that his advance guard had probably participated in the battle of Beaver Dam

Creek. This rendered that position untenable. I therefore determined still further to concentrate the army, by withdrawing Porter's command to a position near Gaines' Mill, where he could rest both his flanks on the Chickahominy and cover the most important bridges over that stream. The wagons and heavy guns were withdrawn during the night, the troops falling back to their new position early in the morning. The enemy attacked Seymour's brigade, constituting the rear guard of the division, McCall's, but were sharply repulsed, and the movement was not further molested.

In the course of the morning of the 27th I received intelligence that Longstreet's corps was at Mechanicsville, ready to move down on either bank of the Chickahominy, according to circumstances. This intelligence, and many threatening movements of the enemy on various parts of the center and left, placed a limit to the amount of the re-enforcements available for the support of Porter. Under the circumstances, it was impossible to withdraw him to the right bank of the Chickahominy by daylight. The enemy were so close upon him that the attempt would have insured the loss of a large portion of his corps, and in any event the abandonment of his position at that time would have placed our right flank and rear at the mercy of the enemy. It was necessary to fight him where we stood, to hold our position at any cost until night, and in the mean time to perfect the arrangements for the change of base to the James River.

In the report of General Porter will be found a detailed description of the field of battle at Gaines' Mill and the circumstances of that eventful contest, creditable alike to the energy of the enemy and the desperate valor of the comparatively small band that repelled the attacks of his enormous masses.

It will suffice for the purposes of this report to state that the action commenced about 2 p. m., and that during the afternoon I ordered up the division of Slocum to the support of Porter, and soon after the brigades of French and Meagher, of Richardson's division. The latter were not engaged. At a later period two brigades of Peck's division were ordered forward, but as their services were not needed they did not cross the Chickahominy. The contest continued with varying fortunes until dark, when the enemy discontinued his attack. During the night the final withdrawal of the right wing across the Chickahominy was completed without difficulty and without confusion, a portion of the regulars remaining on the left bank until the morning of the 28th. Early on that morning the bridges were burned, and the whole army was thus concentrated on the right bank of the Chickahominy.

During the battle of Gaines' Mill the position of General Smith was warmly attacked, but the enemy was at once repulsed with loss. In the course of the night of the 27th General Keyes was ordered to cross the White Oak Swamp with the Fourth Corps and take up a position to cover the passage of the trains. Measures were also taken to increase the number of bridges across the swamp. The trains were set in motion at an early hour, and continued passing across the swamp night and day without intermission until all had crossed.

On the 28th, Porter's corps was also moved across the White Oak Swamp, and on the morning of the 29th took up a position covering the roads leading from Richmond toward the White Oak Swamp and Long Bridges.

During the night of the 28th and 29th the divisions of Slocum and McCall were ordered across the White Oak Swamp, and were placed in

position to cover the passage of the remaining divisions and trains. In the course of the same night the corps of Sumner and Heintzelman and the division of Smith were ordered to fall back from their original position to an interior line resting upon Keyes' old intrenchments on the left and so arranged as to cover Savage Station. They were ordered to hold this position until dark, then to fall back across the swamp and rejoin the rest of the army. This order was not fully carried out, nor was the exact position I designated occupied by the different divisions concerned; nevertheless the result was that two attacks of the enemy—one a very determined onset—were signally repulsed by Sumner's corps, assisted in the last by Smith's division, of the Sixth Corps. These are the two actions known as the affair of Allen's Field and the battle of Savage Station. The Third Corps crossed the swamp before dark, having left its position before the hour assigned and was not in action during that day (the 29th). The Second Corps and Smith's division safely crossed the swamp during the night with all their guns and *materiel*, and brought up the rear of the wagon train. In the night of the 29th and 30th the Fourth and Fifth Corps were ordered to move to James River, to rest on that river at or near Turkey Bend and occupy a position perpendicular to the river, thus covering the Charles City road to Richmond, opening communication with the gunboats, and covering the wagon train, which was pushed as rapidly as possible upon Haxall's and Harrison's plantations.

The remaining corps were moved in the same direction and posted so as to cover the main roads leading from Richmond as well as the crossings by which the army had passed the White Oak Swamp and to guard the passage of our large trains to the James River. When the troops were in position in the afternoon before the enemy attacked they were posted about as follows: Porter with two divisions (Morell's and Sykes') and the mass of the reserve artillery on Malvern Hill (the left of the position); next Couch, with one brigade of Peck's division in reserve; next Sedgwick; then McCall, Hooker, Kearny, Slocum, Naglee's brigade, Richardson, and Smith.

During the actions which ensued at Turkey Bridge, on the New Market road (Glendale), and at White Oak Swamp, changes were made in this disposition. The result of the various actions of the 30th, during which our whole line was attacked, was that the enemy was everywhere repulsed except in his attack upon McCall's division, which, hard pressed by greatly superior numbers, and having lost three of its general officers, broke and lost most of its artillery. The gallant conduct of their comrades near by, especially Hooker's division, retrieved that mishap, and rendered it impossible for the enemy to reap any advantages from it.

By this time the last of the trains had reached Haxall's Landing, and during the night the troops fell back to the vicinity of that place, all arriving in safety and unmolested at an early hour of the morning. They were promptly placed in position to offer battle to the enemy should he again attack, the left of the line resting on the admirable position of Malvern Hill, with a brigade in the low ground to the left watching the road to Richmond; the line then following a line of heights nearly parallel to the river and bending back through the woods nearly to the James River on our right. On the left we relied upon the natural advantages of the position. On the right, where the natural strength was less, some little cutting of timber was done and the roads blocked.

Although our force was small for so extensive a position it was

necessary to hold it at any cost. When the battle commenced in the afternoon I saw that in the faces and bearing of the men which satisfied me that we were sure of victory.

The attack was made upon our left and left center, and the brunt of it was borne by Porter's corps (including Hunt's reserve artillery and Tyler's heavy guns) and Couch's division, re-enforced by the brigades of Sickles and Meagher. It was desperate, brave, and determined, but so destructive was the fire of our numerous artillery, so heroic the conduct of our infantry, and so admirable the dispositions of Porter, that no troops could have carried the position. Late in the evening the enemy fell back, thoroughly beaten, with dreadful slaughter. So completely was he crushed and so great were his losses, that he has not since ventured to attack us.

Previously to the battle of Malvern I had fully consulted with Commodore Rodgers, and with him made a hasty reconnaissance of the positions on the river. The difficulty of passing our transports above City Point was so great that I determined to fall back upon the position now occupied by the army; a position, too, much less extensive than that of Malvern, and therefore permitting me to give the men the rest they so much needed. Accordingly the army fell back during the night of the 1st and 2d of July, reaching this place at an early hour on the 2d. On the 3d the troops were placed essentially in their present positions.

To the calm judgment of history and the future I leave the task of pronouncing upon this movement, confident that its verdict will be that no such difficult movement was ever more successfully executed; that no army ever fought more repeatedly, heroically, and successfully against such great odds; that no men of any race ever displayed greater discipline, endurance, patience, and cheerfulness under such hardships.

My mind cannot coin expressions of thanks and admiration warm enough or intense enough to do justice to my feelings toward the army I am so proud to command. To my countrymen I confidently commit them, convinced they will ever honor every brave man who served during those seven historic days with the Army of the Potomac. Upon whatever field it may hereafter be called upon to act I ask that it may never lose its name, but may ever be known as "The Army of the Potomac," a name which it never has nor ever will disgrace.

It is not my purpose now to make mention of distinguished services. The names of those who deserve well of their country would swell this report to too great dimensions. I will simply call attention to the invaluable services rendered by the artillery, and say that its performances have fully justified my anticipations, and prove it to be our policy to cherish and increase that arm of the service.

I cannot conclude this report without expressing my thanks to the gallant and accomplished Commodore John Rodgers for the valuable assistance rendered this army in various ways, but especially by the fire of a portion of the flotilla upon the flank of the enemy attacking Malvern Hill on the 30th of June and 1st of July. Their fire was excellent and produced very beneficial results.

I am, general, very, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.

No. 2.

*Organization of Troops and Return of Casualties in the Army of the Potomac during the operations before Richmond, Va., June 25–July 2, 1862, inclusive.**

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
SECOND ARMY CORPS.								
Brig. Gen. EDWIN V. SUMNER.								
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
FIRST DIVISION.								
Brig. Gen. ISRAEL B. RICHARDSON.								
First Brigade.								
Brig. Gen. JOHN C. CALDWELL.								
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
5th New Hampshire	.....	7	3	42	2	55	109	
7th New York	1	15	7	89	.....	40	152	
61st New York	.....	10	6	80	1	20	117	
81st Pennsylvania	2	26	10	118	.....	19	175	
Total First Brigade	3	58	27	329	3	134	554	
Second Brigade.								
(1.) Brig. Gen. T. F. MEAGHER. (2.) Col. ROBERT NUGENT. (3.) Brig. Gen. T. F. MEAGHER.								
Staff	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
29th Massachusetts	1	5	1	21	3	54	85	
63d New York	.....	.....	1	18	1	50	70	
69th New York	1	19	7	120	.....	61	208	
88th New York	2	6	2	57	.....	62	129	
Total Second Brigade	4	30	11	216	5	227	493	
Third Brigade.								
Brig. Gen. WM. H. FRENCH.								
52d New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17	
57th New York	.....	.....	1	8	.....	35	44	
64th New York	.....	.....	1	10	.....	27	38	
66th New York	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	36	45	
53d Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	12	.....	15	28	
2d Delaware	.....	2	.....	2	.....	32	36	
Total Third Brigade	.....	3	2	41	.....	162	208	

* Includes losses at Oak Grove, or the Orchard, June 25; Mechanicsville and near Hanover Court-House, June 26; Gaines' Mill, or the Chickahominy, Fair Oaks, and Garnett's Farm, June 27; Garnett's and Golding's Farms and Dispatch Station, June 28; Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, Savage Station, and near Willis' Church, June 29; White Oak Swamp Bridge, Turkey Bridge, Jones' Bridge, and Glendale (Nelson's Farm, or Charles City Cross-Roads), June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1, and near Malvern Hill, July 2.

Organization of Troops and Return of Casualties in the Army of the Potomac during the operations before Richmond, Va., June 25–July 2, 1862, inclusive—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
Artillery.								
Capt. GEORGE W. HAZZARD (wounded).								
1st New York Light Artillery; Battery B.	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	8	
4th U. S. Artillery, Batteries A and C.	.....	.....	1	12	.....	8	21	
Total artillery	.....	.....	1	18	.....	10	29	
Total First Division	7	91	41	604	8	533	1,284	
SECOND DIVISION.								
Brig. Gen. JOHN SEDGWICK.								
First Brigade.								
Col. ALFRED SULLY.								
15th Massachusetts	.....	.....	1	10	.....	27	38	
1st Minnesota	.....	6	3	34	1	47	91	
Massachusetts Sharpshooters (1st company).	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
34th New York	.....	4	3	20	1	34	62	
82d New York	.....	2	1	9	.....	42	54	
Russell's company sharpshooters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total First Brigade	.....	12	8	74	2	150	246	
Second Brigade.								
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. BURNS.								
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
69th Pennsylvania	.....	6	4	27	.....	44	81	
71st Pennsylvania	1	8	2	52	1	27	91	
72d Pennsylvania	1	13	2	83	.....	60	159	
106th Pennsylvania	.....	11	.....	22	1	39	73	
Total Second Brigade	2	38	9	184	2	170	405	
Third Brigade.								
Brig. Gen. N. J. T. DANA.								
19th Massachusetts	3	27	5	119	.....	42	196	
20th Massachusetts	.....	3	4	55	.....	55	117	
7th Michigan	.....	16	2	49	.....	29	96	
42d New York	.....	2	2	26	2	25	57	
Total Third Brigade	3	48	13	249	2	151	466	
Artillery.								
Col. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS.								
1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, Battery A.	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	4	
1st U. S. Artillery, Battery I	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	3	12	
Total artillery	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	4	16	
Total Second Division	5	98	30	519	6	475	1,133	

Organization of Troops and Return of Casualties in the Army of the Potomac during the operations before Richmond, Va., June 25–July 2, 1862, inclusive—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
Corps Artillery Reserve.								
1st New York Light Artillery, Battery G.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, Battery B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, Battery G.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
Total Artillery Reserve	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	
Cavalry.								
6th New York Cavalry, Companies D, F, H, and K.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No loss reported.
Total Second Army Corps	12	189	72	1,123	14	1,010	2,420	
THIRD ARMY CORPS.								
Brig. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN.								
SECOND DIVISION.								
Brig Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER.								
First Brigade.								
Brig. Gen. CUVIER GROVER.								
1st Massachusetts	.....	13	9	73	2	57	154	
11th Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	21	
16th Massachusetts	1	6	3	43	.....	36	89	
2d New Hampshire	.....	4	3	42	.....	.....	49	
26th Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	20	.....	21	42	
Total First Brigade	1	24	15	199	2	114	355	
Second Brigade.								
Brig. Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES.								
70th New York	.....	3	1	9	.....	1	14	
71st New York	.....	4	1	32	3	78	118	
72d New York	1	13	.....	67	.....	6	87	
73d New York	.....	3	1	25	1	5	35	
74th New York	.....	2	.....	37	.....	15	54	
Total Second Brigade	1	25	3	170	4	105	308	
Third Brigade.								
Col. JOSEPH B. CARR.								
5th New Jersey	.....	2	.....	10	.....	3	15	
6th New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	10	13	
7th New Jersey	1	.....	.....	7	1	10	19	
8th New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	
2d New York	.....	1	1	3	1	4	10	
Total Third Brigade	1	3	1	23	2	29	59	

*See Artillery Reserve, Fifth Army Corps.

Organization of Troops and Return of Casualties in the Army of the Potomac during the operations before Richmond, Va., June 25–July 2, 1862, inclusive—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
Artillery.								
1st New York Light Artillery, Battery D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No loss reported.
New York Light Artillery, 4th Battery.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	
1st U. S. Artillery, Battery H	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	
Total artillery	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	8	
Total Second Division	3	52	19	393	8	255	730	
THIRD DIVISION.								
Brig. Gen. PHILIP KEARNY.								
First Brigade.								
Brig. Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON.								
20th Indiana	1	16	3	97	2	68	187	
87th New York	.....	5	.....	33	.....	.....	38	
57th Pennsylvania	1	8	2	38	.....	24	73	
63d Pennsylvania	1	12	7	72	.....	24	116	
105th Pennsylvania	.....	12	2	56	.....	43	113	
Total First Brigade	3	53	14	296	2	159	527	
Second Brigade.								
Brig. Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY.								
Staff	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
3d Maine	.....	1	.....	6	.....	27	34	
4th Maine	.....	1	2	5	.....	22	30	
38th New York	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	33	37	
40th New York	.....	3	.....	19	.....	80	102	
101st New York	.....	5	.....	17	.....	22	44	
Total Second Brigade	.....	10	2	51	1	184	248	
Third Brigade.								
Brig. Gen. HIRAM G. BERRY.								
2d Michigan	.....	2	.....	19	.....	.....	21	
3d Michigan	.....	1	.....	4	.....	27	32	
5th Michigan	1	2	4	29	1	22	59	
1st New York	.....	22	5	122	2	85	236	
37th New York	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	39	81	
Total Third Brigade	1	27	9	216	3	173	429	
Artillery.								
1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, Battery E.	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3	7	
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery G	.....	1	.....	13	.....	2	16	
Total artillery	.....	2	.....	16	.....	5	23	
Total Third Division	4	92	25	579	6	521	1,227	

Organization of Troops and Return of Casualties in the Army of the Potomac during the operations before Richmond, Va., June 25–July 2, 1862, inclusive—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
Corps Artillery Reserve.								
Capt. GUSTAVUS A. DE RUSSY.								
New York Light Artillery, 6th Battery	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	
New Jersey Light Artillery, 2d Battery	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
4th U. S. Artillery, Battery K	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	
Total Corps Artillery Reserve.	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	5	
Cavalry.								
Col. WILLIAM W. AVERELL.								
3d Pennsylvania Cavalry	.....	6	.....	2	.....	3	11	
Total Cavalry	.....	6	.....	2	.....	3	11	
Total Third Army Corps	8	150	44	977	14	780	1,973	
FOURTH ARMY CORPS.*								
Brig. Gen. ERASMUS D. KEYES.								
FIRST DIVISION.								
Brig. Gen. DARIUS N. COUCH.								
First Brigade.								
Brig. Gen. ALBION P. HOWE.								
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
55th New York	.....	2	1	41	.....	1	45	
62d New York	.....	4	2	21	.....	14	41	
93d Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	
98th Pennsylvania	2	9	2	39	.....	7	59	
102d Pennsylvania	2	8	.....	38	1	10	59	
Total First Brigade	4	23	6	142	1	32	208	
Second Brigade.								
Brig. Gen. JOHN J. ABERCROMBIE.								
Staff	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
65th New York	.....	9	1	47	.....	11	68	
67th New York	.....	1	2	40	.....	4	47	
23d Pennsylvania	.....	2	1	26	.....	.....	29	
31st Pennsylvania	2	3	1	33	.....	.....	39	
61st Pennsylvania	.....	2	2	15	.....	.....	19	
Total Second Brigade	2	17	7	161	1	15	203	
Third Brigade.								
Brig. Gen. INNIS N. PALMER.								
Staff	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	
7th Massachusetts	1	1	.....	14	.....	.....	16	
10th Massachusetts	1	7	2	62	1	8	81	

*This statement embraces the losses of the Fourth Army Corps from June 2 to July 2, inclusive.

Organization of Troops and Return of Casualties in the Army of the Potomac during the operations before Richmond, Va., June 25–July 2, 1862, inclusive—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
36th New York		7	4	93		39	143	
2d Rhode Island		6	1	16			23	
Total Third Brigade	2	21	9	185	1	47	265	
Artillery.								
1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery C.								No loss reported.
1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery D.								
Total First Division	8	61	22	488	3	94	676*	
SECOND DIVISION.								
Brig. Gen. JOHN J. PECK.								
First Brigade.								
Brig. Gen. HENRY M. NAGLEE.								
11th Maine								No loss reported.
56th New York								
100th New York								
52d Pennsylvania								
104th Pennsylvania								
Second Brigade.								
Brig. Gen. HENRY W. WESSELLS.								
81st New York								No loss reported.
85th New York						2	2	
92d New York						12	12	
96th New York		1			1	79	81	
98th New York								No loss reported.
85th Pennsylvania				1		8	9	
101st Pennsylvania				1		19	20	
103d Pennsylvania								No loss reported.
Total Second Brigade		1		2	1	120	124	
Artillery.								
1st New York Light Artillery, Battery H.								No loss reported.
New York Light Artillery, 7th Battery.								
Total Second Division		1		2	1	120	124	
Corps Artillery Reserve.								
Maj. ROBERT M. WEST.								
New York Light Artillery, 8th Battery.								No loss reported.
1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery E.								
1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery H.								
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery M								

*Six hundred of these casualties occurred at Malvern Hill, July 1.

Organization of Troops and Return of Casualties in the Army of the Potomac during the operations before Richmond, Va., June 25–July 2, 1862, inclusive—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
Cavalry.								
Col. D. McM. GREGG.								
8th Pennsylvania Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No loss reported.
Total Fourth Army Corps	8	62	22	490	4	214	800	
FIFTH ARMY CORPS.								
Brig. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER.								
Staff	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
FIRST DIVISION.								
Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. MORELL.								
First Brigade.								
Brig. Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE.								
Staff	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
2d Maine	.....	4	3	52	5	45	109	
18th Massachusetts*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
22d Massachusetts	3	66	6	147	5	119	346	
1st Michigan	1	32	5	128	1	47	214	
13th New York	.....	2	1	54	2	67	126	
25th New York	2	4	2	39	2	35	84	
Massachusetts Sharpshooters (2d company).	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	
Total First Brigade	6	108	17	426	16	313	886	
Second Brigade.								
Brig. Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN.								
9th Massachusetts	8	61	10	271	2	41	393	
4th Michigan	5	51	5	136	1	54	252	
14th New York	3	30	9	167	1	15	225	
62d Pennsylvania	2	22	10	164	4	81	283	
Total Second Brigade	18	164	34	738	8	191	1,153	
Third Brigade.								
Brig. Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.								
Staff	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
12th New York	2	19	5	116	3	56	201	
17th New York*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
44th New York	.....	16	6	99	.....	34	155	
16th Michigan	2	47	8	140	2	54	253	
Brady's company Michigan Sharpshooters.	.....	1	.....	6	.....	2	9	
83d Pennsylvania	2	77	12	154	4	113	362	
Total Third Brigade	6	160	31	515	10	259	981	
Artillery.								
Capt. WILLIAM B. WEEDEN.								
Massachusetts Light Artillery, 3d Battery (C).	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4	

* Detached with Stoneman's command.

Organization of Troops and Return of Casualties in the Army of the Potomac during the operations before Richmond, Va., June 25–July 2, 1862, inclusive—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
Massachusetts Light Artillery, 5th Battery (E)	.....	3	.....	5	.....	2	10	
1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, Battery C	.....	5	.....	21	.....	5	31	
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery D	.....	1	.....	8	1	1	11	
Total artillery	.....	9	1	37	1	8	56	
Sharpshooters.								
Col. HIRAM BERDAN.								
1st U. S. Sharpshooters	1	7	4	31	.....	13	56	
Total First Division	31	448	87	1,747	35	784	3,132	
SECOND DIVISION.								
Brig. Gen. GEORGE SYKES.								
First Brigade.								
Col. ROBERT C. BUCHANAN.								
3d U. S. Infantry	2	9	.....	30	.....	22	63	
4th U. S. Infantry	.....	4	2	16	1	9	32	
12th U. S. Infantry	1	54	5	101	.....	56	217	
14th U. S. Infantry	.....	19	5	138	.....	93	255	
Total First Brigade	3	86	12	285	1	180	567	
Second Brigade.								
Maj. CHARLES S. LOVELL.								
2d U. S. Infantry	2	14	4	103	.....	16	139	
6th U. S. Infantry	1	4	1	69	.....	46	121	
10th U. S. Infantry	.....	4	1	13	.....	4	22	
11th U. S. Infantry	.....	7	2	26	.....	8	43	
17th U. S. Infantry	1	5	1	8	2	17	34	
Total Second Brigade	4	34	9	219	2	91	359	
Third Brigade.								
Col. G. K. WARREN.								
5th New York	1	37	4	106	1	14	163	
10th New York	.....	9	4	40	1	69	123	
Total Third Brigade	1	46	8	146	2	83	286	
Artillery.								
Capt. STEPHEN H. WEED.								
3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries L and M	.....	1	3	15	.....	2	21	
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery I	.....	3	1	5	.....	2	11	
Total artillery	.....	4	4	20	.....	4	32	
Total Second Division	8	170	33	670	5	358	1,244	

Organization of Troops and Return of Casualties in the Army of the Potomac during the operations before Richmond, Va., June 25–July 2, 1862, inclusive—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
THIRD DIVISION.								
(1.) Brig. Gen. GEORGE A. MCCALL (captured). (2.) Brig. Gen. TRUMAN SEYMOUR.								
Staff	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	
First Brigade.								
(1.) Brig. Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS (captured). (2.) Col. SENECA G. SIMMONS (killed). (3.) Col. R. BIDDLE ROBERTS.								
Staff	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
1st Pennsylvania Reserves	2	26	7	122	1	47	205	
2d Pennsylvania Reserves	1	15	7	74	.....	21	118	
5th Pennsylvania Reserves	3	23	9	114	.....	58	207	
8th Pennsylvania Reserves	.....	32	7	106	5	80	230	
13th Pennsylvania Reserves (1st Rifles), Companies A, B, D, E, F, and K.	1	6	3	48	9	180	247	
Total First Brigade	7	102	33	464	17	386	1,009	
Second Brigade.								
(1.) Brig. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE (wounded). (2.) Col. ALBERT L. MAGILTON.								
Staff	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	
3d Pennsylvania Reserves	.....	14	4	76	4	89	187	
4th Pennsylvania Reserves	.....	11	5	41	6	136	199	
7th Pennsylvania Reserves	.....	27	5	132	2	128	294	
11th Pennsylvania Reserves	1	53	(*)	*18	25	619	716	
Total Second Brigade	2	105	17	267	37	972	1,400	
Third Brigade.								
(1.) Brig. Gen. TRUMAN SEYMOUR. (2.) Col. C. FEGER JACKSON.								
6th Pennsylvania Reserves†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9th Pennsylvania Reserves	1	24	5	129	1	48	208	
10th Pennsylvania Reserves	1	39	6	137	1	55	239	
12th Pennsylvania Reserves	1	12	3	59	.....	37	112	
Total Third Brigade	3	75	14	325	2	140	559	
Artillery.								
1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery A.	1	2	1	8	.....	4	16	
1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery B.	2	2	.....	15	.....	.....	19	
1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery G.	.....	7	1	12	.....	.....	20	
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery C	.....	7	1	4	.....	7	19	
Total artillery	3	18	3	39	.....	11	74	

* The wounded at Gaines' Mill are counted among the captured or missing.
† Detached with Casey's command.

Organization of Troops and Return of Casualties in the Army of the Potomac during the operations before Richmond, Va., June 25–July 2, 1862, inclusive—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
Cavalry.								
Col. JAMES H. CHILDS.								
4th Pennsylvania Cavalry	.....	2	2	11	1	6	22	
Total Third Division	16	302	70	1,106	58	1,515	3,067	
Cavalry.								
Col. JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.								
8th Illinois Cavalry	1	2	.....	9	.....	3	15	
ARTILLERY RESERVE.								
Col. HENRY J. HUNT.								
First Brigade (Horse Artillery).								
Lieut. Col. WILLIAM HAYS.								
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery A	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	7	
2d U. S. Artillery, Batteries B and L.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No loss reported.
3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries C and G.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total First Brigade	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	8	
Second Brigade.								
Lieut. Col. GEORGE W. GETTY.								
1st U. S. Artillery, Battery E	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	6	
1st U. S. Artillery, Battery G	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4	
1st U. S. Artillery, Battery K	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	
4th U. S. Artillery, Battery G	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No loss reported.
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery A	.....	3	.....	20	.....	4	27	
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery K	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3	
Total Second Brigade	.....	7	1	28	.....	6	42	
Third Brigade.								
Maj. ALBERT ARNDT.								
1st Battalion New York Light Artillery, Battery A.	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	4	
1st Battalion New York Light Artillery, Battery B.	.....	3	.....	6	.....	.....	9	
1st Battalion New York Light Artillery, Battery C.	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	6	
1st Battalion New York Light Artillery, Battery D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No loss reported.
Total Third Brigade	.....	4	.....	11	.....	4	19	
Fourth Brigade.								
Maj. E. R. PETHERBRIDGE.								
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
Maryland Light Artillery, Battery A.	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	4	

* Detached with Casey's command.

Organization of Troops and Return of Casualties in the Army of the Potomac during the operations before Richmond, Va., June 25–July 2, 1862, inclusive—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
Maryland Light Artillery, Battery B.	.....	2	1	17	.....	.....	20	
Total Fourth Brigade.....	.....	2	2	20	.....	1	25	
Fifth Brigade.								
Capt. J. HOWARD CARLISLE.								
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery E....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	4	
3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries F and K.	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	
Total Fifth Brigade.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	6	
Unattached.								
1st New York Light Artillery, Battery G.*	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	6	
New York Light Artillery, 5th Battery.†	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
Total unattached	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	7	
Total Artillery Reserve...	.....	15	4	75	.....	13	107	
Siege Train.								
Col. ROBERT O. TYLER.								
1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery.	.....	2	.....	4	2	27	35	
Total Fifth Army Corps...	56	939	194	3,611	101	2,700	7,601	
SIXTH ARMY CORPS.								
Brig. Gen. WM. B. FRANKLIN.								
FIRST DIVISION.								
Brig. Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM.								
First Brigade.								
Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. TAYLOR.								
1st New Jersey.....	1	20	5	80	1	57	164	
2d New Jersey.....	2	13	3	53	1	42	114	
3d New Jersey.....	2	33	5	131	1	43	215	
4th New Jersey	1	44	7	96	22	415	585	
Total First Brigade	6	110	20	360	25	557	1,078	
Second Brigade.								
Col. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.								
5th Maine	1	8	5	44	2	9	69	
16th New York.....	1	34	8	173	.....	12	228	

* Temporarily assigned July 1 from Second Corps.
† Not mounted; officers and men serving with other batteries.

Organization of Troops and Return of Casualties in the Army of the Potomac during the operations before Richmond, Va., June 25–July 2, 1862, inclusive—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
27th New York	.....	12	10	108	....	32	162	
96th Pennsylvania	1	12	2	59	.....	13	87	
Total Second Brigade	3	66	25	384	2	66	546	
Third Brigade.								
Brig. Gen. JOHN NEWTON.								
Staff	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	
18th New York	2	10	4	59	1	49	125	
31st New York	1	16	4	83	.....	30	134	
32d New York	.....	1	.....	43	.....	16	60	
95th Pennsylvania	2	8	4	80	.....	18	112	
Total Third Brigade	5	35	14	265	1	113	433	
Artillery.								
Capt. EDWARD R. PLATT.								
Massachusetts Light Artillery, 1st Battery (A.)	.....	1	.....	2	....	2	5	
New Jersey Light Artillery, 1st Battery.	.....	.....	.....	6	....	1	7	
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery D	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	6	
Total artillery	.....	1	.....	13	.....	4	18	
Total First Division	14	212	59	1,022	28	740	2,075	
SECOND DIVISION.								
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH.								
First Brigade.								
Brig. Gen. W. S. HANCOCK.								
6th Maine	.....	3	1	25	.....	30	59	
43d New York	.....	2	.....	40	.....	29	71	
49th Pennsylvania	.....	4	.....	13	.....	12	29	
5th Wisconsin	.....	.....	2	12	.....	27	41	
Total First Brigade	.....	9	3	90	.....	98	200	
Second Brigade.								
Brig. Gen. W. T. H. BROOKS.								
2d Vermont	.....	1	.....	42	.....	36	79	
3d Vermont	1	6	1	21	.....	15	44	
4th Vermont	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	12	
5th Vermont	2	29	9	138	.....	31	209	
6th Vermont	.....	6	1	47	.....	57	111	
Total Second Brigade	3	42	11	260	.....	139	455	
Third Brigade.								
Brig. Gen. JOHN W. DAVIDSON.								
7th Maine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	
20th New York	.....	2	1	10	.....	51	64	
33d New York	1	6	1	8	1	19	36	

Organization of Troops and Return of Casualties in the Army of the Potomac during the operations before Richmond, Va., June 25–July 2, 1862, inclusive—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
49th New York	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3	
77th New York	.....	2	.....	1	.....	11	14	
Total Third Brigade	1	11	2	21	1	86	122	
Artillery.								
Capt. ROMEYN B. AYRES.								
1st New York Light Artillery, Battery E.	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	5	
New York Light Artillery, 1st Battery.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No loss reported.
New York Light Artillery, 3d Battery.	.....	3	.....	2	.....	5	10	
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	
Total artillery	.....	3	.....	4	.....	15	22	
Cavalry.								
5th Pennsylvania, Companies I and K.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Total Second Division	4	66	16	375	1	338	800	
Unattached Cavalry.								
1st New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	
Total Sixth Army Corps	18	278	75	1,397	29	1,081	2,878	
CAVALRY RESERVE.								
Brig. Gen. P. ST. GEO. COOKE.								
6th Pennsylvania Cavalry	.....	6	1	5	1	61	74	
1st U. S. Cavalry, Companies A, C, F, and H.	.....	4	1	18	.....	2	25	
5th U. S. Cavalry, Companies A, D, F, H, and I.	1	3	3	27	2	19	55	
6th U. S. Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No loss reported.
Total Cavalry Reserve	1	13	5	50	3	82	154	
VOLUNTEER ENGINEER BRIGADE.								
Brig. Gen. DANIEL P. WOODBURY.								
15th New York Engineers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	
50th New York Engineers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	
Total Volunteer Engineer Brigade.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	
Battalion U. S. Engineers	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	9	11	
TROOPS AT WHITE HOUSE, VA.								
Brig. Gen. SILAS CASEY.								
11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Companies B, D, F, I, and K.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No loss reported.
1st New York Light Artillery, Battery F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
93d New York, Companies B, C, D, E, G, and I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Organization of Troops and Return of Casualties in the Army of the Potomac during the operations before Richmond, Va., June 25–July 2, 1862, inclusive—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
TROOPS AT GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.								
McClellan Dragoons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No loss reported.
Sturges' Rifles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Oneida (N. Y.) Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
93d New York, Companies A, F, H, and K.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2d U. S. Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4th U. S. Cavalry, Companies A and E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8th U. S. Infantry, Companies F and G.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

RECAPITULATION.

Second Army Corps	12	189	72	1,123	14	1,016	2,420	
Third Army Corps	8	150	44	977	14	780	1,973	
Fourth Army Corps	8	62	22	490	4	214	800	
Fifth Army Corps	56	939	194	3,611	101	2,700	7,601	
Sixth Army Corps	18	278	75	1,397	29	1,081	2,878	
Cavalry Reserve	1	13	5	50	3	82	154	
Volunteer Engineer Brigade	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	
Battalion U. S. Engineers	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	9	11	
Grand total Army of the Potomac.	103	1,631	412	7,650	165	5,888	15,849	

*Return of casualties in the Union forces engaged at Oak Grove, or the Orchard, Va., June 25, 1862.**

[Compiled from nominal list of casualties, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
3d Maine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No loss reported.
4th Maine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
2d New Hampshire	.....	4	1	33	.....	.....	38	
1st Massachusetts	.....	9	6	49	.....	.....	64	
7th Massachusetts	.....	1	1	14	.....	.....	16	
10th Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	
11th Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	18	
16th Massachusetts	.....	3	1	21	.....	4	29	
19th Massachusetts	1	10	2	38	.....	.....	51	
2d Rhode Island	.....	5	1	16	.....	.....	22	
1st New York	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	
2d New York	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2	6	
36th New York	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	5	
37th New York	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	
40th New York	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	
70th New York	.....	3	1	9	.....	1	14	
71st New York	.....	3	1	28	.....	4	36	

* These casualties are embraced in preceding table.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces engaged at Oak Grove, or the Orchard, Va., June 25, 1862—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
72d New York				23		5	28	
73d New York		2	1	24		1	28	
74th New York		2		28			30	
87th New York		4		31			35	
101st New York		3		7			10	
New Jersey Light Artillery, 2d Battery.								No loss reported.
5th New Jersey				4		1	5	
7th New Jersey	1			5	1		7	
26th Pennsylvania		1		10			11	
63d Pennsylvania		2	1	12		1	16	
105th Pennsylvania		2		6			8	
2d Michigan								No loss reported.
3d Michigan						1	1	
5th Michigan				3			3	
20th Indiana		11	3	79		32	125	
4th U. S. Artillery, detachm't Battery K.								No loss reported.
Total	2	65	21	483	1	54	626	

*Return of Casualties in the Union forces engaged at the battle of Mechanicsville, Va., June 26, 1862.**

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
Massachusetts Light Artillery, 3d Battery (C).				1			1	
9th Massachusetts		1		2			3	
22d Massachusetts		3		2			5	
13th New York								No loss reported.
14th New York		1	1	2			4	
25th New York						1	1	
4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Companies E and F.								No loss reported.
1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery A.				3			3	
1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery B.				5			5	
1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery G.								No loss reported.
1st Pennsylvania Reserves		7		20			27	
2d Pennsylvania Reserves		7	1	27		1	36	
3d Pennsylvania Reserves				2			2	
4th Pennsylvania Reserves								No loss reported.
5th Pennsylvania Reserves		8	3	43		1	55	
7th Pennsylvania Reserves		3		12		7	22	
8th Pennsylvania Reserves		3		8		2	13	
9th Pennsylvania Reserves		2		10		4	16	
10th Pennsylvania Reserves		3	1	1			5	
12th Pennsylvania Reserves		2		11		5	18	
13th Pennsylvania Reserves (1st Rifles), Companies A, B, D, E, F, and K.		2	2	16	3	72	95	

* These casualties are embraced in first table, pp. 24-37.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces engaged at the battle of Mechanicsville, Va., June 26, 1862—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
62d Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No loss reported.
Brady's company Michigan Sharpshooters.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No loss reported.
1st Michigan	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5	
4th Michigan	.....	3	.....	22	.....	4	29	
8th Illinois Cavalry, detachment	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4	
1st U. S. Sharpshooters	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	6	
3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries L and M.	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery C	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery K	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3	
Total	.....	49	9	198	3	102	361	

*Return of Casualties in the Union forces at the battle of Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862.**

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
General and general staff officers.	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	
2d Maine	.....	4	2	34	5	44	89	
5th Maine	1	8	5	44	1	7	66	
Massachusetts Light Artillery, 1st Battery (A).	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	5	
Massachusetts Light Artillery, 3d Battery (C).	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	
Massachusetts Light Artillery, 5th Battery (E).	.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	8	
9th Massachusetts	6	51	5	144	2	23	231	
22d Massachusetts	3	55	4	104	5	112	283	
29th Massachusetts	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, Battery C.	.....	1	.....	12	.....	2	15	
1st Battalion New York Light Artillery, Battery B.	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	8	
New York Light Artillery, 5th Battery.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
5th New York	1	37	4	106	.....	14	162	
10th New York	.....	8	4	40	1	69	122	
12th New York	2	9	4	62	2	52	131	
13th New York	.....	2	1	50	2	65	120	
14th New York	1	10	5	68	1	15	100	
16th New York	1	31	8	154	.....	7	201	
18th New York	2	10	4	59	.....	35	110	
25th New York	2	4	1	17	2	19	45	
27th New York	.....	12	10	106	.....	23	151	
31st New York	1	16	4	83	.....	.....	104	
32d New York	.....	1	.....	39	.....	16	56	
44th New York	.....	5	4	18	.....	28	55	
52d New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No loss reported.
57th New York	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
63d New York	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	7	

* These casualties are embraced in first table, pp. 24-37.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces at the battle of Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
64th New York								No loss reported.
66th New York						2	2	
69th New York						5	5	
88th New York								No loss reported.
New Jersey Light Artillery, 1st Battery.				5			5	
1st New Jersey	1	20	5	75	1	57	159	
2d New Jersey, Companies D, H, I, and K.	2	13	3	52	1	42	113	
3d New Jersey	2	33	5	131	1	43	215	
4th New Jersey	1	44	7	96	22	415	585	
4th Pennsylvania Cavalry				2			2	
6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Companies A, B, C, E, F, and H.		5	1	5		4	15	
1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery A.	1	2	1	5		4	13	
1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery B.								No loss reported.
1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery G.		7	1	11			19	
1st Pennsylvania Reserves	1	7		26		11	45	
2d Pennsylvania Reserves		5	2	22		6	35	
3d Pennsylvania Reserves		9		42	1	46	98	
4th Pennsylvania Reserves		3		13		46	62	
5th Pennsylvania Reserves	1	7		20		8	36	
7th Pennsylvania Reserves		15	2	61	1	89	168	
8th Pennsylvania Reserves		28	6	65	4	46	149	
9th Pennsylvania Reserves		6	2	38		9	55	
10th Pennsylvania Reserves		23	3	83		25	134	
11th Pennsylvania Reserves	1	49	(*)	(*)	25	609	684	
12th Pennsylvania Reserves		5	1	12		8	26	
13th Pennsylvania Reserves (1st Rifles), Companies A, B, D, E, and F.		1		14	6	90	111	
53d Pennsylvania								No loss reported.
62d Pennsylvania	1	14	5	68	3	73	164	
83d Pennsylvania	2	44	4	47	4	95	196	
95th Pennsylvania	2	8	4	80		18	112	
96th Pennsylvania	1	12	2	59		13	87	
2d Delaware								No loss reported.
Brady's company, Michigan Sharpshooters.		1		3		2	6	
1st Michigan	1	26	5	76	1	42	151	
4th Michigan	3	12	2	39	1	31	88	
16th Michigan	2	45	7	107	2	51	214	
8th Illinois Cavalry (detachment).				3			3	
1st U. S. Sharpshooters		2		7		2	11	
1st U. S. Cavalry, Companies A, C, F, and H.		4	1	18		2	25	
4th U. S. Cavalry, Companies A and E.								No loss reported.
5th U. S. Cavalry, Companies A, D, F, H, and I.	1	3	3	27	2	19	55	
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery A				6		1	7	
2d U. S. Artillery, Batteries B and L.						1	1	
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery D				5		1	6	
3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries L and M.			2	7		1	10	
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery C		6	1	3		4	14	
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery D				4	1	1	6	
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery F								No loss reported.
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery I			1	4		2	7	
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery K								No loss reported.
2d U. S. Infantry	2	14	4	103		16	139	
3d U. S. Infantry	1	6		19		19	45	
4th U. S. Infantry		3	2	6	1	7	19	
6th U. S. Infantry	1	4	1	47		46	99	

* Included among the captured or missing.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces at the battle of Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
10th U. S. Infantry, Companies B, E, G, and I.	.....	4	1	13	.....	4	22	
11th U. S. Infantry	.....	7	2	26	.....	8	43	
12th U. S. Infantry	1	53	5	97	.....	56	212	
14th U. S. Infantry	.....	18	5	124	.....	93	240	
17th U. S. Infantry	1	5	1	8	2	17	34	
Provost Guard, Regular Cavalry Division.*	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2	6	
Total	51	843	164	2,943	104	2,732	6,837	

* Not accounted for in their regiments.

No. 3.

Report of Brig. Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Reserve, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY RESERVE,
Camp on James River, July 3, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of the Cavalry Reserve in the battle of June 27. Its extraordinary duties and exposure for the day or two previous in covering the right and rear of the army had caused the detachment of about half of my forces, under Brigadier-General Emory, and which that morning were ordered to retire on a different line.

In obedience to orders I left Cold Harbor, and arrived on the field of battle about the hour the enemy began his attack. I selected a position and disposed my force in contiguous close columns. Of the First Brigade there were present two and a half squadrons Fifth Cavalry, and three squadrons Lancers, Colonel Rush; of the Second Brigade, Colonel Blake, only two skeleton squadrons First Cavalry, and the provost guard, under Lieutenant-Colonel Grier.

About 6 o'clock p. m. I observed all the infantry of the left wing, in rear of which was my position, giving way, and three batteries, which in reserve positions had been silent the whole day, opened a violent fire upon the advancing lines of the enemy. Without orders, of course, I instantly conducted the Fifth and First Cavalry to the front, and deployed them in two lines a little in rear of and just filling the interval of the two right batteries. This was under a warm fire of musketry and shell. I instructed Captain Whiting, commanding the Fifth, to charge when the support or safety of the batteries required it. I instructed Colonel Blake to support the Fifth and charge when necessary.

I then galloped to the left, and placed the Lancers on the right of the third battery—Second Artillery, Captain Robertson. I found it limber-

ing, having been wholly unsupported. I ordered the fire reopened. The position was not very good for the matter in hand, but the renewed fire was continued until the rest of the army had retreated, and the enemy was nearer the only line of retreat than we were. I then ordered this battery to retire, and when it was all to the rear I fell back about 400 paces with the Lancers, and found the enemy checked at the brow of the hill by a most brave handful of infantry—I was told part of the Ninth Massachusetts—and my First Cavalry, in line on the slope, a little in their rear. I then formed the Lancers, and ordered the First Cavalry to take post on the left of the infantry, but by an unhappy misconception of the order they advanced close upon their rear. While they were in motion Colonel Childs, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, reported to me with an only squadron of his regiment in hand, expressing a noble devotion. I sent him to join the left of the First, and this was done with a precision and bravery which would have honored veterans. Thus was withstood, under a hot fire of infantry, the advance of the enemy at the brow of the hill. Then a battery of ours, which had been posted 400 or 500 paces in our rear in the obscurity of evening and of smoke and dust, opened a fire of shrapnel, which fell among us instead of the enemy. I then ordered the cavalry to retire, having been informed a second or third time that General Porter had ordered a retreat, and which he has informed me he had not done. The infantry were near the cover of a ravine leading to the rear, and retired at the same time. Having reached the hollow under and safe from the fire of our battery, I formed once more the First Cavalry and the Lancers. The enemy made no further advance.

It was a hard duty given this half of the Fifth Cavalry. Emulation of the habitual devotion of our artillery was a strong motive. I was determined on this occasion they should not be sacrificed nor lose their guns.

The charge of the Fifth Cavalry failed to be carried home. The left squadron had but one officer present, the gallant Captain Chambliss, and when he fell it broke and threw the rest of the line into disorder. Its success, beyond enabling the batteries to get off, was impossible. It lost most severely, and did not rally. The First Cavalry then retired in line, covering the retreat of the batteries. Its subsequent action has been given.

The Sixth Pennsylvania (Lancers), under its gallant colonel (Rush) and his fine officers, performed its duty handsomely. The reports of commanders are inclosed, with the lists of casualties. These show a loss of killed, wounded, and missing of 9 officers, 92 rank and file, and 128 horses.

I again have the pleasure of commending the bravery and ability with which my staff (Capt. W. Merritt, Second Cavalry; First Lieut. James P. Martin, Seventh Infantry, and Frank Beach, Fourth Artillery) performed their duties.

Privates B. F. King, Company D, Sixth Cavalry, and Adam Romer, Company B, Fifth Cavalry, performed services above their position as orderlies with intelligence, bravery, and promptness.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

Capt. FRED. T. LOCKE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fifth Provisional Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
February 28, 1864.

SIR: I inclose communication from Brig. Gen. P. St. George Cooke, U. S. Army, which explains itself. I was on General Cooke's staff at the time spoken of, and he sends the paper to me to be assured of the correctness of his statement. All he says in his letter is strictly true. There are a thousand and one misrepresentations in regard to the operations of the cavalry at Gaines' Mill, arising from statements of persons who were ignorant of the facts or circulated falsehood maliciously.

The cavalry did much on that field to restore the fortunes of the day in charging and supporting under the most merciless fire batteries which otherwise, on account of having no supports, would have been obliged to retire much earlier than they did, thus suspending a fire that kept the enemy in check.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding.

To the ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington.*

[Inclosure.]

BATON ROUGE, LA., *February* 6, 1864.

I have found in the Army and Navy Journal of January 23 what purports to be part of Major-General McClellan's official report, and of which the following is an extract, relating to the battle of Gaines' Mill:

This reverse, aided by the confusion that followed an unsuccessful charge by five companies of the Fifth Cavalry, and followed, as it was, by more determined assaults on the remainder of our lines, now outflanked, caused a general retreat from our position to the hill in the rear, overlooking the bridge. French's and Meagher's brigades now appeared, driving before them the stragglers who were thronging toward the bridge. These brigades advanced boldly to the front, and by their example, as well as by the steadiness of their bearing, reanimated our own troops and warned the enemy that re-enforcements had arrived. It was now dark. The enemy, already repulsed several times with terrible slaughter and hearing the shouts of fresh troops, failed to follow up their advantage. This gave an opportunity to rally our men behind the brigades of Generals French and Meagher, and they again advanced up the hill, ready to repulse another attack.

The whole paragraph, compiled, of course, from the report of his favorite general, who has since been dismissed and forever incapacitated to hold an office of honor, is essentially false, but especially in its beginning, where a devoted and successful effort of a few squadrons of cavalry, in connection with a few others, to save some of the artillery and some of the honor of an army after it had suddenly retreated in disorder, is maliciously and absurdly belied into a cause of the defeat. Also, when General French's brigade approached the field of battle, the rebels had been checked and finally stopped at its edge by this remnant of the Cavalry Reserve and perhaps 100 Massachusetts Infantry, and while they thus faced the enemy were fired into from their rear by a battery belonging to or with said brigade.

If the War Department publishes General McClellan's report it would be but just to give publicity to this, and I request it.

Very respectfully,

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

To the ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington City.

No. 4.

Report of Col. George A. H. Blake, First U. S. Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp, Harrison's Landing, James River, Va., July 3, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with orders from the headquarters cavalry division I have the honor to report the movements of this brigade on the 26th instant and its engagement with the enemy on the following day.

The brigade consisted of two small squadrons of the First U. S. Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Grier, and the provost guard of the division, consisting of 39 men, under the command of Lieutenant Balk, Sixth U. S. Cavalry. On the 26th instant information was received of the approach of the enemy, who we were informed were seen upon the road in our rear. The brigade was immediately formed. About 12 o'clock m. we took up the line of march and reached Cold Harbor, where we remained for the night.

About 7 o'clock upon the following morning (June 27) the line of march was again resumed, and we proceeded to a point which was then occupied for the time by General F. J. Porter as his headquarters, on the road leading to No. 8 Bridge. The brigade was placed in position, and about 11 o'clock the engagement commenced. A short time after the brigade was moved to the left and rear of the house occupied by General F. J. Porter as his headquarters. Late in the evening, when our infantry retired before the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, the brigade was ordered upon the hill in rear of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry, with orders to act as a reserve to the Fifth Cavalry, who were ordered to charge the enemy, and, if successful, to take advantage of it and follow it up. The fire of the enemy was so destructive that a charge was not effected. The command fell back with the artillery in good order and occupied a position about 600 yards from our former position. We were again ordered to the front, and acted as a support to a body of infantry who had rallied at the bottom of the hill and were holding the enemy in check. When our artillery was posted on the hill in rear we were ordered to retire, so as to be out of his fire. We fell back a short distance and remained until 1 o'clock a. m. on the 28th instant, when the command retired across the Chickahominy, near Savage Station.

I am indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Grier, Captain Reno, Captain Kellogg, Lieutenant Feilner, Lieutenant Allen (dangerously wounded), all of the First U. S. Cavalry; Lieutenant Balk, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, and Lieutenant Kneass, acting assistant adjutant-general Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, for the prompt and cheerful assistance given me on the field. Lieutenant Balk and myself were slightly struck during the engagement, but not of sufficient importance to notice further.

A list of casualties will be furnished when received.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. H. BLAKE,
Colonel First Cavalry, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. JAMES P. MARTIN.

No. 5.

Report of Col. Richard H. Rush, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of battle of Gaines' Mill.

CAMP OF THE CAVALRY RESERVE,
In the Field, June 28, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in the action of the 27th instant, when the enemy in force attacked General F. J. Porter's corps, three squadrons of my regiment were engaged. I was assigned my position in the field with the Cavalry Reserve, and during the close of the action received orders to be on hand and ready to support the regular cavalry when it charged. Soon afterward received orders to support Robertson's battery and afterward to cover its retreat from the field. These duties were all performed under a very heavy fire from the enemy, and at about sunset I took up a new position in advance of the troops that were rallying near the hospital.

My regiment was the last to leave the left of the field, where our troops had given way, and the perfect coolness and admirable behavior of officers and men enabling me to maneuver the regiment in close column of squadrons and to take advantage of the character of the ground, I was enabled to cover my regiment and prevent a heavier loss in killed and wounded. My men and horses were worn down with previous picket and outpost duty. Some of the companies had not been unsaddled for a week.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
RICH'D H. RUSH,
Colonel Regiment of Lancers.

Lieut. JAMES P. MARTIN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Reserve.

No. 6.

Report of Lieut. Col. William N. Grier, First U. S. Cavalry, of battle of Gaines' Mill.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST U. S. CAVALRY,
Camp near Richmond, Va., June 28, 1862.

SIR: For the information of Col. G. A. H. Blake, First Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade of Cavalry Reserve, I have the honor to make the following report of the part borne in the action of 27th of June, 1862, at or near Gaines' Hill, on the Chickahominy, by two squadrons of the First U. S. Cavalry. The whole strength of the regiment on that day consisted of two small squadrons, about 125 enlisted men, Captain Reno, First Cavalry, commanding one squadron, and Lieutenant Kellogg commanding the other. During the day the regiment was kept moving from one point to another until in the afternoon it was placed, together with the Fifth U. S. Cavalry and Rush's Lancers, (volunteer cavalry), on the extreme left, in the support of our artillery.

Late in the afternoon our left wing was driven back by very heavy re-enforcements of the enemy, and after they debouched from the timber

in our front were charged by the Fifth Regiment of U. S. Cavalry, my two squadrons directed to be held as a reserve to watch the effect of that charge and act accordingly. The charge of the Fifth having made no visible impression on the overwhelming masses of the enemy and none of them effecting a rally on the reserve, my squadrons retired in good order at a walk in rear of our artillery.

During the afternoon's engagement the squadrons were subjected to a heavy fire from the enemy, which was met with coolness and steadiness by officers and men. Colonel Blake having been present, and acted with these two small squadrons of the regiment, is fully cognizant of its services during the day, and therefore probably requires no detail of its different movements from point to point during the day.

WM. N. GRIER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, First Cavalry, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. N. W. KNEASS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade, Reserve Cavalry.

No. 7.

Report of Capt. Joseph H. McArthur, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CAVALRY,
In the Field, July 3, 1862.

SIR: Agreeably to instructions I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry in the battle which occurred on Thursday, the 27th of June, 1862, near Woodbury's Bridge, on the Chickahominy:

It is here proper to state that there were but five companies present, the remaining five acting with General Stoneman to the right and rear.

During the first part of the engagement the regiment was kept out of fire, prepared to move wherever occasion demanded. Late in the action, and about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, the regiment was moved up and formed in line of battle to support Benson's battery and another battery on the right. The regiment occupied this position until the battery on the right had ceased firing. The enemy advanced boldly on these batteries, which had opened a murderous fire upon them with the evident intention of carrying them. As soon as the battery on our right ceased firing Captain Whiting, who was at that time in command, gave the order to charge. The regiment charged the enemy's infantry under a most galling fire until 6 officers out of the 7 had been struck down. The column, being left without officers, wheeled to the right, and came off in as good order as could be expected.

I regret to state that Captains Whiting and Chambliss and Lieutenant Sweet have not been seen or heard of since the charge, and I am unable to state whether they are killed or merely wounded and taken prisoners.

Great credit is due to Adjt. Thomas E. Maley, who, although severely wounded, rendered great service to me in assisting to reform the regiment at once in rear of our forces. Lieutenant Watkins was severely

wounded and also trampled on by several horses of the regiment. Lieutenant Arnold was slightly wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. McARTHUR,
Captain, Fifth Cavalry, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. JAMES P. MARTIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Reserve.

NOTE.—Those struck down were Captains Whiting and Chambliss, Lieutenants Arnold, Sweet, Watkins, and Maley, leaving Capt. J. H. McArthur alone unhurt and in command of the five companies of the regiment engaged.

J. H. McARTHUR,
Captain, Fifth Cavalry, Commanding.

No. 8.

Report of Maj. Alfred Pleasonton, Second U. S. Cavalry, of operations June 28–July 3.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY,
Camp at Harrison's Landing, James River, Va., July 4, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of services of my command, the Second Cavalry and the McClellan Dragoons, 489 strong, in executing the orders of General McClellan, from the 28th of June to the 3d day of July:

On the evening of the 28th of June I received orders to escort Lieut. Col. B. S. Alexander, Corps of Engineers and aide-de-camp, in a reconnaissance to determine the best position for the army on the left of White Oak Swamp to cover the movement to James River. The command started from Savage Station at 8 o'clock p. m., and was all night on the road through White Oak Swamp, owing to the difficulties and obstructions on the route. Next morning at 7 a. m. I reported to Colonel Alexander, who was then beyond the White Oak Bridge, and we immediately proceeded to examine the country in front of Keyes' corps, at that time in the advance, and a line of battle was suggested covering the junction of the Quaker, New Market, and Charles City roads, and extending up the latter beyond the *débouché* of the road through the swamp, over which Sykes' division had passed. We were occupied in this duty until near 1 o'clock, when learning the commanding general had arrived on the field, the colonel reported to him what had been done.

The general then ordered us to proceed to James River, open communication with the gunboats, and examine the country for a suitable location to establish the army. After a march of 18 miles, in which every precaution was taken to repel an attack, the command reached the James River, near Carter's Landing, on the evening of the 29th June, at 5.30 o'clock. No gunboats were in sight, but Colonel Alexander proceeded immediately down the river in a small boat in search of one. Upon inquiring I learned that a force of the enemy had been in that vicinity that morning. I therefore kept my command ready to mount, and extended my pickets from 1½ to 3 miles on the right, front, and left. More than an hour elapsed and Colonel Alexander did not re-

turn, and knowing how necessary it was to have the plans of the general commanding carried out at an early moment, I availed myself of the kind offer of Captain Been, [?] of the gunboat ———, who had just come down the river, and went off to the Galena, Commodore Rodgers' flag-ship, which was lying 4 or 5 miles above us. The commodore offered us every assistance, and directed the Port Royal, Captain Morris, to cover our position at Carter's Landing. Colonel Alexander returned about 8 o'clock with the steamer Stepping Stones, and having dispatched an express to General McClellan, repaired on board the Galena. I then returned to my command, which remained saddled all night in a strong position, ready for service at a moment's notice.

Early next morning, the 30th of June, my pickets reported the arrival of the advance troops of Keyes' corps; but in the mean time the sick, wounded, stragglers, and trains of wagons and ambulances from different corps came rapidly in on us. The former repaired in great numbers to the steamer Stepping Stones, which was at the wharf, and so great was the rush that I was obliged to clear this vessel three different times of all persons except such wounded and sick as the medical officers in attendance declared ought to be sent to Fortress Monroe. This vessel left about 11 o'clock a. m. with 500 or 600 of the worst cases of sick and wounded. To the generous kindness of the Navy were we indebted for this opportune assistance; and in connection with this subject it is proper to record the valuable services of Capt. George U. Morris, of the Port Royal, in furnishing subsistence and supplies, besides giving his own personal attention and exertions to the care of the sick and wounded.

Throughout both days, the 30th of June and the 1st of July, the sick, wounded, and stragglers kept coming in, and I can only estimate their numbers by the means I adopted to supply their wants, for they were without food or organization. The sick were established in camps according to their respective divisions, and as the different medical officers came in I assigned them to duty with the divisions to which they belonged. The wounded were sent to the Carter house to be attended to by the surgeons at that place. The stragglers were organized into two commands, viz, those with arms and those without. Captain Hight, Second Cavalry, had charge of those with arms, and they numbered over 2,000 men. The party without arms was more numerous. The trains of wagons and ambulances were parked in convenient positions to water and forage.

On the 30th of June beef and salt were issued to those who asked for them, and 1,000 rations of bread obtained from the Navy were also issued. On the 1st of July the steamer Spaulding arrived with supplies, when 8,000 additional rations of coffee, sugar, bread, salt, and meat were issued; besides, 15 head of beef cattle were killed and distributed by my command. From these facts there must have been 10,000 or 12,000 men in sick, wounded, and stragglers at Carter's Landing during the 30th of June and 1st of July. There were also some 800 wagons and 300 ambulances.

On the morning of the 2d of July I was apprised of the army being ordered to move to a position covering Harrison's Landing, and in consequence I ordered all the trains of wagons and ambulances, with all the sick and wounded capable of moving, to start immediately for that place. My command covered the rear of all of these parties, and I have the satisfaction of reporting to the general commanding that all of these large trains of *matériel* and *personnel* reached their several destinations in the army in safety. When the state of the weather, the

roads, and the near approach of the enemy at that time are remembered, the duties required of all concerned for the successful accomplishment of this undertaking will be understood. Besides these arduous duties, I caused the country in the neighborhood of the Chickahominy to be explored to observe the enemy.

Captain Norris, with his squadron, performed this duty on the 30th of June, and Captain Green with an equal force went within 4 miles of the Chickahominy on the River road, while one of his detachments passed as far as Charles City Court-House on the Charles City road. There was no enemy visible on either occasion, and the fact was reported by me at the time to General Marcy, chief of staff.

The squadron of McClellan Dragoons under Major Barker rendered good and efficient services in the above-named movements, and the major himself was conspicuous for the energy and activity he displayed in keeping the road clear on the march from Carter's Landing to this place.

In conclusion, I desire to recommend to the favorable notice of the general commanding the following-named officers of the Second Cavalry, for the zeal, gallantry, and activity they have displayed in the discharge of their duties: Capts. Charles E. Norris, Thomas Hight, and John Green. Captains Norris and Green were charged with destroying two bridges over the Chickahominy after our army had crossed, and the services performed by them were highly satisfactory. Three caissons of one of our batteries having been left on the other side of the Chickahominy, Captain Green crossed with some of his men, threw the ammunition into the river, and set fire to the caissons.

First Lieut. James F. McQuesten, adjutant, and Second Lieut. Edward Ball, regimental quartermaster, have discharged their duties with great credit and ability, and are very deserving officers.

The faithful services and good conduct of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Second Cavalry in the campaign of the last three months in this Peninsula have been a source of the highest gratification and pride to all the officers of the regiment. I do not think this appreciation can be better expressed than by naming two of the most deserving of them to the general commanding for such promotion as the exigencies of the service will permit. I am satisfied that Sergt. Maj. Robert Lennox and Quartermaster Sergt. Edward J. Spaulding will show themselves worthy of any advancement in their profession it may be deemed proper to bestow upon them.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,

Major, Second Cavalry, Commanding.

General S. WILLIAMS, *A. A. G., Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac.*

No. 9.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, U. S. Army, commanding Second Corps, of engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, and battles of Savage Station, Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS D'ARMÉE,
Camp near James River, July 4, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with orders from

the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, I abandoned my works at Fair Oaks at daylight on the morning of the 29th ultimo, and proceeded to the principal depot at Orchard Station, at which place the commanding general had ordered all the Government property to be destroyed. I then marched to Allen's field and went into bivouac. At 9 o'clock a. m. the enemy came up and commenced a furious attack upon my right and center with shells and musketry. I immediately got three batteries in position (Kirby's, Pettit's, and Hazzard's), which played with great effect and finally silenced the enemy's batteries. A farm-house stood near the point of attack, which was an important point, and was occupied by General French with one regiment (Brooke's Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers), supported by Jones' Californians. The action was very sharp at this point, and continued till 11 a. m., when we drove the enemy from the ground, and thus ended the battle of Allen's Farm.

The regiments and batteries engaged behaved admirably, and I fully confirm the subordinates' reports in commendation of their commands.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS D'ARMÉE,
Camp near James River, July 4, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on Sunday, the 29th ultimo, at 12 o'clock m., about an hour after the action ceased at Allen's field, I received intelligence from Generals Franklin and Smith that the enemy was crossing the Chickahominy and advancing in large force upon me. I saw the necessity at once of concentrating the troops (Heintzelman's corps, Franklin's corps, and my own) at Savage Station, and this was speedily done. I ordered Heintzelman to hold the Williamsburg road, on which we had several field works, and a skirt of timber between those works and the railroad. I then put Franklin's corps and my own in order of battle, Brooks' brigade holding the wood on the left of the field, where he did excellent service, receiving a painful wound, but keeping his command till the close of the battle. These arrangements were hardly completed when the enemy came in upon me at 4 o'clock p. m. in large force, advancing by the Williamsburg road and through the timber that I had ordered Heintzelman to hold, at the same time throwing shells upon my command with remarkable precision from the railroad. The assault was met by Burns' brigade in the most gallant manner, supported and re-enforced by two lines in reserve and finally by the Sixty-ninth New York (Irish) Regiment. The action continued with great obstinacy until some time after dark, when we drove the enemy from the field, and thus closed the battle of Savage Station.

When the enemy appeared on the Williamsburg road I could not imagine why General Heintzelman did not attack him, and not till some time afterward did I learn, to my utter amazement, that General Heintzelman had left the field and retreated with his whole corps (about 15,000 men) before the action commenced. This defection might have been attended with the most disastrous consequences, and although

we beat the enemy signally and drove him from the field, we should certainly have given him a more crushing blow if General Heintzelman had been there with his corps.

I inclose the reports of the subordinate officers, and I fully confirm all they say in commendation of their commands. No troops could have behaved better.

Immediately after the action closed I received orders from the commanding general to fall back and cross the White Oak Swamp, which was accomplished during the night.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS D'ARMÉE,
Camp near James River, July 4, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 30th ultimo I received an order from the commanding general to advance with my command to Glendale and halt there till further orders. At 12 o'clock m. I received a pressing application from General Franklin for re-enforcements at the bridge at White Oak Swamp. I sent off at once two brigades, leaving but one of my own brigades and two batteries on the field. General Hooker was in the woods on my left with his division and Kirby's battery was placed near my left. About 3 o'clock p. m. the action commenced by a determined assault of the enemy on McCall's division, which was some distance on my right and in front. The battle drew near. Many of McCall's division came flying into my lines, closely followed by the enemy. Just at this time I got back the two brigades which I had previously detached and they went into the battle splendidly, and after a furious contest, lasting till after dark, the enemy was routed at all points and driven from the field, and thus ended the battle of Glendale.

During the contest the enemy would change his point of attack. Sometimes he would be in front of General Hooker and then again in front of General Sedgwick's division.

Lieutenant Kirby again distinguished himself by the able manner in which he handled his battery. To Generals Hooker, Sedgwick, Burns, Dana, and Meagher, and Lieutenant Kirby the country is indebted for very important services in this action. General Richardson's division was engaged at the bridge, and will, of course, be embraced in General Franklin's report.

The battle of Glendale was the most severe action since the battle of Fair Oaks, and it gives me great pleasure to state that the troops engaged in it, with the exception of McCall's division, behaved most nobly. I cannot too strongly confirm every word the subordinate officers have said in praise of their officers and men.

At 9 o'clock p. m. I received intelligence that General Franklin had retreated and that General Heintzelman was going to do it. This, of course, compelled me to retire at once, which I certainly should not have done without orders from the commanding general if these gen-

erals had not fallen back and entirely uncovered my right flank. My command reached the lines near James River about daylight.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS D'ARMÉE,
Camp near James River, July 4, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 1st instant I was ordered to place my *corps d'armée* near the center of our lines on the field of Malvern. This action was mainly fought on the left of the line, and but two of my brigades (Meagher's and Caldwell's) and my batteries of artillery were engaged in it. These brigades and artillery behaved nobly, as usual, and lost many valuable officers and men. As the commanding general came onto the field during this battle I ceased to be in command, and therefore do not make a detailed report of the action.

I would respectfully recommend the few staff officers I had with me. In consequence of the illness of four of my staff officers the whole duty devolved upon Captain Clarke, chief of artillery; Surg. J. F. Hammond, medical director; Lieut. L. Kip and Lieut. A. H. Cushing, aides-de-camp. These officers were indefatigable in the discharge of their duties.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 10.

Report of Capt. John D. Frank, Battery G, First New York Light Artillery, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

LIGHT COMPANY G, FIRST NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
Sumner's 2d Army Corps, Turkey Bend, Va., July 5, 1862.

COLONEL: Agreeably to instructions received from General Sumner, commanding Second Army Corps, I placed myself with my battery of eight 10-pounder Parrott guns under the orders of an officer said to have been detailed by you to post my battery in line of battle on the evening of the 1st instant, and arrived at the left of the center of our lines about 6.30 o'clock p. m. This point being at this time pressed by the enemy with the greatest determination, I opened at once on the enemy with the left half of my battery and posted my remaining four pieces on the right of another battery, as the intervening space between the batteries on my right and left did not admit of any more than four pieces being posted there.

The right half battery, being posted in rear of a line of infantry,

opened a rapid fire of shell and shortly after of spherical case. As no infantry of ours was posted in front of the left half battery, these four pieces were for a time exposed to a very galling fire of musketry as well as artillery, but the well-directed discharges of shrapnel from these pieces soon silenced the musketry in front of them; but while directing my fire to right, where a most terrible fire of musketry was being poured into our infantry, one or more of the enemy's regiments had approached to within 300 yards of the battery almost unobserved in the darkness, but were soon driven back by some rapid and well-directed discharges of canister, assisted by several volleys delivered by a regiment on my left (the Third Maine). Two of my caissons having failed to come up—one on account of having two horses shot, which at the time, unknown to me, had not been replaced; the other one being unable to keep up with the battery, lost its way—my ammunition becoming rapidly exhausted, I at once had the facts reported to General Porter, with a request that another battery might be sent to my relief. This, however, was not accomplished until nearly 9 o'clock, when the action had nearly closed, and Captain Benson's battery of the Second U. S. Artillery took the place of mine. During the time my battery was engaged nearly 400 rounds of shell, 515 rounds of spherical case, and 66 rounds of canister had been expended.

Lieut. S. A. McClellan was slightly wounded by a fragment of shell, but did not leave the field until the battery was withdrawn. One man was severely wounded; it is feared mortally. Four others were but slightly wounded.

My loss in horses consists of 4 killed, 5 severely and 3 slightly wounded.

In conclusion, I consider it my duty to state that with few exceptions my officers and men acted with determined courage and bravery, even while a battery of our own, posted in my rear, fired three rounds of canister into my horses and men.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. D. FRANK,
Captain, First New York Artillery.

Col. HENRY J. HUNT,
Fifth Regiment U. S. Artillery, Commanding Artillery.

No. 11.

Report of Brig. Gen. Israel B. Richardson, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, battle of Savage Station, engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge, and battles of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS RICHARDSON'S DIVISION,
July 6, 1862.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with order I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by my division in the several actions of Allen's Farm, Savage Station, Nelson's Farm, and Malverton:

On Friday, June 27, while in the intrenchments erected by my division in front of the station at Fair Oaks, and late in the afternoon of

that day, I received orders from General Sumner, commanding the corps, to detach two of my brigades to the assistance of General Porter, on the opposite side of the Chickahominy. I was directed to remain with the remaining one to defend the intrenchments. The brigades of Generals French and Meagher were accordingly detached, under command of the former officer, and I remained with the brigade of General Caldwell and the batteries of Captains Hazzard and Pettit to hold the line at Fair Oaks. The operations of the command of General French and the stand that he made against the enemy, who were already pursuing the routed columns of General Porter, are fully set forth in the accompanying report of the former. His command returned to the division next morning, after performing the duty assigned to it.

Saturday, June 28, I was ordered to get my division ready for a move, and accordingly the tents were struck, wagons packed and sent off to Savage Station, and late in the afternoon I was ordered to detach the brigade of General Meagher to that station, to report to Major-General McClellan for duty, which was done.

The whole day and night were consumed in waiting orders to move. About daylight on Sunday, June 29, I left as a rear guard to the army with my two remaining brigades and my two batteries. On arriving at Allen's farm, distant some 2 miles, I was directed by General Sumner to form line of battle facing toward Richmond, and my left flank in connection with the right of Sedgwick, both of us being on the right of the railroad. I formed the line with General French's brigade in the front line and General Caldwell in second line. At the suggestion of General French I obtained permission of General Sumner to occupy a large house and some log buildings in front of my position as an advanced redoubt. This was done by Colonel Brooke with his regiment, the Fifty-third Pennsylvania. I also placed four pieces of Hazzard's battery on an elevated piece of ground a little in rear of Colonel Brooke's advance, and supported by two regiments. The two positions taken together I considered as a key to the whole position.

These arrangements had hardly been effected when the enemy made his appearance in our front in force, attacking the right of General Sedgwick's and the left of my division with great vigor. Colonel Brooke was soon engaged with the enemy's infantry and a battery of artillery which he now brought against us. The battery of Hazzard was now in full action. Only the limber-boxes had been retained by him (by my directions), and his caissons had been sent off to Savage Station. We soon brought them back, however, at a gallop before his supplies in the limbers had been exhausted. I also sent for Pettit's battery to come back from Savage Station, which it did about that time. The enemy in the mean time had made great efforts against the position of Colonel Brooke, but he bravely maintained himself, assisted by the battery, and was re-enforced also by a regiment of General Sedgwick's division, the Seventy-first New York. Soon after the return of that portion of the artillery which had been sent for the enemy fell back and disappeared in the wood.

Soon after this General Sumner, commanding the corps, gave me in person the order to fall back to Savage Station with my command as fast as possible, which I proceeded to do. This movement was much expedited by means of the new road, which I had already caused to be cut through the woods in anticipation of the movement. On arriving at the hills in the rear of the station I met General Sumner, who directed me to form my line nearly opposite the road which had been cut for the purpose of crossing White Oak Swamp. This was about 4 o'clock

in the afternoon. About that time the brigade of General Meagher came up and reported to me for duty. The different corps had already gained this new position when the enemy again made his appearance in our front, and immediately commenced opening with his artillery. This attack was opposed at first by the commands of Generals Franklin and Sedgwick, and at the order of General Sumner I detached parts of two of my brigades (Generals Caldwell's and Meagher's) to their assistance, also both of my batteries; soon after which I was directed by General Sumner to prepare with my remaining brigade (General French's) to repel an attack from the front, toward which a heavy column of the enemy was reported to be moving. I was re-enforced on my right by one brigade of General Smith's, and I deployed in line of battalions the brigade of General French to the front, the remaining parts of the brigades of Generals Caldwell and Meagher in the second and third line. The enemy was repulsed in his flank attack, but my front did not come into action.

Late at night I received an order to act as a rear guard with my division in covering the movement of the army across the White Oak Swamp, and also to take charge personally of the breaking up of the bridge across the creek, so as to make it impracticable for the passage of artillery. My march commenced about 1 o'clock on the 30th of June, and after marching until nearly daybreak in the morning, on coming up to the bridge I found the mass of stragglers from other parts of the army wedged in so as to be unable to move. I impressed them with the necessity of crossing as rapidly as possible or the enemy would be upon us and the rear of the army cut off. By the greatest exertions of myself and staff I succeeded in getting this mass over by sunrise and my own division, and the bridge was broken up and burned by about 10 o'clock a. m.

I was now directed by General Sumner to remain here until further orders, the division of General Smith being on my right and my own being at Glendale. Early in the afternoon, while our troops were resting, a heavy cannonade was opened by the enemy on the other side of the creek from a hill partly covered by timber. It appeared to be some three batteries, and they all opened at once. My division stood firmly. The battery of Hazzard's exhausting its ammunition, the captain being wounded and many men and horses disabled, it was replaced by the battery of Captain Pettit, which kept up a continuous fire until night. After firing away all their ammunition these were now replaced by a battery of Franklin's division, which kept up a fire with two pieces until 12 o'clock at night, when I was ordered again to fall back to form the rear guard. Two of my brigades had been detached during the day, and I had only that of General French to cover the movement. The movement was again performed successfully, and during the next day my division was again placed in position at Malverton Hill, where I was again directed to detach two of my brigades to report to General Porter, leaving me with General French's brigade to again fall back in the night to Harrison's Landing, and brought off what remained of my division in good order.

During all these operations the patience, fortitude, and discipline of my division, both officers and men in general, showed conspicuously, and could not have been excelled.

Very respectfully,

I. B. RICHARDSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieutenant KIP, *Aide-de-Camp.*

P. S.—My division, which had been reduced to a skeleton by the battle at Fair Oaks, June 1, had been filled up by three regiments. After losing 1,500 men by that battle, and by the several engagements of the last eight days, it has lost 1,500 more; and by this morning's report it numbers 7,000 men for duty. I cannot too much commend the admirable manner in which my three brigadier-generals—French, Meagher, and Caldwell—have done their duty with their brigades, and the skill with which Captains Hazzard and Pettit, with their batteries, kept down the fire of the enemy.

If anything can try the patience and bravery of troops it must be their fighting all day for five consecutive days and then falling back every night.

No. 12.

Report of Capt. Rufus D. Pettit, Battery B, First New York Light Artillery, of engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, battle of Savage Station, engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge, and battles of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

CAMP ON JAMES RIVER,
July 5, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with orders this day received I have the honor to report that my battery, according to orders, withdrew from its position in Redoubt No. 5 of our works before Richmond at 4 a. m. June 29, 1862, and on reaching Allen's farm took a position in battery, where it remained some two hours, when I was ordered to report with my command at Savage Station, and on arriving there was ordered to return to Allen's farm, the enemy having attacked our rear at that place. Arriving here, I took up my former position and opened fire on two of the enemy's batteries which were shelling our position, and succeeded in silencing them, after expending near 200 rounds of shell and case-shot, without loss to my command. Remaining here until 12 m. my battery was again ordered to Savage Station. Then it moved a short distance down the Williamsburg road and took a position in battery. The enemy attacking our rear again with batteries from the wood and railroad, their skirmishers appearing at the same time, I was ordered to a position some 1,200 yards from his batteries, and opened on them with good effect, causing them to slacken their fire, and finally drove them from their position, after expending nearly 400 rounds, having in this engagement 3 men severely wounded and 1 missing.

Placing my sick and wounded on the caissons, the battery moved to White Oak Swamp, which it crossed at 2 a. m. June 30, with the loss of the rear chests and carriages of two caissons by the breaking of the stocks in such a manner as to prevent their being taken farther, and after removing the ammunition the carriages were further disabled by cutting the wheels, boxes, &c. The battery then moved to and took position near General Sumner's headquarters, where it remained until ordered to Nelson's farm to relieve the battery of the gallant Hazzard, which had nearly expended its supply of ammunition, but was still keeping up its fire with good effect under the direction of Lieutenant King, from whom I obtained some knowledge of the whereabouts of the enemy's batteries, their guns being masked by the timber, and opened at once a rapid fire, first at 1,200 yards, then 1,500, and finally silencing their guns at 1,800 yards, blowing up one of his ammunition chests.

My loss here was 3 men wounded, 1 missing, and 4 horses disabled. Here we expended nearly 1,600 rounds of ammunition.

I was ordered at 11 a. m. to report to General Naglee with my command, and moved with his column *en route* for James River, reaching a point at 3 a. m. July 1, 1862, some 2 miles from the river, where I took position again in battery by the directions of the general, where it remained until July 2, at 7 a. m., when it moved to this place and joined its division.

It gives me great pleasure to state that the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men under my command behaved with great spirit and gallantry. The fatigue was excessive and long, but was borne with great patience; in fact, the conduct of all was all that could be desired.

Hoping that this may meet with your approval, I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,

R. D. PETTIT,
Capt., Comdg. Battery B, First New York Artillery.

[ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Richardson's Division.]

No. 13.

Report of Lieut. Rufus King, jr., Batteries A and C, Fourth U. S. Artillery, of engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, battle of Savage Station, engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge, and battles of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA.,
July 6, 1862.

SIR: The battery took position on the brow of a hill commanding the woods and the approaches to the right of Mr. Allen's house. The general commanding, considering four guns sufficient to hold the position and cover the retreat of the army, ordered half the battery and all the caissons to retire to the rear, under my command. About half an hour after the half battery under my command had retired the enemy opened a hot fire of musketry from the edge of the woods and field in front of the ravine. The battery replied with spherical case, shell, and canister, expending 100 rounds. The enemy brought artillery to bear shortly after their musketry opened, playing upon the battery with accuracy, their shells bursting directly in front of the pieces. The fire was kept up by the half battery, under Captain Hazzard, until all the ammunition was expended. Two caissons were sent to replenish the half battery, but did not arrive until after it had been relieved. The enemy having ceased firing the half battery retired to Savage Station, where the half battery under my command had previously taken position. The two half batteries were then joined.

About 4.30 p. m. the enemy commenced shelling us with great rapidity and accuracy. A section of the enemy's guns commanded a fine view of our battery. The sun shining on the brass pieces made an excellent target for their artillery. The enemy continued firing with their artillery until our infantry advanced. Then Captain Hazzard's half battery was ordered to take position a little farther on the right, where it immediately opened on the enemy, but finding that the enemy were hidden by a thick wood, discontinued firing, after having expended 20 rounds. At the close of the engagement Captain Hazzard's half bat-

tery retired to its former position, where we remained until daylight. Our men, thoroughly exhausted from the fatigues they had undergone, slept soundly through a drenching rain-storm, wetting all to the skin. We were aroused from our slumbers by the uncommon noise of drums and bugles, and discovered that our battery was the sole occupier of the battle-field of the previous day. Not being anxious to fall into the hands of the enemy, Captain Hazzard immediately commanded the pieces to be limbered up, moving the caissons ahead of the battery, instructing me to keep a general supervision over all of them and see that the column was well closed up, he remaining in rear with two of the light 12-pounders, so as to be prepared to give the enemy a warm reception should they attempt to take us.

The battery moved off in remarkably good order, the horses going at a walk until we had proceeded about a mile, when the command was given for the head of the column to move at a trot. The road being in a remarkably good condition we bowled along in fine style, hurrying up stragglers with the information that the enemy was in hot pursuit, saving probably many an abled-bodied soldier from spending the balance of the summer in a Southern prison. We found upon reaching the bridge across White Oak Swamp that preparations were being made to destroy it. We immediately crossed over and went into park on the top of the hill, congratulated by all hands upon the narrowness of our escape. Our horses were then fed, and our men, who were thoroughly tired out from fatigue and hunger, had a short chance to rest their weary limbs and satisfy their hunger.

About two hours after our arrival at Nelson's farm we were suddenly aroused (most of the men sleeping soundly at the time) by a perfect hail storm of artillery missiles, the enemy having opened upon us with at least, in my estimation, three batteries. My reason for so thinking is from the immense rapidity of their fire and the different kinds of projectiles thrown, some of which I picked up myself, finding them to be the Armstrong gun, 6-pounder rifled and 6-pounder smooth-bore; also pieces of railroad iron from 6 to 12 inches long.

Our battery immediately moved out of park, a perfect shower of missiles falling in our ranks and wounding our sergeant (Brennan) severely in the leg, also striking the staff of the guidon and breaking it to pieces. General Richardson rode forward and ordered the battery immediately into position on the left of Nelson's house. After taking this position, General Richardson directed four guns to be placed in a small gorge to the left and front of the first position, covering the bridge across the White Oak Swamp. We remained in that position about fifteen minutes, when an order came for the battery to retire. After having proceeded about 400 yards another order came, directing that the battery should occupy its first position and open upon the enemy immediately.

We commenced firing between 1 and 2 o'clock p. m., firing very rapidly and drawing the entire fire of the enemy's batteries upon us, no other battery being in position. The enemy was completely covered by a thick wood, and the only indication we had of their position was from the smoke of their guns. Their fire was very rapid and very precise, most of their shot and shell striking within 20 feet of the battery and a perfect shower of grape passing through the battery. Were it not for the splendid position we had, few of us would have left the battle-field that day without a serious wound. The brow of the hill forming a natural breastwork, our guns, just pointing over the top of the hill, were in a manner sheltered, and most of the solid shot fired by the

enemy struck the brow of the hill and ricochetted harmlessly over our heads. The men stood to their guns nobly, working them as coolly as if it was an ordinary practice, the chiefs of pieces sighting their guns themselves and relieving the cannoneers from their arduous duties by performing them themselves. Captain Hazzard behaved in the most gallant manner, encouraging the men and cheering them when they appeared fatigued, also superintended the entire fire of the battery, frequently changing the direction of the guns and sighting them himself. At one piece, where three of the horses of the limber had been shot and the harness entangled by their fall, and two of the drivers shot through the legs and feet, being unable to disentangle them themselves, Captain Hazzard performed the deed himself, also carrying ammunition to one piece where the cannoneers were entirely tired out, and taking turns with myself in performing the duties of No. 1.

About half an hour after we had been in action Captain Hazzard was standing by one of the limbers, superintending the taking out of the ammunition, when a shell burst in the battery, a fragment striking Captain Hazzard in the leg, breaking the bone, and wounding him severely. He was immediately carried off the field and sent to the rear. Great praise is due to Captain Hazzard for the soldierly conduct he displayed in this engagement. The command of the battery then devolved upon me, and I continued firing until I had expended all my ammunition.

General Meagher stood by one of the pieces, and, exposed to the hottest of the fire, assisted the men in running the gun forward. Upon my telling him how near out of ammunition I was, he kindly volunteered to ride to General Richardson and have ammunition sent to me as soon as possible; but before the ammunition could reach me I had expended every shot in my chests, and had to fall back into a hollow, where my battery was protected from the murderous fire of the enemy, and there I refilled my ammunition chests.

During an interval of a few seconds in the fight I could plainly see a large body of infantry on the skirts of the woods, evidently intent upon taking the battery. I immediately ordered canister to be fired, though the range was rather long, but I think it had the effect of driving the enemy back into the woods.

It is impossible to mention individual merit on the part of the noncommissioned officers and men, as every man behaved with the greatest bravery and coolness. Lieutenants Field and Morris deserve the highest praise for their coolness and bravery, directing the fire of their respective sections with the greatest skill.

Lieutenant Morris was struck by a spent rifle-ball, evidently fired by a sharpshooter. Sergeant O'Neill (Second), Corporals Kidd and Bright were wounded early in the fight. Sergeant O'Neill (First) was wounded while carrying Captain Hazzard off the field.

Some of my pieces were in a great degree disabled by the loss of the pointing rings, causing double exertion to the men in handling the guns. Several of my pieces were struck by shot and shell, but not injured materially, though I lost a great many of my gun implements. After retiring into the hollow where my ammunition chests were filled up I sent three guns back into position a little to the left of the ground that the battery formerly occupied. Captain Pettit's battery came up to our relief and took position on our right and immediately opened fire The cannoneers of my three guns being so completely exhausted as to be unable to perform their duties rested while Captain Pettit's battery was firing, and did not open fire again until toward dusk, when the

sound of the enemy's axes was heard felling trees for the purpose of building a bridge. We then opened with our light 12-pounders, firing case-shot, and I think doing great injury to the rebels.

I then left the section in command of Lieutenant Field, with instructions to fire slowly and surely, while I took one gun to join the rest of the battery, which was parked back in the woods, and proceeded to get the battery into such order as to be able to take up the march that night. The want of horses was very great, as we had lost some 15 or 20, and I was obliged to send forward and procure horses from my battery wagon and forge in order to pull my pieces and caissons from the field.

An order then came directing me to report to General Naglee, which I did, and was ordered by him to take up my line of march behind the rear of General Smith's command.

The section under Lieutenant Field was kept behind by some mistake, as I had sent an order to Lieutenant Field to bring up the section and join the rest of the battery through the authority of General Naglee; but he did not receive the order, and consequently remained in position until 2 o'clock the next morning, firing occasionally, and was one of the last to leave the ground. The rest of the battery followed the command of General Smith, and went into park in a large clover field at Malverton, where we fed our horses and rested our men.

About an hour after we had gotten into Malverton General Naglee informed me that the enemy were advancing in force, and that I had better take a position, which I did, on the right of Captain Pettit, and remained there all that day and night. In the evening the section under Lieutenant Field joined the battery, having been moved off to the left, where the hottest fight was, but did not go into position.

The next morning we took up our line of march and proceeded to our present camping ground. We lost on that march a caisson body. The axle-tree having broken, and it being impossible to mend it, we abandoned it, saving the ammunition.

I am, respectfully,

RUFUS KING, JR.,
First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, Commanding Battery.

To the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Richardson's Division.

No. 14.

Report of Brig. Gen. John C. Caldwell, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, battle of Savage Station, engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge, and battles of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS CALDWELL'S BRIGADE,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 6, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the actions of June 29 and 30 and July 1:

At Allen's Farm, on Sunday, the 29th, my brigade formed the second line behind that of General French, and at that place suffered no loss excepting 3 men of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers, who were wounded by a ricochet shot. By order of General Richardson I sent forward the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers to re-establish the picket

line in front of our earthworks. Before arriving at this place they found the enemy in such force that it was deemed imprudent to attack him, and the regiment fell back into the woods and awaited his approach. After a severe skirmish the enemy was repulsed with considerable loss. In the battle at Savage Station my brigade formed the second line, and was not engaged.

On the afternoon of Monday, the 30th, the brigade was exposed to a severe artillery fire at White Oak Swamp while supporting the batteries of Captains Hazzard and Pettit, and lost several in killed and wounded.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock the same afternoon I was ordered forward to support General Kearny, who was engaged in a severe battle at Nelson's Farm. We moved forward at double-quick, and arrived on the ground in the hottest of the fight. I formed three regiments on the right of the road and the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers on the left. The Fifth New Hampshire and the Seventh New York, beyond a first volley, were not engaged. The enemy's fire had nearly ceased in their immediate front and darkness soon came on. The Seventh New York was soon withdrawn. The Fifth New Hampshire was advanced to within a few paces of the enemy, and there remained until withdrawn, about 1 o'clock a. m. of Tuesday, the 1st.

The Sixty-first New York, Colonel Barlow, formed behind a fence on the border of an open field at the right of the wood. Other regiments were firing into the open field from behind this fence.

After stopping the fire of the other regiments the Sixty-first, without firing a shot, charged over the fence and through the open field, driving the enemy in such haste and confusion before them that they abandoned their colors which were picked up by Colonel Barlow. On approaching the woods on the farther side of the open field the Sixty-first opened fire upon the enemy in the woods, which was vigorously returned. After the firing had continued for some time I ordered the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers to relieve the Sixty-first New York. Both regiments continued firing until their ammunition was nearly exhausted, when they took position on the right of the field near the fence, where they remained until withdrawn, about 1 a. m. of Tuesday.

In this engagement both these regiments behaved with the greatest gallantry, particularly the Sixty-first New York, which lost one-third of its men engaged and 6 out of 9 officers. Colonel Johnson, of the Eighty-first, was wounded in the thigh.

On the morning of Tuesday, July 1, the brigade was formed in line of battle at Malverton, being assigned its position by Captain Irwin, of General McClellan's staff. Here we were exposed to a severe artillery fire of the enemy, which killed and wounded several of my men. About the middle of the afternoon I moved my whole brigade to the support of General Couch's division, and while lying in reserve was again exposed to a violent artillery fire.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock p. m. the brigade came into action, the Fifth New Hampshire supporting a battery on the right and the three other regiments engaging the enemy's infantry. The Fifth New Hampshire remained supporting a battery until withdrawn on the morning of the 2d. The Sixty-first New York and Eighty-first Pennsylvania I consolidated, and placed under Colonel Barlow. They engaged the enemy on the extreme right of General Couch's line, being drawn up in an open field, while the enemy were posted in the edge of a wood. These regiments, under the able command of Colonel Barlow, fought most

splendidly. I do not think their steadiness and gallantry were ever surpassed. The Seventh New York Volunteers were on the left of the Sixty-first and Eighty-first, and fought gallantly. All these regiments fought till every round of ammunition was exhausted, and then stood without flinching the fire of the enemy when unable to return it. The brigade was withdrawn about midnight, and marched with the rest of the army to this place.

In mentioning officers worthy of particular commendation I cannot fail to award the highest praise to Colonel Barlow, Sixty-first New York Volunteers. It will be remembered that this officer distinguished himself at the battle of Fair Oaks. In every engagement since he has only added to the laurels there acquired. He possesses in an eminent degree all the qualities of a good commander—intelligence, coolness, and readiness. Lieutenant-Colonel Conner, of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania, fought bravely, and was shot dead at the head of his regiment. Colonel Von Schack and Major Gaebel, of the Seventh New York, behaved with great coolness and gallantry. During the battles of the three days but two members of my staff were with me, Lieut. and Aide-de-Camp George W. Scott and Capt. and Acting Asst. Adjt. Gen. N. A. Miles. Lieutenant Scott was wounded in the thigh on Monday afternoon while the brigade was advancing to the support of General Kearny. Of Captain Miles I cannot speak in terms of sufficient praise. His activity was incessant. On Sunday he volunteered to cut a road through the woods from Allen's farm to Savage Station, and collecting axmen from various regiments soon made a road practicable for artillery, which was undoubtedly the means of saving three batteries. On Monday he most vigorously seconded my efforts, and himself conducted the Eighty-first to the support of the Sixty-first. On Tuesday, although he was my only staff officer, I sent him to General Sumner for re-enforcements, which duty he performed in the most speedy and successful manner. Near the close of the engagement he conducted and placed a piece of artillery on the left, which by sending a shower of canister silenced a very effective musketry fire of the enemy. During the whole movement his services have been to me invaluable.

I cannot close my report without paying a tribute to the gallant dead and wounded as well as to the living and present. Men never fought more gallantly and nobly, or endured fatigue, privation, hunger, and sleeplessness with a more uncomplaining spirit. We have never lost a gun, a color, or fallen back an inch while the battle lasted. I deem myself honored in leading such gallant men, and claim no other praise than that inseparable from being the commander of such brave soldiers.

My report shows 3 officers killed, 28 wounded, and 3 missing; enlisted men, 86 killed, 467 wounded, and 178 missing; making a total of 765.* The list of missing will probably diminish. I will send detailed lists of the killed and wounded as soon as possible; certainly to-morrow.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN C. CALDWELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. C. STUART DRAPER,
Aide-de-Camp and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

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* But see revised statement, p. 24.

No. 15.

Report of Lieut. Col. Samuel G. Langley, Fifth New Hampshire Infantry, of engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, battle of Savage Station, engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge, and battle of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

HDQRS. FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLS., *July* 3, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers in the late actions:

Sunday, June 29, after the division had fallen back and formed a new line, I was ordered by General Richardson to establish a picket on the old line in front of our earthworks. Moved the regiment into the clearing near Fair Oaks Station; saw large numbers of the enemy inside the works; reported to General Richardson, and received orders to remain where I was. I threw out skirmishers and fell back gradually into the woods in front of the main force. I was attacked in this position, and a sharp fire was kept up for some time, the enemy falling back. I remained in the woods until ordered by General Sumner to join our brigade. Our loss in the above affair was 2 killed, 11 wounded, 1 second lieutenant and several men missing. In the afternoon the regiment acted only as support. It was under heavy artillery fire, but sustained no loss, and retired with the brigade.

Monday, June 30, the regiment was formed as support to battery, and was under a very heavy artillery fire nearly all day, during which time we had 5 killed and 9 wounded. At about 7 p. m. went with the brigade to support General Kearny, then engaged about 2 miles to our left. On our arrival we formed line of battle on the left of the Seventh New York Volunteers in the road. We remained in this position subject to a musketry fire, but were unable to return it on account of a regiment of our men being in our front. Some time after the firing had ceased the regiment was ordered forward about 100 yards as picket. At about 2 a. m. I was ordered by General Caldwell to retire and join the brigade. In retiring I lost one first lieutenant and several men, who must have remained on the ground asleep and been taken prisoners.

Tuesday, July 1, after forming the regiment in column, I was unwell and retired, and did not join it until Wednesday, at this camp. Herewith I forward a report of Captain Sturtevant, who was in command during my absence. A large number of the sick and wounded were left behind, and have probably fallen into the hands of the enemy. A day or two more and we can tell nearer how we stand.

Respectfully,

S. G. LANGLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fifth New Hampshire Vols.

Brig. Gen. J. C. CALDWELL, *Commanding Brigade.*

No. 16.

Report of Capt. Edward E. Sturtevant, Fifth New Hampshire Infantry, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. FIFTH REGT. NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
City Point [Harrison's Landing], Va., July 3, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the

part taken in action by the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers on Tuesday, July 1, 1862:

The regiment moved forward with the brigade, and deployed in line of battle to support the batteries in our front, where it remained six hours. During nearly all the time the regiment remained in the line the enemy kept up a heavy fire from artillery. After the enemy ceased his fire in this direction the line of battle was changed, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to a fence, where it remained about one hour, and was then changed again to a road leading near the enemy's fire on the left, where it remained in reserve a short time, receiving a severe fire from the enemy's artillery, and then the line of battle was moved to the front, where I was ordered to report for orders to General Howe, which I did. His orders to me were to move my regiment to the right of a battery which was near us and assist in supporting it. I did as ordered, and the enemy kept up for an hour a heavy fire from his artillery.

Another of our batteries then came up and advanced toward the enemy's lines. I then moved my regiment forward to support this battery. The enemy formed in line of battle several times and attempted to advance, but were repulsed by the heavy fire from our battery, which kept up a constant fire until near 10 o'clock at night, when the battery withdrew. It being then understood by me, from what I could learn from two other regiments who were also engaged in supporting this battery, that another battery was to return and take its place, and failing to receive any orders I concluded to remain on the ground with my regiment and assist the other two regiments in keeping guard in front. No other battery returned, and I found that most of our troops had been drawn off during the night, and not being able to find our brigade I concluded to retire to the rear, which I did at about 5 o'clock in the morning of July 2, 1862. I found on going to the rear that most of the army had left for City Point [Harrison's Landing], Va. I remained in the rear some two hours, when I learned from our cavalry and provost-marshal (as I was informed) that our brigade and division had gone to City Point. I then started on the march with my command for this camp, where I arrived with my command and joined this brigade at about 11 o'clock in the forenoon of July 2, 1862. During the action of the day 2 lieutenants and 5 enlisted men were wounded and 21 enlisted men were missing.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. STURTEVANT,
Captain, Comdg. Fifth Regt. New Hampshire Vols.

Brigadier General CALDWELL.

No. 17.

Report of Col. George Von Schack, Seventh New York Infantry, of engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, battle of Savage Station, engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge, and battles of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGT. NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 6, 1862.

The Seventh Regiment New York Volunteers left Fair Oaks Station on the 29th of June at 3 o'clock a. m. for Orchard Station. Here the regiment was placed on the right of the railroad in the second line.

At Savage Station, where the regiment arrived at dark, it was ordered to support the right flank in the woods. During the night it marched through the White Oak Swamp.

On the 30th, at noon, when the enemy opened fire, the regiment was ordered to White Oak Swamp Hill for the protection of our batteries. At sunset it had to march to the left for supporting the left wing, under General Heintzelman. Here it took position in the woods in the second line. At 1 o'clock a. m. it marched to Malverton.

On the 1st of July early the brigade was formed in line of battle, the Seventh Regiment on the right flank, to cover our batteries near Nelson's Farm. In the afternoon the regiment was ordered to the front, and remained here until 7 p. m. The regiment kept its position for two hours without any ammunition, and received the order to fall back to Nelson's Farm at 11 o'clock p. m., from where it marched to Harrison's Landing.

G. VON SCHACK,
Colonel Seventh Regiment New York Volunteers.

No. 18.

Reports of Col. Francis C. Barlow, Sixty-first New York Infantry, of engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge, and battles of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. SIXTY-FIRST REGT. NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near James River, July 3, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on June 30, 1862, the regiment under my command marched with the other regiments of General Caldwell's brigade toward the sound of the enemy's firing at about 6 p. m. On arriving near the front we became separated from the remainder of our brigade in the confusion arising from our troops firing upon each other. I then had the honor to report to Brigadier-General Robinson, of General Kearny's brigade, for orders. By order of General Robinson my regiment was formed in line upon the border of a large field into which our troops were firing and in the rear of a fence which our men were using as a parapet. Having stopped the firing of the other regiments, General Robinson ordered my regiment to advance into the field, which we did with bayonets at a charge. By reason of the darkness and thick smoke I am unable to say whether the enemy was occupying the open field or not. I think they were, and that they fell back hastily at our approach, as I found one of their colors lying upon the ground. It bore the inscriptions "Seven Pines" and "Fair Oaks" upon it, and I have caused it to be sent to the headquarters of Sumner's corps.

As we approached the woods on the other side of the field the enemy asked from within what regiment we were. My men answering "Sixty-first New York," the enemy shouted, "Throw down your arms, or you are all dead men." We at once opened fire upon them. They were posted just in the edge of the woods. We were very close to them, and their fire was severe and fatal. I requested Lieutenant Greenhalgh, of General Berry's staff, who had advanced with us into position, to bring re-enforcements if possible, as no other regiment was in the field. He informed me upon his return that he could bring us none. Having

succeeded in communicating with General Caldwell, he sent us the Eighty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which formed in front of us and opened fire vigorously upon the enemy. I was directed by the staff officer who brought this regiment to assume command of that part of the brigade which was in the open field. We remained in this position for a considerable time, firing vigorously. No re-enforcements came to us.

Perceiving indications that the enemy were in force on our left flank and were preparing to make a vigorous attack, I moved the regiments to the right of the field, nearer the parapet, from which position we were soon withdrawn by General Caldwell. Later in the evening, by order of General Kearny, I formed my regiment, in conjunction with the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers and the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, both of Caldwell's brigade, inside the parapet, and there remained until withdrawn with the rest of the troops occupying the position.

On account of previous losses I had reduced my regiment to eight companies, one of which was absent on picket and not in the action.

As supports of Hazzard's battery we had been under a heavy artillery fire during the whole day and had marched directly thence to the fight, for which reason I am unable to state exactly what number of men we took into action. There were present 8 officers besides myself, 6 of whom were wounded severely and taken prisoners at the hospital to which they were removed. The horses of myself, Lieutenant Gregory, regimental adjutant, Major McKeen, Colonel Johnson, and Lieutenant Swain, of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, were shot under us.

The number of men of my regiment in the action was not more than 225 at the very outside, of which 75 were killed and wounded. Having been engaged several times since with loss I cannot tell exactly the loss of men in this action, but suppose the proportion of our whole loss which is to be credited to this action to be as I have stated. Company H, First Regiment Berdan's Sharpshooters, Captain Hastings, which had been encamping with my regiment, was in the action with us and suffered largely, losing one of its two commissioned officers.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Col. 61st Regt. N. Y. Vols., Caldwell's Brig., Richardson's Div.

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Robinson's Brigade, Kearny's Division.

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-FIRST NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near James River, July 5, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the morning of June 30, 1862, the regiment under my command was placed in line with Meagher's brigade at White Oak Swamp as a support to Hazzard's and Pettit's batteries, which were hotly engaged with the enemy. We remained in this position nearly all day, exposed at times to a severe artillery fire, which killed 2 and wounded several of the men. During the afternoon a heavy musketry fire commenced on our left, at some distance from us, and about 6 p. m. this regiment, together with the others of this brigade, was moved in the direction of the firing. After a march of some 1½ miles we arrived at the scene of the engagement, and my regiment became separated from the remainder of the brigade

in the confusion arising from some of our troops firing upon each other. I at once reported to the first general officer I could find (Brigadier-General Robinson, of Kearny's division) for orders. By his directions the regiment was formed in line on the border of an open field into which our men were firing from two sides. We were formed behind a fence which our men were occupying as a parapet and from which they were then firing.

After stopping the firing of these other regiments General Robinson directed this regiment to go over the parapet into the open field, which was done with bayonets at a charge. We advanced quickly, and without firing, into the field. It was quite dark and the atmosphere was thick with smoke, for which reason I am unable to state what was the position or number of the enemy in the open field. They broke and fell back at our approach, and a flag with the inscriptions "Williamsburg" and "Seven Pines" was abandoned by them. I took possession of this, and have forwarded it to brigade headquarters. Upon approaching the woods at the opposite side of the field the enemy shouted from the woods, "What regiment is that?" Upon being answered by the men that it was the Sixty-first New York, the enemy shouted, "Throw down your arms, or you are all dead men." We at once opened fire, which was vigorously continued on both sides. I requested Lieutenant Greenhalgh, of the staff of Brigadier-General Berry, who came into position with us, to procure us re-enforcements, as we were the only regiment in the field or in sight. He returned, and informed me that he could bring none.

After we had continued firing for some time Captain Miles, of the staff of General Caldwell, brought in to our assistance the Eighty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Johnson, of this brigade. This regiment took position in our front, and opened and sustained a vigorous and determined fire. I directed my men to lie down and rest for a time. They came again into line and recommenced fire before we left the position. I am unable to state how long we remained in this position. Both regiments exhausted nearly all their ammunition, and we once changed position to avoid a threatened attack on our left flank.

The staff officer who brought in the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers directed me to take command of that part of the brigade then in the field as the ranking officer.

We changed our position, as I have above stated, to the right side of the field, near the parapet, from which position we were subsequently withdrawn by order of the general commanding the brigade. Later in the evening we, in conjunction with the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers and Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, were ordered by General Kearny to occupy and hold the parapet until further orders. We remained there until withdrawn with the rest of the troops.

My regiment consists of eight companies, one of which was absent on picket duty and not in the fight. There were not exceeding 230 men present and 9 officers, including myself, in the action.

Six officers were wounded and taken prisoners at the hospital to which they were removed after the action. The proportion to be credited to this action of the loss of enlisted men which we sustained in the several actions in which we were engaged on this and the following days is at least 70 enlisted men. Colonel Johnson, of the Eighty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was wounded. For the remaining loss in that regiment I respectfully refer to the list of casualties forwarded from that regiment.

On Tuesday, July 1, we were formed in line with the remainder of the brigade at quite an early hour, and sustained an artillery fire of

more or less violence during the whole day. We lost several men by this fire. On the morning of this day the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers was consolidated with the regiment under my command, and the whole put under my command. This consolidation still continues.

About 5 p. m., July 1, the whole brigade was moved to the support of General Couch's division, and was again subjected to a violent fire of artillery. About 6 p. m. the Sixty-first and Eighty-first Regiments consolidated were sent into action, and engaged the enemy's infantry on the extreme right of General Couch's line. The enemy were posted in the edge of a wood and our line was in the open field. The Seventh Regiment New York Volunteers, of this brigade, subsequently took the place of a regiment which had been withdrawn on our left. We remained in this position until all other regiments in the vicinity were withdrawn except the Third Regiment, Excelsior Brigade. At about 11 p. m. we were withdrawn to camp, and the next morning marched to this place. Lieutenant-Colonel Conner, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, was shot dead in this fight. Both the Sixty-first and Eighty-first Regiments behaved with great gallantry and steadiness in both infantry engagements and under all the artillery fire to which they were exposed. Their steadiness and resolution in the infantry engagement of Tuesday evening I do not believe could be surpassed by any troops, for nothing of the qualities which make men efficient soldiers could be possessed or exhibited by any men beyond what they showed.

Of the officers of the Eighty-first Regiment I desire especially to praise and commend the coolness and good conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Conner, Major McKeen, and Lieutenant Swain, regimental adjutant. Being entirely unacquainted with the other officers of this regiment even by name, I am compelled to pass over without mention the good conduct of several others which came under my notice, as I have no means of identifying the officers whom I noticed on the field. Of my own regiment all that can be said of a brave and good soldier should be said of Captain Broady. Captain Mount also deserves much praise. Lieutenant Gregory, adjutant, behaved most gallantly, and rendered most efficient service in urging on the men. His horse, and also the horses of myself and Colonel Johnson, Major McKeen, and Lieutenant Swain, adjutant—the last three officers all of the Eighty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers—were shot under them.

If I may be permitted to speak of an officer not under my own command I desire to speak in terms of admiration of the good behavior of Capt. N. A. Miles, acting assistant adjutant-general, on the staff of General Caldwell. Captain Miles sought us out on Monday night, and in person brought us re-enforcements when under heavy fire. On Tuesday night he came repeatedly down into the field to look after our welfare, and finally by much exertion succeeded in bringing down to our assistance a piece of artillery, which by a fire of grape succeeded in checking the fire of the enemy. I feel that both regiments under my command are much indebted to Captain Miles.

Company H, First Regiment Berdan's Sharpshooters, Captain Hastings, which had been temporarily encamping near us, gallantly volunteered to go into the action of Monday with us, and did good service. Captain Hastings behaved very bravely, and after our loss of officers I put him in command of part of my regiment.

During the fight of Monday night Lieutenant Peet, of this company, was mortally wounded and taken prisoner. From my knowledge of

the character of all my officers present, with one or two exceptions, I am sure they behaved nobly, though those above mentioned were the ones whom I happened especially to be brought in contact with in the field.

The loss of the Sixty-first Regiment in all those engagements is 10 killed, 87 wounded, and 20 missing on the battle-field.* Others fell out on the various marches to and from action, and many of them are doubtless prisoners. All who were severely wounded were likewise left to be taken prisoners. Among the missing are the surgeon and adjutant of the regiment, the latter being also wounded.

I have at the present time in camp 170 enlisted men, of whom at least 50 are sick and unfit for duty, many being old chronic cases. The 170 enlisted men includes some 12 drummers and the hospital and quartermaster's attendants. I have on duty 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, quartermaster, assistant surgeon, and chaplain.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully,

FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Colonel Sixty-first Regiment New York Volunteers.

Capt. N. A. MILES,
A. A. A. G., Caldwell's Brigade, Richardson Division.

No. 19.

Report of Maj. H. Boyd McKeen, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, of engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, battle of Savage Station, engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge, and battles of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

JULY 3, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the morning of June 29 we received orders to march to Orchard Station. Arriving there, the regiment was ordered to the front to support a battery posted in front of the line of battle. The enemy kept up a severe fire, but were silenced by Pettit's battery. In the afternoon we were marched to Savage Station, and were formed in the brush fronting the railroad, in the second line of battle; were not engaged. About midnight we again took up our line of march, and at daylight halted. Line of battle was again formed, and the enemy opened a heavy fire from their artillery, during which we had a number wounded. About 5 o'clock we were ordered to the left, and were marched into the woods, and then were marched to support the Sixty-first New York, posted in an open field. The enemy were posted in a wood about 100 yards from our position. We took up a position in front of the Sixty-first, and continued firing until we had almost expended our ammunition. We were then ordered into the woods. It was here that Colonel Johnson was wounded, Captain Harkness and Captain Conner wounded, Lieutenants Hawk and McKernan wounded, and Lieutenant Abbott killed.

We again took up our line of march, and at daylight July 1 again halted. Line of battle being formed, we were posted along a fence in front of the house used as a hospital. By order of General Caldwell the Sixty-first New York and Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers were thrown together and placed under command of Colonel Barlow,

* But see revised statement, p. 24.

of the Sixty-first New York. About the middle of the afternoon we were marched to the front and engaged the enemy. The men behaved with remarkable coolness, loading and firing as if on drill. Lieutenant-Colonel Conner was killed by the last volley fired by the enemy.

Officers killed, Lieutenant-Colonel Conner and Lieutenant Abbott; wounded, Colonel Johnson, Captains Schuyler, Wilson, Harkness, and Conner; Lieutenants Pryor, McKernan, and Belford. Enlisted men, 26 killed, 120 wounded, 104 missing. Total, 28 killed, 128 wounded, 104 missing.*

H. BOYD McKEEN,
Major, Commanding Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. N. A. MILES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Caldwell's Brigade.

No. 20.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of the battles of Gaines' Mill, Savage Station, Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. MEAGHER'S BRIG., RICHARDSON'S DIV.,
SUMNER'S CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 6, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with the order received by me yesterday from the general commanding the division I have the honor to report to him through you the action of the brigade which I command in the following engagements: Allen's Farm [Gaines' Mill], Savage Station, Nelson's Farm, Malverton.

On Friday, the 27th of June, at 5 o'clock p. m., being encamped at Fair Oaks Station, I received orders to move my brigade immediately to the support of General Fitz John Porter, who had been engaged with the enemy for several hours, and who was at the time mentioned forced back by overpowering numbers. On receiving the orders to move forward my brigade I was directed by the general of the division to report to Brigadier-General French, whose brigade was also ordered to the support of the forces engaged with the enemy at Allen's Farm. Marching rapidly to the Chickahominy, the two brigades crossed Woodbury's (or Alexander's) Bridge. The head of the column had just appeared on the opposite side when an immense cloud of dust, through which teams and horsemen hastily broke, indicated something more than a repulse to our arms. These teams and horsemen were followed by crowds of fugitive stragglers on foot, whose cry was that "they had been cut to pieces."

At this critical moment Brigadier-General French ordered me to throw forward and deploy one company of the Sixty-ninth, Col. Robert Nugent commanding, and with fixed bayonets to drive back the runaways. Captain Felix Duffy's company was accordingly thrown forward and deployed (and the resolute and impetuous spirit with which they discharged their duty under the command of their experienced and gallant captain had the effect of almost instantly checking a rout which if not arrested at that moment would have been attended with the most fearful consequences), thus driving back the fugitives and steadying the

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* But see revised statement, p. 24.

broken masses of the Union forces that had been engaged all day. The column, of which my brigade formed the right and rear, came upon the hill where the main hospital of the Union army had been established and where the greater portion of our broken and retreating forces were assembled. My brigade reached the summit of this hill in two lines of battle—the Sixty-ninth and Eighty-eighth the first, the Sixty-third and Twenty-ninth the second line of battle—and having reached it, despite of the cavalry, artillery, and infantry that were breaking through them, preserved an unwavering and undaunted front. Our advance, which was repeatedly assailed by the shells and the round shot of the enemy, did not halt until commanded to do so by General Fitz John Porter, who gave the command in person. At this time the firing of the enemy suddenly ceased on our front and opened on our right, in consequence of which General Porter directed me to move my brigade obliquely to the right and so relieve the regulars under Brigadier-General Sykes, occupying the ground which these splendid troops had so gallantly maintained all through the desperate conflict of the day and long after their ammunition had been exhausted. Nothing more was seen or heard of the enemy through the night.

In this position my brigade remained until, under orders of Brigadier-General French, the column under his command recrossed the Chickahominy, which it did before sunrise the following morning. The Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, the fourth regiment of the brigade, under Colonel Baker, was ordered by the general commanding the column on the other side to keep in rear of the column, to defend the passage of the wounded and stragglers, until the bridge had been thoroughly destroyed, which work had already commenced when, accompanied by my staff, I crossed the river in rear of my brigade.

Returning to our intrenched camp at Fair Oaks, the brigade rested until 10 o'clock on the night of Saturday, the 28th of June, when I received orders to march my brigade instantly to Savage Station, and there report to the general-in-chief. The Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, Col. Robert Nugent commanding, did not accompany the brigade, being on picket duty in front of the camp at Fair Oaks. The other three regiments of the brigade took up and held a position at Meadowy Station indicated by General Williams, the adjutant-general of the Army of the Potomac, until ordered to report and return to Brigadier-General Richardson, which they did about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th of June.

Being temporarily placed under arrest until 8 o'clock the following day, I respectfully refer the general commanding the division to the report of Col. Robert Nugent, the senior colonel of the brigade, who had command of the same during the engagement at Savage Station on the evening of the 29th ultimo and who commanded the brigade on the march through the White Oak Swamp.

It gives me the heartiest satisfaction to bear witness to the able and intrepid manner with which Colonel Nugent fulfilled the duties which devolved upon him during my arrest; and it may not be inopportune for me to say that no colonel with whom I am acquainted is more deserving of honorable mention, and I most cordially recommend him to the favorable notice of the general commanding the division.

In relation to the engagement at Nelson's Farm and Malvern, in which my brigade suffered severely but most worthily behaved, I shall furnish you with a report within the next hour.

I cannot close this report, however, without commending to the favorable consideration of the general commanding the division the following

officers, who served on my staff during the engagement on Allen's Farm, [Gaines' Mill]: Capt. William H. Hogan, of the Second Battalion New York State Artillery; Lieut. John J. Gosson, of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers; Lieut. Temple Emmett, of the Eighth-eighth New York Volunteers; Lieut. James B. Turner, of the Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, and Capt. Malachi Martin, the assistant quartermaster of the brigade, who with the heartiest alacrity volunteered his services on the occasion and fearlessly rendered me the most valuable assistance. Maj. Thomas O'Neil, also of the Second Battalion New York State Artillery, rendered me the most gallant service, and in fulfillment of one of my orders at the close of the engagement, when I had dispatched him to one of the regiments on my right, was, I fear, taken prisoner by the enemy; at all events, since then we had no tidings of him. I deeply regret his absence, for a more daring soldier I sincerely believe does not exist.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very truly, your obedient servant,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. C. STUART DRAPER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division.

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HEADQUARTERS MEAGHER'S BRIGADE,
RICHARDSON'S DIVISION, SUMNER'S CORPS, A. P.,
In Camp at Harrison's Landing, James River, Va., July 2, 1862.

GENERAL: In obedience to your order that I should report to you as the officer in superior command of the Union troops engaged in the action which took place yesterday I have the honor to submit to you the following statement of the circumstances in which the brigade under my command participated and of which I was personally cognizant:

Shortly after 6 o'clock p. m., being seated at the headquarters of General E. V. Sumner, commanding the *corps d'armée* in which my brigade is incorporated, being ordered to do so by that officer, I dispatched two of my aides, Lieut. John J. Gosson, of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers (the first regiment of the brigade), and Lieut. Temple Emmett, of the Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers (the fourth regiment of the brigade), with orders to hurry up the four regiments composing the brigade, and to advance them as quickly as possible to the front, and to report to you. These regiments, being the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, the Sixty-third New York Volunteers, the Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, and the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, which has been recently assigned to the brigade, had been in position in line of battle from an early hour, occupying and extending along a ravine to the right of the headquarters of Sumner's corps, and so protecting in some measure the right flank of the army, which was still further and efficiently protected by the divisions under the command of Generals Sedgwick and Smith.

The line occupied by the regiments under my command along this ravine was held by them with marked coolness and firmness under an incessant shower of shell and round shot from the batteries of the enemy, and it is but simple justice for me to say that under an unremitting fire of some hours they exhibited a composure and steadiness which was only equaled by their eagerness to engage the enemy more actively and immediately. The orders communicated by the aides I have mentioned were promptly and enthusiastically obeyed. Advanc-

ing from the ravine by a flank march they deployed into line of battle in the field immediately in front of the headquarters of General Sumner, the Sixty-ninth, under the command of Col. Robert Nugent, forming the first line of attack; the Eighty-eighth, under the command of Maj. James Quinlan, forming the second line; the Sixty-third, under the command of Col. John Burke, forming the third line, and the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, being under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Barnes, forming the fourth line, Col. Ebenezer Pierce having been previously wounded whilst coolly and gallantly sustaining his regiment in their position on the previous day at the passage of the White Oak Swamp in support of Hazzard's battery, and in co-operation with the other regiments of the brigade.

The advance of the regiments with a rapid step, displaying their colors, was marked by an alacrity and enthusiasm which found their expression in vehement cheers, which had the effect of rallying several fragments of regiments that had, after bravely sustaining themselves under an overpowering fire, been forced to retire from the front. A few minutes previous to our entering upon the immediate scene of action my brigade had the good fortune to meet you, general, accompanied by your staff, and you will permit me to say even in this report, which is addressed particularly to you, that your presence and directions were such as to increase the ardor and render still more efficient the disposition of the regiments, for whose good name and success I was at that moment responsible.

Closely under the fire of the enemy we were met by Brigadier-General Butterfield, who, grasping the distinctive green flag of the leading regiment of the brigade, exhibited the ardor of a general who was personally interested in its honor, and thereby renewed and re-excited the spirit of the advance. Coming in contact with the enemy, the Sixty-ninth poured in an oblique fire upon them with a rapid precision and an incessant vigor which had the effect of almost instantly staggering and silencing for some moments a fire which seemed to be almost overwhelming.

In the mean while the Eighty-eighth were thrown forward to the left of the Sixty-ninth, and their rapid and impetuous movement had the effect of outflanking the enemy and perfecting the success which the Sixty-ninth had already to so important an extent achieved. The oblique line thus formed by these two regiments was maintained with decisive resolution until the enemy fell back from the range of fire.

The other two regiments of the brigade (the Sixty-third New York Volunteers and the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers) firmly preserved the second line of attack under a fire which was all the more trying to them inasmuch as they were not in a position to return or resist it, but at this time I ordered up the Twenty-ninth to support Major Robertson's battery. Shortly after an officer, who represented and stated himself to be an aide of General McClellan, rode up to me, and desired me earnestly to detail one of my regiments to accompany and support a battery of artillery, which was then going to relieve another, the ammunition of which had been exhausted.

Having only the Sixty-third at my disposal for this duty I at once ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Fowler to accompany and support the battery in question. Col. John Burke, commanding the Sixty-third, having been severely wounded immediately on our coming under the musketry of the enemy and taken to the rear, the command of his regiment devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel Fowler. This officer, however, undertook to disobey the order I issued to support the battery, alleging that

he was under special orders issued by you, general, and that mine were consequently without weight. Seeing the importance of having a strong support to the battery, which was rapidly proceeding, to establish the success of the day, and having no doubt whatever that the officer representing himself as an aide of the general-in-chief had the authority which he professed to have, I insisted on Lieutenant-Colonel Fowler immediately executing the order I had given. He refusing to do so, I at once placed him under arrest, and directed Captain O'Neil, the next senior officer of the regiment, to assume the command, and to have the disputed order instantly complied with. I feel extremely gratified in being able to inform you that under the command of Captain O'Neil the gallant Sixty-third promptly supported the battery, which but for them would have been left without support, and standing by it until its work was done, it was withdrawn by orders from the general commanding the corps. They sustained it ably and devotedly.

Night had fallen and darkness had almost obliterated the lines of the contending forces, the desperate fire of which was still violently maintained, when Colonel Nugent, coming up to me, declared his inability to maintain his position much longer, his ammunition being exhausted and his arms rendered well-nigh unserviceable from the incessant firing of his men, and he begged of me at once to have his ammunition replenished and his regiment relieved until such time as his fire-arms would be so sufficiently cooled as to render them efficient. My aides being at the time with the other regiments of the brigade I did not hesitate to go at once, and as speedily as it was possible for me to ride to the headquarters of the general commanding the corps, with the view of obtaining what seemed to me an important relief for Colonel Nugent and his brave and brilliant regiment. On my way to these headquarters I had the good fortune of meeting Colonel ———, of General McClellan's staff, who most kindly accompanied me to General Sumner. The general directed me, in case the firing had completely ceased and all was tranquil and assured in front, to withdraw all the regiments of my brigade and re-establish them in the position they occupied previous to their advance upon the enemy. Shortly after 9 o'clock p. m. I withdrew my brigade, in conformity with this order, finding everything perfectly satisfactory in front of our line, and our officers and men, despite of the fatigue and excitement they had undergone, in high confidence and spirits. This, general, is all that I have to relate in connection with my brigade serving under your command during the afternoon of the 1st of July.

In justly reporting to you the excellent conduct of the brigade which I have the honor to command, the eagerness with which it rushed to the conflict, and the steadiness and fearlessness with which it bore itself under the closing fire of the enemy that day, I have to mention with sincere and deep regret that the brigade sustained in the death and disabling of many brave officers and men a loss which as yet it is not in my power accurately to estimate. The list of casualties will be furnished as speedily as it is possible to render it exact. In the mean time it is with a good deal of pride, mingled with pain, that I have to mention the wounding of Colonel Burke, of the Sixty-third, so seriously as to incapacitate him and deprive his regiment and the brigade of his intelligent and faithful services, whilst leading his men into the battlefield. With a pride and pain no less sincere and heartfelt I have to report that Capt. Joseph O'Donoghue, of Company C, Eighty-eighth Regiment; Lieutenant Reynolds, of Company A, Sixty-ninth Regiment, and Lieut. Francis J. Hackett, of the Eighty-eighth, are amongst

those zealous and brave young officers who suffered most severely in the action.

There are many deaths amongst the men, of which I think it my duty to make especial mention of that of Sergeant Haggerty, of the Sixty-ninth, whose brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Haggerty, fell at the head of the Sixty-ninth New York Militia at the battle of Manassas, and whose noble example of patriotism and soldiership it was the passion of Sergeant Haggerty to emulate.

In closing this report I have to acknowledge with grateful satisfaction the energetic and gallant conduct of Capt. William H. Hogan, Lieuts. John J. Gosson and Temple Emmett, whose labors on the field in directing and sustaining the movements of the brigade were incessant and most effective.

Lieut. James B. Turner, also of my staff, having asked permission to rejoin his company in the Eighty-eighth, behaved in a manner which was in admirable keeping with the brillant character of the chivalrous young regiment.

The bearing of Colonel Nugent, of the Sixty-ninth, was a guarantee, whilst it was an inspiration from the resolute and resistless bravery of his regiment. Maj. James Quinlan, who commanded the Eighty-eighth Regiment, proved himself fully worthy of the command which devolved upon him.

But I must confine this enumeration of gallant officers who pre-eminently distinguished themselves on the occasion to those whose official position in the brigade renders it no disparagement to others to have them specially mentioned.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Brigadier-General.

General E. V. SUMNER,
Commanding Second Corps d'Armée.

No. 21.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William H. French, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of the battle of Gaines' Mill, engagement at Peach Orchard, battle of Savage Station, engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge, and battles of Gendale (Frazier's Farm) and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. FRENCH'S BRIG., RICHARDSON'S DIV., SUMNER'S CORPS,
July 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of my command at the battle of Gaines' Mill, on Friday, June 27, 1862:

On Friday afternoon, June 27, at about 5 p. m., I received instructions from First Lieutenant Kip, acting assistant adjutant-general, Sumner's Corps, to move rapidly with my own brigade and that of General Meagher's across the Chickahominy to the support of Brig. Gen. Fitz John Porter, whose forces were hard pressed by a superior force of the enemy. In a few moments these brigades were rapidly in motion, and guided by Captain Custer, of the staff of Major-General McClellan, they crossed the Chickahominy on the Grapevine Bridge. When the head of my column debouched into the meadow on the opposite bank a crowd of fugitives, encumbering the road and preventing the progress of the ambulances, were encountered. I directed General Meagher to deploy a company of his command as skirmishers to drive them back, which had great effect, being vigorously executed.

Reaching Gaines' Mill, the main body of the right army corps was found in full retreat, making it almost impossible for my re-enforcements to pass through the masses of congregated troops of the various arms of the service which had fallen back upon a confined space. I therefore ordered the heads of regiments to force their way through any intervals they might find by the force of the bayonet, which was immediately done and my command extricated. It was deployed in line of battle and advanced to meet the enemy, who was pressing hard upon the rear with artillery, cavalry, and light infantry. When my command was interposed about three-fourths of a mile beyond Gaines' Mill I sought for and reported to Brigadier-General Porter, and under his instructions moved the two brigades as far as the crests of the hills commanding the position, beyond which our troops were now rapidly reforming. These were occupied during the night by my command. The regulars had not lost their ground, but maintained it on my right until about 9 o'clock at night, when, by direction of General Porter, they were relieved by two of my regiments.

At 12 o'clock at night General Porter returned from the headquarters of the army, and directed me, in the name of the general-in-chief, to hold my line on the front until all the rest of our force had crossed the river. With great difficulty I communicated this to the different commanders of regiments and batteries, but in the course of two hours the whole line was in regular march, without the least confusion. Ascertaining that the object, upon which so much stress had been laid by the general-in-chief, was accomplished, I then directed myself to the withdrawal of my brigade and Meagher's, which, far to the front, lay in close proximity to the enemy—so near that numbers of their men and officers were taken crossing our lines of pickets to communicate with regiments which had bivouacked on our right and left, separated by the darkness of night. I had now, by repeated communications by members of my staff, to prevent the possibility of mistake, so concerted it that at a given notice the entire command by the right flanks of regiments (drawing in pickets) should simultaneously move to the rear to Gaines' Mill. Here they were put on the road in the order of march, and by 4 o'clock of the morning of the 28th of June the rear of French's and Meagher's brigades had recrossed the Chickahominy.

Leaving the Eighty-eighth New York (Meagher's), under Colonel Baker, to destroy the bridge, which had been previously prepared for the purpose, and communicating with Colonel Hunt, of the Reserve Artillery, a battery of artillery was posted to cover the operation, which was thoroughly effected. Before crossing the river and about daylight a very heavy firing was heard in the direction of Fair Oaks Station, to which point my column was moved with celerity, where I reported to the general commanding the Second Army Corps.

It is needless for me to say anything in praise of my command engaged in this most important duty, considered by all military authority as the highest and most honorable which can be intrusted to troops to perform, nor is it necessary to make comparison between the enthusiasm of the Irish Brigade, which has gained universal applause, and the unobtrusive courage of the American soldier, who does his duty cheerfully, although unnoticed. It is sufficient that both brigades made a most rapid march; a most bold deployment in presence of the enemy, effectually checking the career of his victorious pursuit; a most vigilant night, and having accomplished the object successfully retired, entirely deceiving the enemy, who shelled the woods in distrust of

their presence for twelve hours after my command had returned to its camp.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. H. FRENCH,
Brigadier-General.

To the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Porter's Army Corps.

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HDQRS. FRENCH'S BRIG., RICHARDSON'S DIV., SUMNER'S CORPS,
July 5, 1862.

SIR: On Sunday, 29th of June, my brigade moved with the division when the lines in front of Richmond at Fair Oaks Station were abandoned, and retiring down the railroad about 2 miles, took position of defense on the open field to the left, called Orchard Station. At about 9 a. m. the enemy, having discovered our retirement from the works in front of them, followed upon our rear and established a battery on our left, upon the road leading to Trent's house. Our troops were now shelled with great spirit, but our batteries answering with effect, preparation was made to resist an attack of a heavy infantry column, which was showing itself on our front and right. Having advanced the Fifty-third Pennsylvania on the right of Pettit's battery to support it, and observing a cluster of houses about 300 yards in front, I applied for authority to occupy them, which being obtained, the Fifty-third Pennsylvania was advanced, and in time to sustain the attack of the enemy, who was equally desirous to obtain so important a post. A vigorous combat ensued, but so judicious was the defense of Colonel Brooke, that whilst effectually covering his own troops he continued to repulse the attempts of the enemy, who were driven back invariably with heavy loss. Finding their efforts futile in this direction the enemy moved off by their left, and during this pause in the action the occasion was taken to rapidly withdraw our troops 2½ miles farther to the rear, at Savage Station. Here the enemy, bringing up more and heavier guns, shelled our exposed battalions, and his columns of infantry offered and received battle from that portion of the army which had not retired. My brigade in this affair was advanced to and held the railroad in the rear and right of our line of battle.

During the night all of the army corps had been moved off and all the divisions and brigades except my own, which was left to cover the rear and to destroy the bridge across the White Oak Swamp. This duty was successfully performed, and by 10 o'clock a. m. on the next day (Monday) all our train was across and the bridge cut up.

At about 11 o'clock a. m. the enemy having brought up several batteries placed them so as to command the plains at Nelson's farm, and for hours our troops were subjected to one of the severest and most destructive cannonades which has occurred in the course of this campaign. Our troops behaved with great coolness under it, one of the most trying to which men can be subjected.

My brigade was in reserve in the battle of the evening, and at sundown I was directed to move my regiments to the crossing of the White Oak Swamp, and to hold it at all hazards. Ayres' battery was placed at my disposal, where by advanced pickets and an occasional discharge of artillery the efforts of the enemy to reconstruct the destroyed bridge were greatly retarded, although their workmen were heard at intervals endeavoring to make the passage of the creek practicable.

The whole army having retired, my brigade was noiselessly withdrawn, and, following the direction of its march, we debouched at daybreak upon the road parallel to and upon the James River, where in the course of the morning (Tuesday) we occupied a position upon the crest of the hill at Malvern, exposed to the cannonading of that day. At sundown the brigade was directed to advance in line of battle to meet a body of the enemy a mile in our front, when, night intervening, the troops lay on their arms until, obeying the order to retire in the place of its succession, my brigade in compact order marched for this camp.

The success which invariably attended the covering movements assigned to my brigade must be attributed to the habits of discipline acquired in months of active and arduous service. That no disaster occurred is due to perfect obedience to orders and those dispositions made to foil the sagacity of a most enterprising foe.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. FRENCH,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. C. STUART DRAPER,
Aide-de-Camp and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Richardson's Div.

No. 22.

Report of Lieut. Col. William P. Baily, Second Delaware Infantry, of the engagement at Peach Orchard, battle of Savage Station, engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge, and battles of Glendale and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. SECOND REGIMENT DELAWARE VOLUNTEERS,
Camp on James River, July 5, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to orders from the general commanding brigade I moved from the intrenchments at Fair Oaks at daylight on the morning of the 29th ultimo and marched to Allen's farm, where I took position in line; shortly after changed front, my right wing in the woods, the left outside. Then, in accordance with orders, I marched from that place to Savage Station, but losing my horse and becoming exhausted after arriving at the station, I was compelled to turn the command over to Capt. D. L. Striker, and did not resume it until the commencement of the engagement at Nelson's farm.

What took place during my absence from duty Captain Striker reports as follows:

In obedience to orders from Lieutenant-Colonel Baily the command of the regiment devolved upon me on the afternoon of June 29, at Savage Station. I was immediately ordered to move the regiment 300 yards to the left of the Williamsburg road, where we lay in line of battle until 6 p. m., at which time I was ordered to advance to the railroad and throw out skirmishers. We then fell back to the edge of the woods, and at 10 p. m. I was ordered to draw in my skirmishers and report to General French's headquarters, and were moved to White Oak Swamp at daylight of the 30th, where we halted, and Lieutenant-Colonel Baily took command.

On the morning of July 1 the command again devolved upon me, and I was ordered to follow the Sixty-sixth New York Regiment. On our arrival at a high hill on the James River the regiment was formed in line of battle and so remained until sundown, at which time we were ordered to the front, where we remained until near morning July 2. We then took up our line of march in the rear of the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, and arrived at this place.

At Nelson's farm I was ordered to take position on the right of and a few paces to the rear of the Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Vol-

unteers, my right about 200 yards from the road, until sundown, when I was ordered to advance toward the bridge over White Oak Swamp, and occupied the ground between Nelson's house and the road, throwing forward Companies A and H to close the interval between the Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers and Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, which position was held until ordered to march into the road toward James River, where we arrived shortly after daylight.

Previous to the march to Malverton I was forced by severe indisposition to again turn over the command to Captain Striker.

I have to report the following casualties in the regiment since it left the intrenchments at Fair Oaks: Corpl. Frederick Sparr, Company F, killed at Nelson's farm; William Hepson, Company G, wounded, Nelson's farm; Jacob Bowers, Company K, killed at Malverton.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. BAILY,
Lieut. Col., Second Regiment Delaware Volunteers.

Lieut. J. W. PLUME,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 23.

Report of Col. Joseph C. Pinckney, Sixty-sixth New York Infantry, of engagement at Peach Orchard, battle of Savage Station, engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge, and battles of Glendale and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SIXTH REGT. NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
July 5, 1862.

SIR: On Sunday morning, June 29, the Sixty-sixth Regiment occupied the breastworks at Fair Oaks to the left of and right of the railroad. At daybreak we received orders to abandon this position and fall back by the railroad track. We halted at Allen's farm, and formed in column closed in mass on the left of the road facing the enemy. Shortly after we moved to the left and formed line of battle across the wagon road. At about 10 a. m. we changed position to the rear in the woods, so that the line was perpendicular to last position. The enemy threw solid shot and shell, but failed to dislodge us. At 12 o'clock m., finding that a general falling back of the force was taking place, I made a flank movement to the left, and followed the Fifty-second Regiment New York Volunteers thence to the rear, and marched parallel with the railroad through the woods until we arrived at Savage Station. We formed line of battle facing the railroad, looking north. At about 6 o'clock p. m. I threw forward skirmishers and advanced my line to within 100 yards of the railroad and sent forward pickets for the night.

The night was very dark, and a heavy rain-storm set in. At 9 o'clock p. m. I received orders to draw in my pickets and retire, which being done, I reported my command to Brigadier-General French, who directed me to retire by the road, following the Sixty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers. Continued marching until nearly break of day, when we arrived at the ford of White Oak Swamp Monday morning, June 30, at 4 o'clock, and crossed and halted for rest at Nelson's farm.

At 9 o'clock we took up position along the road preparatory to a march. At about 12 o'clock m. the enemy opened upon our position

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But see revised statement, p. 24.

with a terrific fire of round shot, rifled shot, and shell. Our position being parallel and near the road, which seemed to be the point toward which their fire was directed, a change of front was ordered, so as to present a line of battle toward the enemy. The fire of the enemy continued for several hours, during which the only casualty in my command was the wounding in the arm by a fragment of a shell of 1 enlisted man.

I now received orders to change front forward and occupy the woods to our left, from where we were informed the enemy menaced us. I deployed my command as skirmishers, and occupied this position uninterruptedly until the arrival of General Burns' brigade, which relieved us, and I retreated to my former position in the open field. At 7 o'clock p. m. I advanced my line of battle to the front in support of Hazzard's battery, which had occupied this point during the day to prevent the enemy from building a bridge across White Oak Swamp. I sent forward skirmishers in front and to the left, at which last point I drew the fire of the enemy. By order of Brigadier-General Richardson I moved my battalion forward and took a position in and around Nelson's house, with orders to hold it. At 9.30 o'clock p. m. retired as per orders and joined the column, marching all night, arrived at 4.30 a. m., and bivouacked in a clover field behind Malverton.

At 9 o'clock a. m. July 1 received orders to march. Advanced by the road, and ascended the hill at Malverton and formed line of battle on the crest of the hill while being shelled by the enemy's guns. At 6 p. m. we changed front forward in support of a battery. At 7.45 p. m. I advanced the line and rested in front of woods.

At 2 o'clock a. m. July 2 I received orders to retire and join column en route to James River. At 8 o'clock a. m. we arrived near Harrison's Landing and bivouacked.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOS. C. PINCKNEY,
Colonel Sixty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers.

Lieut. J. W. PLUME,
Aide-de-Camp and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., French's Brigade.

No. 24.

Report of Brig. Gen. John Sedgwick, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, and battles of Savage Station, Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SUMNER'S CORPS,
Harrison's Landing, Va., July 5, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part sustained by this division in the march made and the actions fought by this army during June 29 and 30 and July 1 and 2:

The division left its camp at Fair Oaks immediately after daybreak June 29, and formed in line of battle faced to the rear on the left of Richardson's division, on Allen's farm, between Orchard and Savage Stations, on the Richmond and York River Railroad. The enemy appeared and attacked about 9 a. m., but was successfully held in check. At about noon, all firing having been suspended, the command crossed the railroad and fell back to the high ground south of

Savage Station and near the Williamsburg Road. About 5 p. m. the enemy attacked again in stronger force and with more impetuosity, but was gallantly resisted and driven back, the engagement continuing until quite dark.

About 11 p. m. the march was resumed across White Oak Swamp, the crossing being successfully accomplished by about daybreak. After a brief rest the march was continued to the point known as Nelson's Farm, or Glendale. About 11 a. m. June 30, the enemy having made a strong attack with artillery upon Franklin's command, which had remained to defend the bridge across White Oak Swamp, Dana's and Gorman's brigades (the latter under command of Colonel Sully, First Minnesota) were sent, under Brigadier-General Dana, to Franklin's support, moving a part of the way at double-quick.

About 3 p. m. a very fierce and strong attack was made upon McCall's division in the first line, which after a short resistance retired, thus bringing in direct contact with the enemy that portion of my command remaining with me. Burns went immediately to meet the enemy, and Dana's and Sully's brigades were recalled, again marching a part of the way at double-quick. The Nineteenth Massachusetts, Colonel Hinks, was the first to arrive, and scarcely pausing to draw breath, gallantly dashed at the enemy. The others followed and went to the front as they came up as rapidly as their wearied condition rendered possible. Some temporary confusion arose among the regiments of Dana's brigade owing to their failure to advance equally with each other, and all these regiments suffered severely. The entire division was now hotly engaged, the greater part of it until night, and not only did these troops meet and repulse the assaults of the enemy, but were forced to withstand the demoralizing influence of the panic among those of the first line, who in many instances broke through our ranks in their haste to move out of reach of the enemy's fire.

About 10 p. m. the regiments, which were lying upon their arms in the positions occupied at the close of the fight, which lasted, as at Savage Station, until some time after dark, were called in, and preparations made to continue the march to Malverton, which we reached about daybreak.

At 9 a. m. July 1 the enemy again attacked. My division took up a position under the orders of General Sumner, which was changed once or twice during the day, and was held in readiness to meet the enemy should he appear in our immediate front, or to give any assistance required on other parts of the line. It was exposed during a portion of the morning to a heavy fire of artillery, from which, however, surprisingly few casualties resulted, among them, unhappily, the death of Major Brown, Thirty-fourth New York Volunteers.

Between 12 and 2 a. m. of the 2d instant my command was withdrawn from the hill, and took up the march down the River road to this point, arriving about 10 a. m.

We have to deplore the loss of several valuable officers. Colonel Hinks, Nineteenth Massachusetts, fell, dangerously wounded, during the action at Glendale while gallantly leading his regiment. Major How, of the same regiment, fell at the same time. Colonel Charles, Forty-second New York, also fell, mortally wounded, at the head of his regiment.

I cannot refrain from speaking with pride and satisfaction of the great resolution, cheerfulness, and good conduct of the men during the entire march. All were ready at all times, in spite of the severe and

almost unparalleled fatigues they were compelled to undergo, to meet the enemy at a moment's notice. I would especially call the attention of the general commanding the corps to the gallantry of Brigadier-General Burns in the severe engagements both of Savage Station and of Glendale, in the former of which he was severely wounded, and in both of which he exhibited great daring and excellent judgment in the disposition of his troops.

The conduct of Brigadier-General Dana and of Colonel Sully, though they were less conspicuously engaged, was in every way what was to be expected from their well-established reputation. I would also especially commend the firm and steady behavior of the Seventy-first Pennsylvania, under Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, which covered the movement from Fair Oaks to Allen's farm, repelling several attacks made by superior numbers most handsomely. Kirby's battery was of great service in the engagement at Glendale, and it is needless to say that officers and men fully sustained their well-earned reputation. Captain Tompkins' Rhode Island battery was also engaged upon the same occasion, and was worked with great spirit.

I refrain from multiplying mention of good conduct, but refer for additional details to the reports of brigade and regimental commanders which I herewith submit. My personal staff, Capt. William D. Sedgwick, assistant adjutant-general, Lieut. Church Howe, aide-de-camp, as well as Col. C. H. Tompkins, chief of artillery, were untiring in their exertions, and rendered me, as usual, constant and most valuable assistance. Maj. R. F. Halsted, volunteer aide, also behaved most handsomely, and rendered me important services. To Capt. R. N. Batchelder, assistant quartermaster, for his skill and indefatigable energy in the difficult undertaking of moving our transportation, the service is under great obligations.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Lieut. L. KIP,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sumner's Army Corps.

No. 25.

Report of Col. Charles H. Tompkins, Chief of Artillery, of engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, and battles of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY, SEDGWICK'S DIVISION,
July 6, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report:

The batteries of this division left camp at Fair Oaks on the 29th ultimo at daybreak and marched with the division to Allen's Farm, or Peach Orchard. There Kirby's battery was placed in battery on the north side of the railroad and Tompkins' battery on the right of the Nineteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. They had scarcely taken their positions when the enemy opened with a sharp fire of artillery and musketry. I ordered both batteries to commence firing, Tompkins to endeavor to reach their battery with his Parrott guns and to shell the woods with his howitzers; Kirby to shell the woods. After

firing briskly for a few minutes I found that many of the Bormann fuses were imperfect and would burn short, thus endangering the lives of our own troops. I therefore ordered Kirby's battery and Tompkins' section of howitzers to cease firing, still continuing firing with the two sections of Parrott guns.

About 9 o'clock a. m. General Sumner ordered one section of Tompkins' Parrott guns to be placed on the railroad on the left of Kirby's battery and to open fire upon the enemy, who could be distinctly seen crossing the railroad about 2,000 yards above where the battery was placed. This was immediately done, and a brisk fire opened with shell and case-shot.

About 10 o'clock a. m. the remaining two sections of Tompkins' battery were by order of General Sumner moved to the right and front of the position previously occupied, and relieved Hazzard's battery, of Richardson's division, they having expended their ammunition. Shortly after they had commenced firing from this position Pettit's battery arrived and took position upon their left. Both batteries kept up a continuous fire until the enemy withdrew.

About 1 o'clock p. m. the division was ordered to fall back as rapidly as possible to Savage Station. Kirby's battery and one section of Tompkins' marched down upon the south side of the railroad, and the other two sections of Tompkins' battery on the north side. Upon arriving at Savage Station I received orders to order Lieutenant Kirby and Captain Tompkins to report to General Smith, with their batteries. This was done, and as they did not come under my command again till the following morning I would respectfully refer you for the particulars of the part taken by them in this action to their reports, herewith inclosed. Being thus left without a command, General Sedgwick was kind enough to accept my services as an aide in the engagement of that afternoon.

Upon the arrival of the division at Nelson's farm, or Glendale, on the morning of the 30th ultimo, both batteries reported back to the division, having been ordered to do so by General Smith. In the action of that afternoon Kirby's battery was placed upon a knoll on the left of the division and west of the road; Tompkins' battery on a knoll on the west of the road and in rear of the center of the division. His caissons were placed on the east side of the road, the fences being leveled between them and the guns.

Shortly after the action commenced large bodies of infantry and some artillery of McCall's division broke through the woods in our front, retreating within our lines in the utmost confusion and disorder. They were closely followed by the enemy, who advanced some 200 yards from the woods, where they were checked and soon driven back by a terrific fire from Tompkins' and Kirby's batteries and Burns' brigade.

From this time till after dark, when the enemy were repulsed and the action ceased, both batteries kept up an almost continuous fire, doing, I have every reason to believe, excellent execution.

Captain Tompkins and Lieutenant Kirby are entitled to great credit for the able and efficient manner in which they handled their batteries.

At 11 o'clock p. m. both batteries took up the line of march for Malverton, where they arrived and went into park the following morning. During this march a wheel came off of one of Tompkins' caissons and the axle-tree was broken, rendering it necessary to abandon it. All the ammunition was removed, and such means taken to destroy the caisson as to render it worthless. Neither battery was engaged in the action of July 1. The position of both, however, had to be changed several times during the day to escape the effect of the fire from the

enemy's batteries. At 4 o'clock a. m. on the 2d instant both batteries left Malverton and marched direct to this place, arriving here about 8 o'clock a. m.

The casualties are as follows: Kirby's battery, 9 men wounded, 2 of whom are missing, and 3 men missing; total wounded and missing, 12; 3 horses shot. Tompkins' battery, 4 men wounded, one of whom is missing; 5 horses shot.

I cannot close this report without calling to your attention the untiring energy displayed by Captain Tompkins and Lieutenant Kirby and the able and efficient manner in which they have conducted their commands throughout the arduous marches and severe actions since leaving Fair Oaks. I would also speak in terms of highest commendation of officers and men of these two batteries, and would especially indorse the remarks of battery commanders in commendation of those mentioned in their reports.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Colonel, Commanding Artillery, Sedgwick's Division.

Capt. WILLIAM D. SEDGWICK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 26.

Report of Capt. John A. Tompkins, Battery A, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, of engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, and battles of Savage Station, Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. COMPANY A, FIRST RHODE ISLAND LIGHT ARTY.,
Harrison's Landing, Va., July 4, 1862.

COLONEL: Herewith I have the honor to hand you a report of the operations of my battery in the actions of the 29th and 30th ultimo and 1st instant:

I left camp near Fair Oaks at 3 a. m. June 29, and marched with the brigade, under command of Colonel Sully, First Minnesota, to Allen's farm, where I was ordered to place the battery upon the right of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers. At 8 a. m. I opened with case-shot from the Parrott guns upon the enemy in the wood. At 9 a. m. a section of Parrott guns was sent to take position upon the western side of the railroad to shell the enemy while crossing the railroad above. The remainder of the battery was moved to the right, and relieved Captain Hazzard's battery, and opened a brisk fire of case-shot upon the enemy, who were in front, covered by the woods. At 12 m. the battery marched to Savage Station.

At 4 p. m. I was ordered to report to General Smith, and marched with Brooks' brigade toward the White Oak Bridge. At 5 p. m. orders were received to return to Savage Station, and the guns were pushed rapidly forward, the caissons being left to follow the division, under charge of Lieutenant Mason. At 6 p. m. the rifled guns were placed in position upon the left of Hancock's brigade, facing the railroad, and the howitzers upon the right of the brigade, near Kirby's battery. At 9 p. m. I withdrew the battery, and marched with the advance regiment of Smith's division; crossed the White Oak Bridge at 12, and was placed in position to command the bridge.

At 11 a. m. on the 30th ultimo I was ordered by General Smith to

report without delay to General Sedgwick at Nelson's farm. At 3 p. m. the battery was placed in position upon the western side of the road. At 5 I opened fire upon the enemy with shell and case-shot, and continued firing until 8 p. m., when the enemy retreated.

At 11 p. m. I was ordered to move my battery to the road and join the division on its march to Malverton, where I parked my battery at 3 a. m. July 1.

At 9 a. m. July 1 was ordered to move to the front, and formed in line in rear of Company I, First Artillery. I was obliged to change the position of my battery several times during the day to protect my men and horses from the enemy's fire. At 12.30 a. m. the 2d instant I received orders to hold my battery in readiness to march, and at 4 a. m. marched for this place, where I went into park, as directed by you.

I have to report wounded in the action of Nelson's farm Sergt. John H. Hammond—musket-ball in arm and hip; Private William H. Slocum, slightly—musket-ball in thigh, and Simon M. Sidelinger, slightly—musket-ball in thigh, and 3 horses shot. At Allen's farm 1 horse broke away from the holder and could not be caught. At Malverton Private James Cooper was shot in the leg through the carelessness of a private of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers. Also 1 horse shot at the same time.

I was obliged to abandon a caisson body upon the march from Nelson's farm to Malverton, owing to the wheel coming off and the axle breaking. The ammunition was all removed. All my wounded have been sent on board the transports with the exception of Sidelinger, who is missing. Amount of ammunition expended, 750 rounds. One of my wagons was upset on the White Oak Swamp Bridge, and owing to the carelessness of the infantry guard detailed to protect the property my company desk was broken open, and my papers, invoices, maps, &c., destroyed, and my quartermaster stores and clothing stolen. I inclose as full a list as possible of the articles lost or expended in action or during the march.

The conduct of my officers and men during the hard and tedious marches and actions of the past week has been such as to merit the greatest praise and to warrant the belief that they will at any or all times respond willingly to any call that the general may make upon them. They all acted with great coolness and all seemed desirous of doing everything in their power for the furtherance of the service.

I would call to your favorable attention Lieuts. John G. Hazard, Jeffrey Hazard, and C. F. Mason, who by their untiring energy greatly aided me in the execution of all orders I received.

I have the honor to remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. TOMPKINS,
Capt., First Rhode Island Light Artillery, Comdg. Company A.

Col. C. H. TOMPKINS, *Comdg. Artillery, Sedgwick's Division.*

No. 27.

Report of Lieut. Edmund Kirby, Battery I, First U. S. Artillery, of engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, and battles of Savage Station, Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

COLONEL: In accordance with instructions, received at daylight on the 29th of June, 1862, I retired with Light Company I, First U. S.

Artillery, from Fair Oaks to Allen's farm, when I was ordered into position near the railroad. We remained here about four hours and were under a heavy fire of artillery. As my battery was in an exposed position, I advanced nearly 100 yards to obtain the cover of a slight hill. I fired from this position a few rounds of shell and shot, when orders were received to retire to Savage Station, where I was to report to Brigadier-General Smith, who placed me in position on the right, where I was under a continual fire, but did not open with my battery. During the evening I received orders to retire to White Oak Swamp, which place we reached before daylight, and remained a few hours, when I was ordered to march to Nelson's Farm and toward night was placed in position on a bluff in rear of our troops.

Soon after arriving at this point heavy firing commenced upon my left and front. I changed front to cover the ground more effectively. As some of our troops were retreating in confusion I opened with solid shot and shell and kept up a rapid fire upon the advancing enemy. They did not approach nearer than 500 yards to my position, but kept up a terrible fire of artillery and musketry upon us from their position in the woods, where they lay concealed. I succeeded in exploding a caisson of the enemy. The fight continued until dark, and about 10 p. m. I received orders to retire to Malverton, which place I reached about daylight. At this point I was under fire most all day, but took no active part in the battle.

I would respectfully call the attention of the commanding officer to the conduct of Corpl. Michael Hart, who was sent with an order and was wounded while conveying it. He returned with the answer before visiting the hospital.

It may be proper here to state that he commanded a section of the battery at the battle of Ball's Bluff with great credit to himself. Also Peter Carlin—a citizen, employed to drive ambulance—who gave his ambulance to a soldier who was unable to work but was able to drive, and came forward to act as a cannoneer when there was scarcely enough men to work the guns. Also Edward Perkins and James Mooney, members of Company E, First California Regiment, who came forward during the fight at Nelson's farm, and rendered efficient service after several cannoneers had been disabled.

At present I have scarcely a gun-carriage fit for service. Most of the trails are almost worthless, the wheels are fast falling to pieces, and the different parts are fast giving way. These carriages were made by Wood & Brothers, contractors, New York.

Very respectfully,

E. KIRBY,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Company I, First Artillery.

Col. C. H. TOMPKINS, *Chief of Artillery, Sedgwick's Division.*

No. 28.

Report of Col. Alfred Sully, First Minnesota Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of engagement at Peach Orchard, battle of Savage Station, engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge, and battles of Glendale (Frazier's Farm) and Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS GORMAN'S BRIGADE,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 6, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part

taken by the brigade I command in the march from Fair Oaks to this camp:

Owing to the illness of General Gorman, the commanding officer, I was placed in command. Early Sunday, 29th ultimo, we left our intrenchments and fell back to Allen's farm, on the railroad. The Fifteenth Massachusetts the evening before were ordered to Savage Station as a guard, and were employed in destroying Government stores there. The enemy opening on us at Allen's farm, the brigade was drawn up in line on the edge of the woods as a support, and though exposed to a heavy artillery fire, were not engaged. The enemy being repulsed, we were ordered to move promptly to Savage Station, and took our position there on a hill.

About 4 p. m. the enemy opened on us with artillery. The First Minnesota Regiment was ordered to follow General Burns' brigade, which was advancing across the field to the woods occupied by the enemy. They here did good service in protecting Burns' left flank and firmly held their ground against great odds. Their loss here was very heavy. The enemy still pressing Burns heavily the Eighty-second New York and Fifteenth Massachusetts were ordered to his assistance and the relief of the One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. These regiments moved up handsomely in line of battle, and taking their position in the edge of the woods under a heavy fire, held their ground. The Thirty-fourth New York Volunteers was kept on the hill in reserve, as there was some danger of our extreme left.

About 9 p. m. the regiments were withdrawn, and we took up our line of march through the White Oak Swamp; continued the march during the night and next day until we reached Nelson's farm. At the time some skirmishing was going on in front by troops of other divisions. Heavy artillery firing taking place in our rear, the brigade was ordered back to support Richardson's division. Being very unwell I remained behind, sending my staff with orders to send for me in case we got engaged.

Soon after this the battle opened on the field where I was, the enemy driving large bodies of our troops (McCall's division, I believe), who ran to the rear panic-stricken. I did all I could to rally them, but without success. General Sumner told me he had sent for my brigade, and wished me to lead it into action, keeping the First Minnesota as a reserve. The brigade soon after arrived, very much exhausted, having marched most of the way at double-quick. It was soon formed and marched to the front, the First Minnesota being placed in advance of our batteries. I rode to the right of our line and found that General Burns had ordered the Fifteenth Massachusetts and Thirty-fourth New York into the woods, to support some regiments hotly pressed by the enemy. The Eighty-second New York was placed in position on their right.

Finding that the right of the line was very much exposed, owing to the fact that some regiments before stationed there had fallen back and the enemy were collecting a large force in our front, I sent back word to General Sumner and then went myself, in hopes of bringing up the First Minnesota Regiment, but I found that General Dana had ordered it into the thickest of the fight, to sustain some regiments of his brigade. This, I understand, they did most gallantly. The Fifteenth Massachusetts were ordered farther to the left by General Burns, to support part of his brigade. During the rest of the day they held the ground they were ordered to. The Thirty-fourth and Eighty-second New York also maintained their position on the right till 12 at night,

when all the regiments were withdrawn and we again took up our line of march. By sunrise we reached Malvern Hill, and the rest of the army, almost entirely broken down by fatigue, but not to rest. We were soon again under arms, and marching to the right formed line of battle, to support some batteries and be ready for an attack. After waiting there some time, exposed to a heavy fire of artillery, we moved by the right flank and joined Smith's left, where we remained in position until night, when we were again ordered to march, reaching this place about noon July 2.

Where so many behaved well it is hard to mention names. Colonel Suiter, Thirty-fourth New York; Colonel Hudson, Eighty-second New York; Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, First Minnesota; Lieutenant-Colonel Kimball, Fifteenth Massachusetts, commanded their regiments with great coolness and bravery. Colonel Suiter, Thirty-fourth New York, recommends his adjutant, Lieut. George W. Thompson, for his efficiency. I cheerfully concur in this recommendation. My thanks are due to my staff, Captain Hebard, Lieutenants Raquet and Gorman, and Mr. E. L. Sproat, volunteer aide, acting on the staff, for the services rendered me in time of action. I beg leave to state to the general commanding that I can say with pride that in all these fights not a regiment of the First Brigade yielded one inch of ground to the enemy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Colonel First Minnesota, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. WILLIAM D. SEDGWICK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 29.

Report of Lieut. Col. John W. Kimball, Fifteenth Massachusetts Infantry, of the action at Garnett's Farm, battle of Savage Station, engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge, and battles of Glendale and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLS.,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 5, 1862.

[SIR:] I have the honor to report that on Friday, June 27, 1862, at 2 o'clock p. m., I was ordered to move my regiment as rapidly as possible from camp near Fair Oaks, and take a position on the right of the Eighty-second New York Volunteers, this being the extreme right of Gorman's brigade. Remained in this position until about 5 o'clock p. m., when I was ordered to report immediately to General Burns, which I did, taking a position on the left of his brigade, in support of the Seventh New York Volunteers. We remained in this position about half an hour, during which time a very hot skirmish was going on directly in front, in which the front lines and artillery only were engaged.

Was then ordered to report immediately to General Smith on the right of the line, which I did, moving my regiment a part of the way at double-quick. Reporting to General Smith at 8 o'clock, was ordered at once to enter a rifle pit to the left of the front, thereby relieving the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, who were ordered to the front, where a most terrific engagement was going on.

Was then ordered to leave the pit and advance in line of battle to the front, in order to relieve the troops whose ammunition had been ex-

pended. When but a few rods in advance of the pit the order was countermanded, the report having been received that the enemy had been repulsed and driven from his position in much confusion. After receiving the thanks of General Smith I returned to camp by his order, reporting to General Sumner. Although not actually engaged with the enemy in any part of the day's fight, I cannot but think that it was owing to the timely arrival of my regiment on the right, thereby permitting re-enforcements to go to the front at this critical time, that the tide of battle was turned and the success made complete to our arms. My loss was 2 wounded, which will be shown in the recapitulation of casualties.

At 6 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, the 28th ultimo, was ordered to have everything packed and in readiness to move at a moment's notice. At 8.30 o'clock p. m. I reported in person to General Sedgwick for orders by order of Lieut. Church Howe. Was ordered by General Sedgwick to proceed immediately and as rapidly as possible to Savage Station and report there to General Marcy, chief of staff. I left camp precisely at 9 o'clock, and proceeding by way of the railroad, reported to General Marcy at 10.30 o'clock. By his orders bivouacked my regiment near station until morning, there to await further orders. By orders of General Williams my regiment was ordered at 9 o'clock a. m. to report immediately at the station, for the purpose of destroying ammunition and stores collected there. Such was the quantity and weight of material to be destroyed, that the utmost exertions of my entire force were required to accomplish the desired end before the arrival of the division to the general of which I was ordered to report. At 4.30 o'clock p. m. was ordered to form in line of battle on the hill as reserve, the enemy having appeared in front and opened on us with artillery. The engagement becoming general, was ordered by General Sumner to advance to the front at double-quick.

With cheers the men advanced, and with an unbroken line soon reached the woods, there to relieve the One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, then somewhat disordered, and occupy a position to the right and rear of the Eighty-second New York Volunteers and to the left of the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers. This position I was ordered to hold, throwing out my pickets 300 yards to the front. About 9 o'clock p. m. was ordered to withdraw quietly, leaving my pickets, and report to Colonel Sully, commanding brigade, near my original position. When advancing to the front the men, by order of General Sumner, threw knapsacks and blankets off, and were not allowed to recover them on their return, by order of Colonel Sully. In this engagement my loss was 3 wounded, which will be shown in the recapitulation of casualties.

On Monday, 30th ultimo, at 2.30 o'clock p. m., was ordered to form my regiment in the open field in front of headquarters at Nelson's Farm, heavy firing of artillery having opened on the right. After remaining about half an hour in this position was ordered to move to the right and report to General Dana. After proceeding half a mile in this direction was ordered to form my regiment in the field near the road. At this time Colonel Suiter took command of the brigade. At about 4 o'clock p. m. was ordered to the left of General Richardson's line of battle, forming a right angle with his line, in order to protect his left flank. At about 5 o'clock p. m. was ordered to return to my original position, a severe engagement having opened at that point. On the road I received orders direct from General Sedgwick, through Lieut. Church Howe, to use the utmost speed in reaching the field, as more troops

were greatly needed at this critical moment. Almost exhausted by fatigue and heat, my men, unable to move rapidly, still came in in good order, and forming in the field advanced, by order of General Sumner, to the front.

After advancing some 300 yards was ordered by General Burns to move by the right flank to the rear and support of Colonel Baxter. The firing becoming very heavy on the extreme left, was ordered by General Burns to proceed to the left of the First Minnesota Volunteers and then move forward to that point where the fire was the hottest. On reaching the front I relieved the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, whose ammunition had become exhausted. Before my arrival the fire had slackened and soon ceasing altogether was not renewed at that point. I remained in this position until 12 o'clock, when being ordered to withdraw quietly, did so, taking in my pickets. The loss to my regiment during this engagement was 6 wounded, which will be shown in the recapitulation of casualties.

On Thursday, July 1, at 11 o'clock, the enemy having appeared in force, I was ordered to form in line of battle on the hill at Malverton as a reserve to the First Minnesota and Eighty-second New York Volunteers. When in this position received a severe fire from the enemy's artillery, and was soon ordered out of range and under cover of the woods. Remained in this position until 1 o'clock a. m. July 2, and was then ordered to withdraw quietly, taking in my pickets.

Of the conduct of my command during the five days of labor and fatigue I have but to say that they all, officers and men, evinced a disposition to perform the arduous duties assigned them to the utmost of their ability and strength, and although not at any time under severe fire, advanced when ordered upon points of apparent danger with that same spirit and determination which they have ever shown in former engagements.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[JOHN W. KIMBALL,
Lieut. Col. Fifteenth Massachusetts Infantry.]

Captain HEBARD, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 30.

Report of Brig. Gen. William W. Burns, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, and battles of Savage Station, Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS BURNS' BRIGADE,
Camp at Harrison's Landing, July 5, 1862.

On Sunday, June 29, I was directed to draw my brigade from the breastworks to join the division, and march to Orchard Station, which was done in the face of the enemy under favor of a fog. On reaching Orchard Station the corps was formed in line of battle, facing to the rear. Soon after I received an order to send a regiment back to reoccupy our former lines as advanced pickets. I sent the Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers (California), Lieut. Col. W. G. Jones. When Colonel Jones' pickets reached the wood where the battle ended on the 31st of May he captured 2 prisoners, the advance of the enemy's pickets.

He soon discovered the enemy in force in my old camp, who commenced to advance on him. At the same time a force came down the railroad in front of the regiment, advanced on his left, and forced this regiment back. Colonel Jones fell back to a favorable position at the left of the wood behind Allen's house, and received the enemy in gallant style. The force of the enemy, however, beginning to multiply, the Californians retired fighting through the woods to the edge of the field, in front of the line of battle formed by Sumner's corps. Here it halted on the second advanced line, composed of the Sixty-third New York, Colonel Burke, on the right; Twentieth Massachusetts, Colonel Lee, on the left, and the Fifth New Hampshire, which had previously been the left of the advanced line.

The enemy were here checked, but anticipating a renewal of attack, General Sedgwick directed me to take command of this line. The Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, under its gallant young lieutenant-colonel, won high encomiums from the corps commander, who knows what hard fighting means.

About 12 o'clock we received orders to fall back upon Savage's, passing through the lines of General Heintzelman, when lying at Savage's, expecting an attack in the direction of Bottom's Bridge. About 4.30 o'clock the enemy appeared in the corner of the field to our left rear, having evidently followed us, and, avoiding Heintzelman's work, passed to the left of the railroad. General Sumner ordered me to take two regiments and move promptly back across the field about half a mile, and hold the woods between the Williamsburg road and the railroad. Before I reached the position a scout informed me that the enemy were in large force on the Williamsburg road. Seeing that both of my flanks would be exposed, I sent to General Sumner for another regiment. Fortunately the enemy did not attack until Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, First Minnesota Regiment, reported, and I had time to throw it to the left, across the Williamsburg road, with the left flank retired. I found I still had not sufficient length of line to cover the ground, and was obliged to move Colonel Baxter to the right and throw back his right flank to cover the railroad, leaving a gap in the center of my line.

These dispositions were in progress when the enemy attacked most furiously with infantry, he having been playing with artillery upon me during the whole movement across the field, which was answered by General Sumner's batteries. The battle raged along the whole line, but concentrated gradually toward my two weak points, the center and the Williamsburg road. I urged more regiments, which were promptly sent me. Before these arrived, however, the enemy made a rush on the center, wounded me and killed the captain of the left company of Baxter's (Captain McGonigle), forced through to the fence, and flaunted their flag across the rails, broke the line for a moment, but the brave men rallied and drove them back.

The fight then moved toward the Williamsburg road, when most opportunely the Eighty-eighth New York, Colonel ———, came across the field double-quick and cheering. I threw them into the gap on the road, when the enemy opened artillery and infantry upon them, but they never faltered—not only went up to my line but beyond it, and drove secesh before them. The Eighty-second New York, Colonel Hudson, then came over the field, and I advanced it to the gap of the center. It too advanced beyond the original line. The Fifteenth Massachusetts coming up, I relieved Colonel Morehead with it, and Colonel Baxter with the Twentieth Massachusetts, Colonel Lee. The First California

and Seventh Michigan coming up, I held them in reserve, looking to the flanks. Colonel Owen, of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was led to the left of the Minnesota by my aide, and still farther to the left General Brooks' brigade was thrown by General Sumner, on learning the enemy was moving in large force in that direction. The fight closed, however, with the fire of the Eighty-eighth New York, Eighty-second New York, and Fifteenth Massachusetts. Prisoners reported four brigades of the enemy. Generals Cobb and Kershaw came down the Nine-mile road, General Toombs and another down the Williamsburg road.

My loss in killed and wounded cannot well be had, as regiments of different brigades will make their reports to their own brigade commanders. Our men showed their superiority, and the victory can fairly be claimed by us. He was the attacking party, and was not only checked, but repulsed and driven from the ground.

The battle ceased at 7 o'clock. About 11 o'clock I received orders from General Sumner to withdraw my brigade and march to White Oak Bridge. On Monday, about 8 o'clock, we were again put in march for Malverton. When arriving at Glendale we were halted to allow the train to pass us. About 11 o'clock the enemy attacked the troops of General Franklin at the bridge. General Sumner sent two of General Sedgwick's brigades back to his support, leaving but mine at Glendale. About 3.30 o'clock an attack was made on General McCall's division in front of Nelson's house. Soon his left gave way and broke toward us in confusion. General Sumner made the disposition of my brigade, placing Colonel Baxter on the right, Colonel Owen in center, and Colonel Morehead left, the Seventy-first Pennsylvania, Colonel Jones, in rear of Kirby's battery, in support. At the request of General Hooker, General Sumner forwarded Colonel Owen to the right of Hooker's first line and sent Colonel Morehead in reserve of General Hooker's right. I was then directed to lead Baxter to the wood on the right of the field, through which McCall's left retreated, as the enemy seemed to be moving that way to rid themselves of the terrible fire of Kirby's battery, which swept this field. Soon after General Dana's brigade came back from the bridge and went forward, filling the space between Colonel Owen's right and Colonel Baxter's left.

Another heavy attack broke McCall's center and sent the fugitives shamefully through our ranks. Our line was advanced, and Colonel Owen, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, unsupported, pursued the victorious rebels back over the ground through which they were passing and crowned the crest of the hill where McCall had lost his artillery. Gallant Sixty-ninth! The line followed this noble example, and McCall's position was held and the enemy discomfited. By direction of General Sedgwick I placed the Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers and Nineteenth Massachusetts in support of the first line, in connection with Baxter's Seventy-second, Colonel Hudson's Eighty-second New York, Colonel Suiter's Thirty-fourth New York. While perfecting this line another attack was made on the left center, and I found that the Seventh Michigan and Forty-second New York had broken from the front line, the enemy rapidly advancing through the gap. I threw the Seventy-first Pennsylvania, Colonel Jones, and Nineteenth Massachusetts, Colonel Hinks, into the breach, and nobly did they redeem the faults of their comrades. These two noble regiments met the enemy face to face, and for nearly one hour poured into them such tremendous volleys that no further attack was had at that vital point.

On going to the right I received a message from General McCall that he was wounded and hard pressed on his right. By authority of General Sumner I immediately forwarded the Thirty-fourth New York, Colonel Suiter, to the left of General Berry, at his request, and advanced our right, then in reserve, to relieve McCall, but before reaching him three staff officers came back, and informed me that the enemy had been taken in flank on the right and was in a fair way of being captured. I halted our line, as it was growing late and I was fearful of firing upon friends coming from the right flank. Again Sedgwick's division was victorious. About 11 o'clock orders were given to fall back on Malverton, which was quietly done.

At Malverton my brigade was exposed to a heavy enfilading fire of shells, in which 2 were killed. I refer to the reports of regimental commanders for individual good conduct. Colonel Baxter, Colonel Owen, Colonel Morehead, and Lieutenant-Colonel Jones fulfilled my utmost expectations. I repeat my assertion at Fair Oaks—I am satisfied with the conduct of my brigade. None will gainsay it.

My staff (Captain Hicks, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant Blakeny, wounded, and Lieutenant Griffiths) were indefatigable. Surgeon Lidell made an army fame.

My brigade lost Captain McGonigle and 99 privates killed; Captain Mallery, Lieutenant Kenny, Captain Johnson, Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieutenant Shewell, Seventy-second Pennsylvania, and 148 privates wounded.*

Respectfully submitted.

WM. W. BURNS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. WILLIAM D. SEDGWICK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 31.

Report of Brig. Gen. Napoleon J. T. Dana, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, battle of Savage Station, engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge, and battles of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. 3D BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION, 2D CORPS D'ARMÉE,
July 5, 1862.

I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the brigade under my command and of other regiments at different times assigned to my command:

My brigade occupied the intrenchments in the advanced position at Fair Oaks on the left of the Second Corps. About 11 o'clock at night of the 28th instant I received an order from the brigadier-general commanding corps to have all tents struck, knapsacks packed, and regiments ready to march at a moment's warning. About dawn of day 29th I received an order to repitch the tents, and about half an hour afterward I received an order to march immediately to Allen's Farm, on the railroad next below Orchard Station. I then reported my brigade to the brigadier-general commanding division, and formed line of battle on the edge of the woods on the lower side of the farm, and at the same

*But see revised statement, p. 25.

time sent a regiment (the Twentieth Massachusetts) to hold the line of woods about 600 yards to the front on the other side of the farm. My brigade occupied this position about four hours, during which time they were exposed to a sharp artillery fire.

About 11 o'clock a. m. of the 29th instant I received an order from the brigadier-general commanding corps to hasten my command by regiments with all possible dispatch down the railroad to Savage Station. Here I formed my brigade in obedience to orders on the left of Richardson's division, fronting the north, and detached the Forty-second New York Volunteers about 1,000 yards in the woods to the front, to observe the enemy and resist his approach. This regiment, as well as the Twentieth Massachusetts, lost several men by the enemy's shells, and the whole line was exposed to the sharp fire of artillery.

About the middle of the afternoon I discovered a long line of the enemy's skirmishers emerging from the woods far off on our left into the open field, a portion of which we occupied. I could not conceal my surprise and astonishment at this, as I had supposed that portion of the woods was occupied by a portion of another corps of the Army of the Potomac. Batteries were promptly placed in position by the brigadier-general commanding corps, and a line of battle formed on that flank by a portion of the corps which was rapidly advanced into the edge of the woods, and I was ordered to support the right by two of my regiments, the Seventh Michigan and the Twentieth Massachusetts. The enemy were found in these woods in great force, and the battle raged here with great violence until after dark, at which time the enemy were repulsed.

I was just leading my remaining regiment (the Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers) to the support of my two regiments on the right, when at about 9 p. m. I received an order to recommence the retreat, and immediately recalled my four regiments. The brigade marched about 10 p. m. across White Oak Swamp, and crossed the bridge at the swamp at about dawn of day of the 30th instant, slept on their arms about two hours, and then resumed the retreat, halting at Nelson's farm.

About noon of this day a very heavy artillery fire was heard on our right at the White Oak Swamp, where General Franklin was posted with three divisions to hold the place. Soon after this an artillery fire commenced in our front. About 2 p. m. I was ordered to go with my brigade and with the First Brigade, under Colonel Suiter, to re-enforce General Franklin. Assuming command of these two brigades, I directed Colonel Lee, the senior officer, to assume command of my own brigade.

On arriving at White Oak Swamp I was ordered to place one of my brigades on the left of French's brigade and hold the other in reserve. After remaining in this position about two hours a very heavy fire of artillery and musketry was heard in the position we had left two hours ago. Messengers came to me almost every moment from General Sumner to hurry up my command by regiments in double-quick time and to make all possible haste. Very many men broke down on the road, and those who arrived at Nelson's farm, although in excellent spirits, showed the marks of great fatigue. The regiments were formed and marched into the woods as rapidly as they arrived. The first three which arrived were under command of Colonel Lee. The last one which arrived was the First Minnesota, which I formed myself and marched forward to the woods. The first line, under Colonel Lee, advanced beyond support and was subjected to a tremendous fire. One of the regiments broke, but was afterward rallied, which compelled the Twentieth Massa-

chusetts, which had advanced farther than any, to fall back, which they did in order.

Soon after dark orders were given to withdraw the regiments and continue the retreat. The retreat was continued all night, and at dawn of day of the 1st instant we arrived at Malverton, where my brigade was formed in line of battle immediately in rear of Richardson's division. The enemy soon after commenced an attack, and we were exposed to a galling fire of artillery, but about 9 o'clock we moved to the right to occupy a road in the woods in the direction of Smith's division. Soon after this the One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers was sent to report to me, which connected my line with Smith's division. About 11 o'clock at night I received an order to again withdraw my regiments and continue the retreat, and arrived here about the middle of the forenoon.

I regret to report that some of the most valuable officers of my command are lost to the service for the present. The gallant old veteran Colonel Lee, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, the second in command of the brigade, has been entirely disabled by an artillery horse falling on him at the battle of Nelson's farm. Colonel Hinks, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, next in rank, a most gallant and competent officer, severely wounded at Nelson's farm, has been sent to the rear. Colonel Charles, Forty-second New York Volunteers, was left wounded (supposed mortally) at a hospital at Nelson's farm. Major How, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, one of the most valuable and brave officers in the service, was killed at Nelson's farm. I myself am now confined to my bed quite ill for the first time during my service, and have been unable myself to write this report. If it is unsatisfactory I hope these losses and my own condition will be sufficient excuse.

I desire to make particular mention of the officers of my staff (Capt. W. B. Leach, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Col. L. Peirson, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers; Lieut. E. P. Bishop, Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers; Surg. A. N. Dougherty and Capt. W. G. Le Duc, assistant quartermaster), whose labors were incessant and unremitting during these four days of trial.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, yours,

N. J. T. DANA,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. WILLIAM D. SEDGWICK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Second Corps d'Armée.

No. 32.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman, U. S. Army, commanding Third Corps, of the engagement at Oak Grove, or King's School-House, battle of Savage Station, engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge, and battles of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
Camp near Harrison's Bar, James River, Va., July 18, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make this report of the operations of my corps on the 25th of June, when our pickets were pushed forward from beyond our intrenchments near the Seven Pines, on the Richmond road.

A few days after the battle of Fair Oaks our pickets were withdrawn from the position they occupied after the battle. This was in consequence of the difficult character of the swamp and the thick undergrowth. Our pickets being so near, necessitated keeping the troops more on the alert than would have been necessary had they been out the usual distance, thus depriving them of necessary rest. All our efforts to extend our pickets were opposed by the rebels in the most determined manner, occasioning a daily loss on both sides.

The evening of the 24th I received orders from the commanding general to put my whole corps under arms and extend my picket line to the requisite distance, that General Sumner's left would advance at the same time, and a demonstration with artillery would be made still farther to the right. The necessary orders were given that night.

At 8 o'clock a. m., the hour fixed upon, I went to the front. The troops were soon in position, and the advance commenced. General Hooker has so fully explained the position of his division it is not necessary to repeat it here. Information was sent to General Richardson on the right and to General Kearny on the left of our advance to enable them to push forward their pickets at the same time. The enemy from the beginning opposed the advance of General Sickles' brigade on both sides of the Williamsburg road. The enemy were, however, steadily driven back some 600 yards on our right half a mile in front of General Grover's brigade and near a mile on the front of General Kearny's division.

At this time General Hooker's division was opposed by three to one, and the enemy held the woods so pertinaciously that no further progress could be made without re-enforcements. This I telegraphed to general headquarters, and ordered up General Birney's brigade as a support. Just as this brigade reported to General Hooker he received a telegram from General Marcy, intended for me, directing him to fall back. The order was given, but the enemy was contented to hold the ground on which they were.

As the commanding general was coming to judge for himself about pressing farther, I directed the troops to halt and hold what we had gained. At about 1 o'clock p. m. the general arrived. After learning the position of affairs he directed the attack to be renewed. Ordering up General Palmer's brigade, General Couch's division, of General Keyes' corps, as a support, should it be needed, I sent Captain De Russy forward with a section of a battery to dislodge the enemy. This was handsomely done, and the rebels were driven into the open field and to the woods beyond. In the edge of the woods were several rebel camps, which were shelled. Our troops were now in the position we wished to hold from right to left. Measures were taken to establish a picket line and withdraw the troops to their former lines.

Whilst this was being done (at 5 o'clock p. m) the commanding general received a telegram requiring his presence on our extreme right and left immediately. Everything remained quiet for half an hour, when the rebels made a sudden attack on the right of General Kearny's line on General Robinson's front. The attack was so vigorous that a portion of the line gave way. I had previously ordered up General Birney's brigade to relieve General Grover's, as the latter had already finished their tour in the advance.

This brigade being at hand I immediately directed it to the relief of General Robinson. One regiment, the ——, enabled him to repulse the enemy and again occupy our advanced line. By 9 o'clock p. m. all was quiet, and I returned to my headquarters. All the brigades of

General Hooker being worn-out by continued service in throwing up works and constant watchfulness, the commanding general allowed me to retain General Palmer's brigade to cover our front on the Williamsburg road.

During the night there were several stampedes, but I observed that most of the firing came from our troops. There were also indications that the enemy were collecting and moving troops and artillery. This was supposed to indicate a purpose on their part to attack us in the morning. I thought it rather a preparation on their part to meet an advance from us, as a very small advance farther in this direction would turn their works at Old Tavern. To be prepared for any contingency I was on the ground at daylight. An hour after there was heavy firing again, but almost entirely from our side. Last evening it was reported to me by the signal officers that the enemy were moving and placing artillery in position. As soon as the fog lifted sufficiently it was observed that the rebel troops and camps had been withdrawn out of sight back into the woods, beyond the range of our artillery. Only their pickets were to be seen. The sounds taken for the moving of artillery the evening before being the wagons employed in removing the rebel camps, we were now left in undisturbed possession of the ground we had gained the day before.

I cannot close this report without again calling attention to the gallantry and good judgment displayed by General Hooker. All the arrangements of his division were made by him and under his special superintendence. Than him there is not a braver man in this army or one more worthy of promotion. I also would call attention to General Robinson. The attack on his line was one of the severest of the day, and he handsomely sustained himself. The Twentieth Indiana, of his brigade, distinguished itself and bore the brunt of the attack, well supported by the Sixty-third Pennsylvania, Colonel Hays. I also desire to call attention to the special mention made in General Hooker's report of Brigadier-Generals Sickles and Grover and the commanders of regiments.

General Kearny, with the officers and men of his division, conducted themselves with their usual gallantry. It is impossible to mention all who are deserving, but I inclose the reports I have received.

The officers of my staff were with me, and active in the performance of their duties.

This was apparently only an affair of pickets, but there were engaged on our side both the divisions of my corps, a brigade of General Couch's division, General Keyes' corps, and a portion of General Richardson's division, General Sumner's corps. The ground was exceedingly difficult, and every inch of it was most gallantly contested by a large force of the enemy, and our heavy loss shows with what energy. It put us in a position that with fresh troops the next day I had no doubt we could have turned the enemy's position at Old Tavern. The men of my corps were worn-out by continued watchfulness for near a month, and an encampment, with bad water, in an unwholesome swamp, on the old battle-field, with the half-buried dead men and horses poisoning the air. They had already accomplished all that could be expected from men.

I annex a table of the loss in my corps.* I have no reports of the loss in General Palmer's brigade.

Respectfully submitted.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Brigadier-General.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of the Potomac, Harrison's Bar.

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Harrison's Bar, Va., July 21, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make a report of the operations of my corps after the action of the 25th of June, and to include the battle of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm.

On the night of the 28th of June I received orders to withdraw the troops of my corps from the advanced position they had taken on the 25th of June, and to occupy the intrenched lines about a mile in rear. A map was sent me showing the positions General Sumner's and General Franklin's corps would occupy. About sunrise the next day our troops slowly fell back to the new position, cautiously followed by the enemy, taking possession of our camps as soon as we left them. From some misapprehension General Sumner held a more advanced position than was indicated on the map furnished me, thus leaving a space of about three-fourths of a mile between the right of his corps and General Smith's division of General Franklin's corps.

The night of the 27th of June I was sent for to general headquarters, and was there informed of the determination to change our base of operations to James River. I returned to my headquarters at Savage Station, where I remained on the 28th and the 29th, urging the artillery and wagons across the railroad. I had another crossing prepared a short distance below, which much facilitated the operation. By 10.30 a. m. the second day all had passed.

At 11 a. m. on the 29th the enemy commenced an attack on General Sumner's troops, a few shells falling within my lines. Late in the forenoon reports reached me that the rebels were in possession of Dr. Trent's house, only 1½ miles from Savage Station. I sent several cavalry reconnaissances, and finally was satisfied of the fact. General Franklin came to my headquarters, when I learned of the interval between his left and General Sumner's right, in which space Dr. Trent's house is; also that the rebels had repaired one of the bridges across the Chickahominy and were advancing.

About 2 p. m. General Smith's division commenced to appear in the large field to the north of Savage's, and in a few minutes he and General Franklin rode up. I learned from them that the enemy was advancing in force, and of the necessity for General Sumner to fall back to connect with General Smith's left. I rode forward to see General Sumner, and met his troops falling back on the Williamsburg road through my lines. General Sumner informed me that he intended to make a stand at Savage Station, and for me to join him to determine upon the position. This movement of General Sumner's uncovering my right flank, it became necessary for me to at once withdraw my troops. I directed General Kearny, who was on the left of the road, to fall back so soon as General Sumner's troops were out of the way,

* Embodied in revised statement, pp. 26–28.

and to be followed by General Hooker. I rode back to find General Sumner. After some delay, from the mass of troops in the field, I found him, and learned that the course of action had been determined on; so I returned to my command to give the necessary orders for the destruction of the railroad cars, ammunition, and provisions still remaining on the ground. Lieutenant Norton, of my staff, with some cavalry, set fire to them.

The whole open space near Savage's was crowded with troops—more than I supposed could be brought in action judiciously. An aide from the commanding general had in the morning reported to me to point out a road across the White Oak Swamp starting from the left of General Kearny's position and leading by Brackett's Ford. General Kearny, having also reconnoitered it, sent a portion of his division and his artillery by this road. Feeling it to be impossible for all the troops to retire by the roads leading by Savage Station, I ordered the whole of my corps to take this road, with the exception of Osborn's and Bramhall's batteries. These, at General Smith's request, I directed to report to him, as all his batteries had already retired. I beg to refer to Captain Osborn's report for the particulars of the gallant service rendered by those batteries that afternoon.

The road from General Kearny's left across White Oak Swamp soon forked, one going by Jourdan's Ford, another by Fisher's, and a third by Brackett's, the latter alone practicable for artillery. The first was occupied by a force of the enemy. After he was repulsed General Berry's brigade crossed by Fisher's Ford and the rest of the troops by Brackett's. The advance of the column reached the Charles City road at 6.30 p. m. and the rear at 10 p. m. without accident. We found General Sykes' troops holding the point at which the road terminated. General Berry's brigade entered the Charles City road some distance in advance.

I repaired to general headquarters and reported, where I remained until the next morning, when I received instructions where to post my division.

In the morning June 30 I sent and destroyed the bridge at Brackett's Ford, and gave orders to fell trees across that road, as well as to obstruct the Charles City road in the same manner.

After the commanding general passed on his way to James River he sent back an aide to inform me that General Sedgwick's division was close in rear of my corps, with instructions to furnish me with re-enforcements, if needed.

The left of General Slocum's division was to extend to the Charles City road, at a point a short distance in front of the *débouché* of the Brackett's Ford road; General Kearny's right to connect with General Slocum's left, and to extend across to the Long Bridge road, which branches some 2 miles in advance into the Central and New Market roads. Beyond this was to be General Hooker's division. The object was to cover the Quaker road, upon which our wagons and artillery were crossing to James River.

General Kearny's division took up a strong position very favorable for an advance upon Richmond, but much too far forward for the object we had in view. After much difficulty I got this division into its proper position. In the mean time General McCall's division took post to the left of the Long Bridge road, in communication with General Kearny's left. General Hooker was then forced to move still farther to the left and connect with the left of General McCall. This is the reason why General Hooker's division was not in its proper position. These delays

brought it to the afternoon before General Kearny's division was in position.

At 1 p. m. the enemy commenced a heavy artillery fire to the right, I afterward learned, at the White Oak Swamp Bridge. There was also an attempt made to cross at Brackett's Ford, but it was repulsed by the troops I sent to destroy the bridge and obstruct the road.

At 2 p. m. General Berry reported the enemy advancing in force on the Charles City road. At 3.30 p. m. the attack was made down the road on General Slocum's left. His artillery kept the enemy in check.

About 5 p. m.—perhaps a little earlier—General McCall's division was attacked by the enemy in large force, evidently the principal attack. In less than an hour General McCall's division gave way. General Hooker, being on his left, by moving to the right repulsed the rebels in the handsomest manner and with great slaughter. General Sumner, who was with General Sedgwick in McCall's rear, also greatly aided, with his artillery and infantry, in driving back the enemy. They now renewed their attack with vigor on General Kearny's left, and were again repulsed with heavy loss. The attack continued until some time after night. This attack commenced at 4 p. m., and was pushed by heavy masses with the utmost determination and vigor. Captain Thompson's battery, directed with great skill, firing double charges, swept them back. The whole open space, 200 paces wide, was filled with the enemy. Each repulse brought fresh troops. The third attack was only repulsed by the rapid volleys and determined charge of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania, Colonel Hays, and half of the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers.

When General McCall's division gave way, as I felt satisfied that the attack on the Charles City road was not the serious one, I rode over to the open field in front of the house at Nelson's farm where General Sumner had his headquarters, to see for myself the situation of affairs, having previously ordered over Captain De Russy's battery to aid in checking the enemy. General McCall's troops soon began to emerge from the woods into the open field. Several batteries were in position and commenced firing into the woods over the heads of the fugitives in front. I placed Captain De Russy's battery on the right of General Sumner's artillery, with orders to shell the woods. General Burns' brigade was then advancing to meet the enemy and soon drove him back. Other troops began to return from White Oak Swamp Bridge, where they had been sent earlier in the day to sustain our defense of that point. Here, whilst looking on, I received a severe contusion on my left wrist, disabling my arm for several weeks.

Seeing that the enemy were giving way I returned to the forks of the road, where I received a call from General Kearny for aid. Knowing that all General Sedgwick's troops were unavailable, I was glad to avail myself of the kind offer of General Slocum to send the New Jersey brigade of his division to General Kearny's aid. I rode out far enough on the Charles City road to see that we had nothing to fear from that direction, and returned to see the New Jersey brigade enter the woods to General Kearny's relief. A battery accompanied this brigade. They soon drove back the enemy.

It was now growing dark. I sent by three different aides of the commanding general a detailed verbal statement of the events of the day and of our situation. From the exhaustion of the men, want of ammunition and provisions, uncertainty as to the force and position of the enemy, I also gave my opinion that the troops had better be withdrawn.

I had no fears of the force we had just defeated so signally, but of the fresh troops they could bring up against our worn-out men.

Shortly after dark I heard that General Franklin was retiring. The right of my troops being so far in advance, and my being without orders, I could not believe it. Soon after General Seymour came and assured me that it was so. I sent Lieutenant Hunt, of my staff, to entreat him to hold on until I could hear from the commanding general, as I expected to do so every moment. Lieutenant Hunt returned, and reported that when he got there General Franklin's troops had already left; that three regiments of General Naglee's brigade were drawn up a short distance from the White Oak Swamp Bridge, waiting for the return of the general. It was now 12 o'clock, and I could not wait any longer. General Slocum was at my headquarters, waiting for me to decide what to do, he having also heard that General Franklin was leaving. We arranged for his division to leave immediately, to be followed by General Kearny's and then by General Sumner's. It was necessary for us to move promptly, as the enemy were busily engaged repairing the bridges, and would soon be enabled to cross in force on our rear. I hastened to General Sumner's headquarters, and informed him of what had been done. He concurred with me, and sent a note to the commanding general with the information. I then took the road and reached Malvern Hill at 1.30 a. m., and reported to the commanding general. Soon after daylight both of my divisions were on Malvern Hill.

I cannot speak too warmly of the gallantry displayed by General Hooker and his division. Special mention is made of General Grover, the First Massachusetts, Sixteenth Massachusetts, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania, Second New Hampshire, and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiments. The colors captured by Captain Park, Company F, Second New York Volunteers, had "Williamsburg" and "Seven Pines" on them, and belonged to the Seventeenth Virginia Volunteers. They were sent to General Sumner's headquarters. This same company captured 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, and 30 to 40 privates.

General Kearny showed his usual gallantry and activity. The portion of his division engaged behaved most gallantly.

The first of the attack fell on General Robinson's brigade, and continued five hours. General Robinson was particularly distinguished. Captain Thompson's battery was conspicuous from the admirable manner in which it was served. It was most admirably supported by Colonel Hays, with the Sixty-third Pennsylvania and half the Thirty-seventh New York. Attention is called to General Kearny's report of this part of the action. I gladly add my commendation.

General Caldwell's brigade, sent by General Sumner, rendered valuable aid; also General Taylor's New Jersey brigade, volunteered by General Slocum. My thanks are due to both these officers for the promptness with which they gave this assistance.

General Berry and his brigade behaved with their usual gallantry. Special attention is called to Major Fairbanks, who commanded the Fifth Michigan, and was dangerously wounded. The Twenty-fourth New York Volunteers, only 200 men, led by Lieutenant Greenhalgh, one of General Berry's aides, captured a stand of colors.

I neglected to mention in the proper place that Captain Randolph, who commanded a battery, is highly commended.

My staff, as usual, performed their duties to my satisfaction. Captain McKeever, chief of staff, was active in communicating orders to the left at a critical moment, and Lieutenant Hunt especially, in going to White

Oak Swamp Bridge just before midnight to learn whether our troops had retired.

All the reports received accompany this, and will give the names of those worthy of mention.

I annex a statement of the losses in General Hooker's division this day, but cannot of General Kearny's, as the casualties of this day and the next are blended. The aggregate is 951 for the two days, of which I believe the greater part occurred on the 30th of June.*

Respectfully submitted.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Army of the Potomac.

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HDQRS. THIRD CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Harrison's Bar, Va., July 24, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the operations of my corps at the battle of Malvern Hill and till their arrival at their present camp the next day:

On my arrival at Malvern Hill, at 1.30 a. m. of the 1st of July, I met the commanding general on horseback and reported to him what had been done. He directed me to see General Barnard, chief engineer, and General Porter, commanding the Fifth Corps, and consult with them as to the position for the troops to occupy. I found them, but they were of the opinion that nothing could be done before daylight. As soon as it was light I saw General Barnard, and he rode out to make another examination of the ground. On his return he pointed to the direction where I was to post my troops. I gave the necessary orders, but before they could be carried out the commanding general returned, and I rode with him the whole circuit of the lines, leaving staff officers to place my two divisions in position—General Kearny's on the left, to connect with General Couch's right on the right of Kearny; General Hooker's division with General Sumner's corps on his right. It was near 10 a. m. when I returned via Haxall's to Malvern Hill. We now occupied a very strong position, but lacked some 20,000 men to be certain of holding it against the superior force I feared would be brought against us.

Before my troops were all in position the rebels commenced an artillery fire, which we returned. Some of their shells exploded beyond the brick house on the hill and in the bottom beyond. This lasted about two hours. At 3.30 p. m. the attack was renewed with artillery and accompanied by infantry on the left of General Kearny, but principally on General Couch's division. By 5 p. m. this was repulsed. Later the attack was renewed on General Porter's front, extending to the right as far as General Kearny's, by artillery and infantry in large force. The firing continued until 9 p. m. The rebels were defeated with great slaughter.

During the afternoon large bodies of troops were seen passing along our front toward the right in the edge of the woods. They were several hours passing. They disappeared, however, without any further demonstration. They passed beyond the range of our field artillery.

Toward dusk General Porter sent to General Sumner for a brigade and battery of artillery. This was sent. I added another brigade and battery, to enable him to make the defeat more complete. I sent them, as it was now so late I did not anticipate any attempt on my right.

See revised statement, p. 26.

All the troops under my command were exposed to this artillery fire. In General Kearny's division only the artillery and skirmishers were immediately engaged. "Captain Thompson managed his battery with the full genius of that arm, whilst Captain Randolph with his Parrott guns persecuted all that attacked him, silencing several times batteries that were sweeping our front or covering their columns of attack on General Couch to our left." The Fourth Maine was particularly distinguished for its coolness in holding a ravine and repulsing the enemy's skirmishers.

In General Hooker's division the men behaved with their usual coolness. The batteries were so placed that they were enabled several times to enfilade the enemy's artillery and infantry advance. We have to deplore the loss of Captain Beam, a most gallant officer, commanding one of the batteries. He was killed by a shell.

Captain De Russy, my chief of artillery, was quite distinguished. It was through his good management and personal attention that the batteries sent to the left later in the day were so effective.

Quite late in the afternoon a staff officer from the commanding general informed me that we might fall back to another position farther down the river in the course of the night. At 10.50 p. m. I received orders to move in rear of General Couch's division. Before the road was clear for the leading brigade of my corps it was 3.40 a. m., and the rear did not leave till daylight.

Soon after daylight a heavy rain set in, seriously injuring the road, but early in the day all the troops reached their camps.

My whole corps made the march with its artillery and baggage wagons from Savage Station to the camp at Harrison's Bar without the loss of a single wagon. Our reported loss in missing is but 745, and of this number a portion of killed and wounded were left on the battlefields, and some have since come in. To show the endurance and fortitude of the troops, the Seventh and Eighth New Jersey Regiments did not lose a man in the whole march. Of these regiments one had 8 stragglers, of whom 3 were wounded. They have all since come in. The Seventh New Jersey did not have a field officer present. Captain Bartlett, Company C, commanded, with 1 captain, Frederick Cooper, and 3 lieutenants, Hillyer and Mullery, of Company K, and ———, of Company C.

At Savage Station we received orders to reduce our baggage. We left our tents for the wounded and the officers part of their personal baggage. This enabled me to place 500 pounds of ammunition in each wagon for the reserve artillery of the corps. Captain De Russy made good use of it at Malvern Hill.

All the troops were exposed for several hours to a continuous fire of shells, which they bore with unflinching courage. Those exposed to the infantry fire behaved with their usual gallantry.

General Sickles' brigade was sent late in the day to aid General Porter's command. How well it was done is well set forth in the general's report. The conduct of Colonel Taylor's regiment, the Seventy-second New York Volunteers, was brilliant.

The officers of my staff performed their duties with their usual promptitude and energy. Dr. Milhau did all it was possible to do under our peculiar circumstances. Captain Weeks, assistant quartermaster, Captain McKelvy, chief commissary, and Lieutenant Dresser, ordnance officer, attended faithfully to the duties of their respective departments. To them I am indebted for the safety of every wagon, for ample supplies of provisions, and that the reserve ammunition was on the field at the

proper moment. Captain McKeever's duties since the first day of the battle of Fair Oaks have been exceedingly arduous, and have been performed with great judgment and untiring energy, assisted by Captain Moses, assistant adjutant-general. Lieutenant Hunt I have mentioned in my previous report. Lieut. Henry Norton, one of my aides, particularly distinguished himself at Malvern Hill by communicating with General Couch at the extreme front during the hottest part of the engagement and previously, showing much personal gallantry.

I beg leave especially to call the attention of the commanding general to the loss in battle of General Hooker's division since the 1st of June, 847 men, and since the opening of the campaign 2,589. As they have uniformly slept on the field of battle, no other evidence can be required of their gallantry and that of their distinguished commander.

Respectfully submitted.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General S. WILLIAMS, *A. A. G., Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac.*

No. 33.

Report of Capt. Gustavus A. De Russy, Chief of Artillery, of the engagement at Oak Grove, or King's School-House.

CAMP NEAR FAIR OAKS, VA., *June* 25, 1862.

CAPTAIN: About 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th June a staff officer of the army brought me an order from General Heintzelman, commanding Third Corps, requiring that a section of artillery should be taken to the front to report to Brigadier-General Hooker, at that time immediately in front of the enemy and occupying the most advanced position. I ordered a section of Battery K, Fourth Artillery, to march at once, and by putting 10 horses to a piece succeeded in getting up the guns without difficulty. Ammunition was supplied them by sending the limbers to and fro.

When I reported to General Hooker I was directed by him to station the section in front, at a turn in the road where both the approaches to our position and the enemy's camp could be commanded. Lieutenant Henderson, of Taft's battery, temporarily attached to Battery K and commanding the section, opened with canister shot and spherical case, according to the range and the work to be accomplished. His guns were served with accuracy and judgment, and the effect was to drive the enemy entirely beyond their reach.

About 3 o'clock the enemy succeeded in bringing up on his side four rifled guns, which he halted beyond the range of Lieutenant Henderson's 12-pounders, and with which he opened fire. General Hooker directed Lieutenant Henderson to continue his fire until the ammunition at that time up should be expended. This having been done, the section was withdrawn.

There were expended during the firing 20 round shot, 17 shells, 51 spherical case, and 20 canister.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. DE RUSSY,
Captain, Fourth Artillery, Chief of Artillery, Third Corps.

To the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Hooker's Division.

No. 34.

Report of Capt. Walter M. Bramhall, Sixth New York Battery, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

CAMP NEAR JAMES RIVER, VA., *July* 5, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I beg to submit for your consideration the following report of the movements of this battery since its departure from Fair Oaks, on the 28th ultimo:

At 6.30 p. m. the 28th ultimo I reported, by order of Brigadier-General Heintzelman, commanding Third Army Corps, to his headquarters at Savage Station, coming into position in the immediate vicinity. At 6 o'clock the next morning I was ordered to follow the column then moving down toward the White Oak Swamp Bridge. I marched that day to a point about 2½ miles beyond the bridge, halting for the night near general headquarters. The following morning I moved forward to the position of General Hooker's division, and receiving from that general an order to continue the march toward the James River, I followed the column, arriving at noon in the place upon the bluff near the river then occupied by the Artillery Reserve, reporting, as directed by General Hooker, to General Porter. At 3.30 p. m., by order of General Porter, I moved back upon the road up which we had come and came into battery upon ——— Hill in a position to command the same road, co-operating with Lieutenant Ames' battery in our front and on the right, a battery of 10-pounder Parrotts and Captain Osborn's battery of four 3-inch guns on our left, with a support of two regiments of General Morell's division distributed among these several batteries. I remained in this position until the next morning, July 1, at 6 o'clock, when, by order of General Porter, I took up a position to the right of the road up which the army had marched 200 yards in front of a wood, to command either of two approaches which intersected on the side of the woods on which we lay. I was instructed that our pickets were a short distance in advance in the wood and upon both roads, and that if attacked they would retire through the wood, and emerging at the junction of the two roads, fall back upon the main line.

At about 7 a. m. the pickets, having been attacked, fell back rapidly, and in a few minutes the fire of the enemy fell among us and passed over our heads. Our pickets having retired in order and in the manner indicated I immediately opened fire upon the woods in front and on the right, firing at first the Hotchkiss case-shot with 2″ fuses. For a few minutes the enemy manfully withstood the fire, advancing and firing. At this time the firing from my battery was very rapid, being at the rate of two shots a minute from each piece. That it was effective I am induced to believe from the fact that after about five minutes the enemy's fire ceased almost entirely. Upon this we gradually increased the range and lengthened the fuses until we reached the 5″ fuse, using both case-shot and shell, but mainly the latter, and scattering our fire generally through the woods. At this time, too, I used, for experiment's sake as much as for any other reason, a half-dozen percussion shell (Schenkl's percussion) which we had found and appropriated at Fair Oaks. The result was a perfect success, every one bursting, though some of them fell upon soft meadow-land. Our fire now grew very slow and deliberate, being maintained by order of and in the manner prescribed by Brigadier-General Griffin, in command at that point.

At about one hour after opening fire, being ordered to report to Brigadier-General Heintzelman, we ceased firing, and moved from our

position to that indicated by yourself, near General Heintzelman's headquarters. From that time until the present the battery has taken no part in any movement beyond retiring, on the morning of July 2, with the corps of Generals Sumner and Heintzelman to the plain immediately upon the river, from where, by your order, we moved yesterday to our present camp.

I have to report but one casualty among my men, that of Private John H. Vennett, slightly wounded in the leg by a fragment of a shell while the battery was moving from one position to another. One man is still missing, but I hope yet to recover him, he having been known to have gone in advance with the wagons.

It affords me much gratification to testify to the gallant and spirited conduct of my officers and such of my men as were well enough to accompany the battery. Exposed as they had been for five days to almost uninterrupted fatigue, hardship, and privation, with little or no rest and almost nothing to eat, they were always ready to meet their duties, which they performed with alacrity, cheerfulness, and I may say success. I beg to refer particularly to the case of Private William R. Colby, an intelligent lad of twenty years of age, who, having become separated from the battery when near White Oak Swamp Bridge, volunteered his services to Captain Porter, of the First Massachusetts Battery, and served gallantly during the battle of 30th of June, as testified to by Captain Porter in a note which I have received from him.

The main damage which I have sustained during this movement has been to my horses, of which I have lost 9 on the route; one only from a positive injury, the rest having dropped in harness during the last day's march, utterly incapable of being moved. I was already short in the number of my horses before starting, and until I can have time to rest those which I have (95, of which only 80 are effective), and to recuperate their strength by care and sufficient food, I cannot undertake to move my battery any considerable distance.

An equal degree of prostration exists among my men; out of 138 present there being but 108 fit for any duty. My loss in equipments, implements, and accouterments has been but slight, and can doubtless soon be replaced. With rest from too onerous duty, regularity, and sufficiency of food I believe that in a short time I shall be able again to report the battery in as effective a condition as ever.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

W. M. BRAMHALL,
Captain, Commanding Sixth Independent N. Y. Battery.

Capt. G. A. DE RUSSY, U. S. A.,
Commanding Reserve Artillery, Third Army Corps.

No. 35.

Report of Lieut. Francis W. Seeley, Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, of the action at Brackett's and battles of Glendale and Malvern Hill.

CAMP NEAR CITY POINT, VA., *July* 4, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the participation of Battery K, Fourth Artillery, under my immediate command, in the actions of June 30 and July 1 near the White Oak Swamp.

On the 30th of June, the enemy having in strong force attacked the rear guard of our army at the White Oak Swamp, Battery K was ordered about 4 o'clock p. m. to a position on General Slocum's right, near

the Charles City road, where the enemy were reported to be crossing the swamp. After getting our guns into this position we shelled the woods vigorously for about half an hour, effectually checking the enemy at that point. I then received orders from you to move the battery to the left of our line to aid General Heintzelman. We immediately limbered up, moved off at a trot, and took a position, designated by you, in an open field, a short distance in rear of our infantry, which was then engaged, and about 800 yards in front of the enemy's line. We then opened a rapid and well-directed fire with solid shot, firing about 20 rounds, when the enemy, finding it impossible to withstand the combined fire of our artillery and infantry, retired under cover of the woods. By this time our infantry had advanced so far to the front of our position that it was considered dangerous to fire any more at that time. We therefore ceased firing, but remained in position until about 2 o'clock a. m. on the 1st of July, when, pursuant to orders received, we withdrew from the field.

Our loss this day was as follows: Sergt. James L. Johnson and Private Patrick Swaine, both supposed to be mortally wounded, and have probably fallen into the hands of the enemy. I have also to report 3 horses killed. We fired during the day 130 rounds of shot, shell, and spherical case.

On the 1st of July, after withdrawing about 4 miles from the scene of the previous day's engagement, the battery was held in reserve until about 6 o'clock p. m., when it was ordered up to the assistance of General Couch's division, which was engaged with a superior force of the enemy. Our battery was posted in a small field near the head of a large and thickly-wooded ravine on the right of the division. It having been reported that the enemy occupied this ravine in force, with the intention of turning General Couch's right, we opened fire with spherical case-shot and shell, discharging each gun about twice every five minutes. In a short time an aide came to me from General Couch, and said that the general depended upon our battery to prevent the enemy from turning his right. From that time until we ceased firing we discharged our pieces as rapidly as possible. Not a shot was lost by being fired too high or too low, and I have been told by officers who were in a position to witness the result that the effect on the enemy was very destructive and finally compelled him to retire with great loss.

After keeping up a constant fire for about an hour and a half, having expended all of our ammunition, the enemy having retired, we were relieved by order of General Couch, and withdrew from the field without the loss of a man, although the rebel sharpshooters stationed in the neighboring trees kept up an incessant fire on the battery, killing 1 horse and wounding 4 others.

In both engagements the conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men was excellent, and my special thanks are due to Lieutenants Henderson and Bancroft and First Sergt. Robert James, who each commanded a section, for the efficient manner in which they performed their arduous and responsible duties.

In the engagement of July 1 we expended 670 rounds of shot, shell, and spherical case.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEELEY,

First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, Commanding Battery K.

Capt. G. A. DE RUSSY,

Fourth Arty., Chief of Artillery, Third Corps.

No. 36.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of the engagement at Oak Grove, or King's School-House, and battles of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), with resulting correspondence, and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. HOOKER'S DIVISION, THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Near Harrison's Landing, James River, Va., July 14, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that instructions were received through the headquarters Third Corps on the night of the 24th ultimo to push forward the line of pickets covering the advance of the army before Richmond, and early the following morning chiefs of the First and Second Brigades were directed to establish their lines of battle immediately in rear of the then existing line, preparatory to commencing the movement. The Second Brigade, under Brigadier-General Sickles, was drawn up across the Williamsburg road, and the First Brigade, under Brigadier-General Grover, on its left, and extending well to the south. The Third Brigade, under Colonel Carr, was posted behind our lines of defenses, to hold them or to furnish supports for other brigades, as circumstances might require.

For half a mile to the front of our line of battle heavy forest covered the ground, and running through the middle of this was a belt of swampy soil, on each side of which was an almost impenetrable undergrowth. From the great difficulty of relieving pickets across the swamp, in many places waist-deep, the latter had tacitly become the dividing section between the advanced pickets of the two armies, and any invasion of it was regarded as an aggressive encroachment by the opposing force, and repelled, if practicable, at once. Beyond this forest, in the direction of Richmond, was a cleared field of a little greater width, on the western margin of which were encamped up to a recent date two divisions of the rebel army. The swamp and the jungles presented formidable obstacles to an advance, the latter by affording places of concealment for masses of the enemy close by, while to penetrate it discovered the approach and position of the advancing force.

At 8 o'clock the advance commenced along the entire line by sending forward skirmishers, while the supports and reserves followed them within easy supporting distance. Grover's skirmishers became engaged at once, and as the fire from the enemy increased they were strengthened from time to time sufficiently to insure a vigorous and successful advance along his whole line. The Fifth New Jersey Regiment, Carr's brigade, under Major Henry, rendered good service in this movement. Owing to the obstacles to be overcome, Sickles' brigade was slower to come up with the enemy, but a rattling musketry fire soon announced that the enemy were in his front, and no less prepared to resist his advance. Still the brigade pressed forward until it had almost reached the outer edge of the woods, when the increased fire of the enemy satisfied me that our right was outnumbered. This was between 9 and 10 o'clock, and Colonel Carr was directed to re-enforce it with the Seventh New Jersey Regiment, under Colonel Revere, which was promptly executed, and that regiment was posted on the right of the Second Brigade, and again the whole line pressed forward in the face of a galling fire and an obstinate resistance on the part of the enemy. Grover, on the left, had fought his way up to the line, and reported that he had established his picket upon it. In connection with this service I desire to call the attention of the commander of the corps to the brilliant con-

duct of the First Massachusetts, and to Company B, Captain Littlefield, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, as reported by their brigade commander.

At this moment, about 11 o'clock, from some misapprehension of my true condition at general headquarters, orders were sent to withdraw my command from the contest, and at the same time Brigadier-General Birney, at the head of his brigade, gallantly tendered me his services, which from the character of my instructions I was constrained to decline, and the brigade returned to its camp.

Suddenly the major-general commanding the army, appearing on the field and learning the state of affairs, gave directions for me to resume and finish the duty assigned me the night previous. The Second New York Regiment, Carr's brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Olmsted, took the place of the Seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, which had been withdrawn from the advance during the suspension of our operations, and the line again moved forward under a severe fire from our adversaries, when Olmsted's regiment established itself on the right of the line which we were to occupy. About this time Palmer's brigade, from Couch's division, came up, and soon after a section of De Russy's Napoleons arrived, and on being judiciously posted and brought into action by that brave and accomplished officer, they opened with canister to the right and left of the Williamsburg road and literally swept the jungles of rebels. A part of Palmer's brigade had been assigned the section as support, while the remaining regiments deployed and took the advance of the infantry on this part of the field and immediately moved forward to the outer edge of the woods.

I respectfully call the attention of the commander of the corps to the report of Brigadier-General Palmer of the services of his command. As it has not been received by me, I can only add my testimony to that of others to their courage and good conduct.

After the undergrowth had been cleared of rebels the section opened fire with great effect on the rebel encampment on the side of the field opposite their position. These pieces were worked under the immediate charge of Lieutenant Henderson, and this young officer deserves especial mention for the skill and intrepidity he displayed in the performance of his duty. At 7 o'clock my command was withdrawn and our new line turned over to Brigadier-General Palmer to defend for the night.

In this affair our loss was 28 killed, 262 wounded, and 19 missing. The reports of brigade and regimental commanders are herewith transmitted. In all of our encounters with the enemy my brigade commanders have uniformly rendered me, by their zeal, activity, and intelligence, a generous support, but on this field, from its character, I was more than ever indebted to them. To them should be accorded the merit of our success, and to their prudence and excellent arrangement the limited loss with which it was achieved. I desire to make especial mention of Brigadier-General Sickles for his great gallantry in rallying a part of the Seventy-first New York Regiment and returning it to action after it had given way, and Brigadier-General Grover, for the skillful disposition of his force and his gallant use of it in accomplishing our object. I desire also to call especial attention of the major-general commanding the Third Corps to all the commanders of the regiments of the First and Second Brigades; to Colonel Revere, of the Seventh New Jersey Regiment; Major Henry, Fifth New Jersey, and Lieutenant-Colonel Olmsted, of the Second New York Regiment. It was on their courage and intelligence that our success in a great meas-

ure depended. Especial attention is also invited to the gallant and meritorious services of Lieutenant-Colonel Potter, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, Major Stevens, Seventy-second New York Volunteers, and to Captain Donalds, of the Seventy-third New York Volunteers, whose heroic conduct was conspicuous throughout the day.

Surgeon Prentice, of the Seventy-third New York, was with the advance the greater part of the day, and too much praise cannot be awarded him for his unwearied devotion to the wounded. His soldiership in the intervals of his professional duties were no less the subject of admiration.

Many other names among my officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates have claims to honorable mention, as will be found in the accompanying reports.

I must again tender my sincere thanks to Captain Dickinson, assistant adjutant-general, Lieutenants Lawrence and Candler, aides-de-camp, and Lieutenant Austin, officers of my staff, for their faithful and devoted services during these operations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Army Corps.

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HDQRS. HOOKER'S DIVISION, THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, James River, Va., July 15, 1862.

In obedience to instructions my command was withdrawn from its advanced position before Richmond about sunrise on the 29th ultimo. We retired in condition to give or receive battle, as occasion might require, to a new line a mile or more to the rear, where it was halted and drawn up to check any advance of the enemy either by the Williamsburg road or railroad. The enemy followed up our movements closely, taking possession of our camps as soon as they were abandoned, but evincing no disposition to come to close quarters. We remained in our new position until about 3 o'clock p. m. with no other event than a feeble attack on Sumner's advance line, that officer's corps being on my right, and a few projectiles from the artillery which found their way inside my lines.

Orders were now sent me to fall back to Savage Station for its defense, and while my column was moving for that purpose orders were again received to follow Kearny in his flank movement toward James River and to cross White Oak Swamp at Brackett's Ford, which was accomplished that night, the rear of my column coming up to Charles City road about 10 o'clock, at which point we bivouacked for the night. In this flank movement two of my batteries, Osborn's and Bramhall's, had been detached for duty in the defense of Savage Station, where they rendered excellent service. The report of Captain Osborn is herewith forwarded, to which the attention of the major-general commanding the corps is especially invited.

About daylight the following morning, 30th ultimo, the major-general commanding the corps communicated to me in person that it was his desire that my division should cover what is called the Quaker road, over which our troops, artillery, and trains were to pass in their retrograde march to James River. As Kearny's division was assigned the

same duty, and as it was yet early in the morning, we mounted our horses, rode over the road we were required to defend, and examined the country and the approaches over which the enemy would be most likely to advance. The direction of Quaker road is nearly perpendicular to the general course of James River and crosses at nearly right angles the principal highways leading out of Richmond between the river and the Williamsburg road. Numerous by-roads connect these most traveled highways with the Quaker road, and it was determined that I should establish my division on the one which falls into the last-named road near Saint Paul's Church, the right resting on this cross-road, and the line nearly parallel with and half a mile or more in advance of the Quaker road. A forest covered the area between my position and this road. On my right was Sumner's corps in a cleared field, occupying the position which I had supposed was assigned to Kearny, and Kearny remained near where I had left him early in the morning.

About 9 o'clock my line of battle was established, Grover on the right, Carr in the center, and Sickles' brigade on the left. In the mean time directions were given for all of my batteries to continue on their march to our proposed camp on James River, in order that they might be put in position there.

About 11 a. m. some of our army wagons were observed in our front, which on inquiry were found to belong to McCall's division, which was the first intimation I had received of his being in my neighborhood, and on examination I found his division drawn up in line of battle, his left resting 500 or 600 yards from my right, and stretching off in an obtuse angle with the direction of my own. The woods in which this division was found extended to the immediate front of my right wing, narrowing in width as it approached my position.

About 3 o'clock the enemy commenced a vigorous attack on McCall, and in such force that General Sumner voluntarily tendered me the services of a regiment, which was posted in an open field on my extreme right and under shelter from the enemy's artillery. This was the Sixty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Colonel Owen.

Meanwhile the enemy's attack had grown in force and violence, and after an ineffectual effort to resist it, the whole of McCall's division was completely routed, and many of the fugitives rushed down the road on which my right was resting, while others took to the cleared fields and broke through my lines from one end of them to the other, and actually fired on and killed some of my men as they passed. At first I was apprehensive that the effect would be disastrous on my command, and was no little relieved when they had passed my lines. Following closely upon the footsteps of these demoralized people were the broken masses of the enemy, furiously pressing them on to me under cover of the woods until they were checked by a front fire of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteers and afterward by a diagonal fire on their right and left flanks from the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers and the left of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteers; also, whenever the enemy ventured to uncover himself from the forest, a destructive fire was poured into him along my right wing.

After great loss the enemy gave way, and were instantly followed with great gallantry by Grover, at the head of the First Massachusetts Regiment, while the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, heroically led by Owen, advanced in the open field on their flank with almost reckless daring.

Grover was re-enforced by the Second New Hampshire and the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiments, but not until after he had suffered severely from the enemy's reserves. The enemy were rolled back through a part of McCall's camp, and passing Sumner's front, were by him hurriedly thrown over onto Kearny, where the fire was kept up to a late hour in the night.

During all this time several of Sumner's batteries had been doing splendid execution in the rebel ranks and greatly contributed to our success. The troops under Grover were withdrawn from the pursuit at dark and restored to their places in our line of battle.

Soon after this attack was made word was received from General Sickles that the enemy in his immediate front was preparing to turn our left, when all of our reserves were dispatched to strengthen him. No attack, however, in force was made, and Sickles' and Carr's brigades remained in position. The former reports the capture of 150 prisoners, in which are included 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, and 40 enlisted men, taken by Captain Park, Company F, Second Regiment New York Volunteers, Carr's brigade. To these should be added one stand of colors, all of which were forwarded to the headquarters of General Sumner.

The loss of the rebels in this battle was very severe. The field on which it was fought was one of unusual extent for the numbers engaged, and was almost covered with their dead and dying.

From their torches we could see that the enemy was busy all night long in searching for his wounded, but up to daylight the following morning there had been no apparent diminution in the heart-rending cries and groans of his wounded. The unbroken, mournful wail of human suffering was all that we heard from Glendale during that long, dismal night.

I was instructed to hold my position until Sumner and Kearny had retired over the Quaker road, and soon after daylight my command was withdrawn and followed them.

Among others I have to deplore the loss of Colonel Wyman, of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, and, there is too much reason to believe, of Major Chandler, of the First Massachusetts Volunteers, both officers of singular merit and promise. Diligent search was made for the latter during the night without success, and no tidings of his fate have since been received by his regiment.

I respectfully forward herewith the reports of brigade and regimental commanders; also the report of the services of Osborn's battery at Malvern Hill. From these it will appear that my division has again given me cause to be profoundly grateful for their conduct and courage.

As Colonel Owen has rendered me no report of the operations of his regiment, I can only express my high appreciation of his services, and my acknowledgments to his chief for having tendered me so gallant a regiment.

I must again make my heartfelt acknowledgments to my brigade commanders, and especially am I indebted to Brigadier-General Grover for his gallantry on this field.

I also beg leave to call the attention of the major-general commanding the corps to Surgeon Foye, of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, for his activity in searching for our wounded and his devotion to them when found. His labors only ended on our abandonment of the field.

To Captain Dickinson, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenants Law-

rence and Candler, aides-de-camp, I tender my sincere thanks for their services.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Army Corps.

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HEADQUARTERS, U. S. INSANE ASYLUM,
Near Washington, D. C., November 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE A. MCCALL, *Commanding, &c.:*

Your letter of the 30th ultimo* reached me day before yesterday, since which time my engagements have prevented reply, and even now I have not time to give it the consideration it requires.

I regret extremely that you should have discovered any exceptionable statements in my report of the battle of Glendale, and if injustice has been done you or your command I shall be rejoiced to remove it, but before doing so I must be satisfied that I am in error.

In rendering the report of Glendale my single object was to be just to my own division, and if I had felt that my desire admitted of execution without reference to your command I assure you no mention would have been made of it by me.

You will excuse me, general, if I give you some of my reasons for supposing that your command had met with discomfiture at Glendale, and I believe I nowhere leave it to be inferred that it was not without abundant cause, for of that I had no opportunity of knowing. Sumner was on my right in an open field, where at one time not less than six or eight regimental colors were seen flying to the rear, while between my position and his the horses of the artillery, without their batteries, and the dragoons rushed down the road. Crowds of men were even running panic-stricken to the rear along the road, and far to the right and left of it I myself arrested an officer in his flight with a small body of men, who represented himself to be in command of the provost guard of your division, and ordered him to halt, form his guard, and check the flight of the runaways in his immediate vicinity, which he attempted, but was soon hurried to the rear by overwhelming numbers. He declared openly that this division had been all cut to pieces, that all the artillery was lost, and that several regiments had lost their standards. From my personal observation I must confess I was prepared to believe it all, and without knowing the impression of any great number of the officers of Sumner's and your own command, I never felt a doubt but that they confirmed my own. If it should become necessary their evidence can readily be procured, as well as that of officers of Kearny's command, on your right. In fact, I am more indebted to that officer for knowledge of the operations on the right than to any one with whom I have conversed. Of what related to the extreme right I know nothing from personal observation.

You will remember where I met yourself and General Meade, in the vicinity of your batteries, early in the afternoon, and it was only from that visit that I had an opportunity to form an idea of your position. With regard to Sumner's views of our relative positions, as communicated

* Not found, but see McCall's report, No. 154.

through your letter, I can only say that his knowledge of them seems to be extremely limited. I hope that an opportunity will soon present itself, if it is a matter of doubt now, whether his opinions or mine are the correct ones.

In calling it the Quaker road, I adopted the name by which it was called on every map furnished me from headquarters; and in referring to your position as a camp, it only referred to the place where I had seen your troops passing the day in like manner with my own. I had pitched no tents during my transit from Casey's camp to Harrison's Landing. Until I received your letter I was not aware that any troops except your own occupied the ground in advance of my position.

But these are matters of but little or no consequence in the issue. I reported that your command was routed at Glendale, and if it was not I shall be rejoiced to be convinced to the contrary, that I may do your division "justice." I should be sorry to learn that I had ever done them injustice. I simply announced what I believed, and still believe, to be a fact, without reflecting upon the conduct of your men while engaged with the enemy or expressing an opinion of his force which required your command to give way before him.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

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HEADQUARTERS, U. S. INSANE ASYLUM,
Near Washington City, D. C., October 15, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

If you have no objection I request that you will substitute the inclosed report* of the battle of Glendale for the one forwarded at the proper time. I desire it for the reason that the latter contained a reflection on the conduct of McCall's command which they nobly redeemed at South Mountain and Antietam. The language of my report was just and called for when made, but I do not think that it was so much the fault of the men as of other causes. I am now of opinion that the men were all right. In other regards the reports are identical.

Captain Moore will go up and return with the reports.

Please say to Hardie that I will do all I can for him, but my weight with the authorities is not perceptible.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

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HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Camp near Potomac Creek, Va., December 7, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE A. MCCALL,
Washington, D. C.:

Your letters of the 11th, 13th, and 19th of November,† with inclosures, were duly received, as also that of the 2d instant,† and if I have delayed making my acknowledgment I assure you it has been from no want of respect to yourself, or desire on my part to remove from your mind

* That of July 15, p. 110.
† Not found, but see McCall's report, No. 154.

as early as possible any unfavorable impression you may have entertained respecting the accuracy of my official report of the battle of Glendale.

From the perusal of your letter of the 13th ultimo, the impression left on my mind was that you did not look for answer until the "opportunity to ascertain from General Meade, and others of your division, the particulars of this hard-fought field" had been presented me, since which time my official engagements have more than ever before absorbed my attention. I only regret that I could not relieve your mind earlier, and that you have not furnished me with more evidence that I had been unkind or unjust in that part of my report which relates to your command at Glendale, for I had already assured you that it was my conviction that you had been "completely routed" on that field—not so much from the reports which were made me by the officers of your command, as you seem to convey in your letter of the 13th, as from my own personal observation. These only helped to confirm me in the opinion I had previously formed, from the falling back not of "stragglers" or the parts or whole of "one or two" regiments, but, I should judge, of the bulk of your command, in a flying, demoralized condition.

The objectionable part of my report appears to be that which alleges that your division was completely routed, and yet I will venture to assert that neither General Reynolds, Meade, or Seymour will ever say that such was not the fact. Reynolds, since the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, has assured me that such was the case. I have had no opportunity to converse with Meade and Seymour on the subject, but do not doubt that if that specific question is put to either of them they will reply in the affirmative.

In the extract from Meade's letter furnished me he seems to dwell on the fact "that if the whole division had run through my lines our army would have been destroyed." I certainly nowhere in my report declared that they did, for of these that fled to the rear but an inconsiderable portion crossed my line; a much greater proportion made their escape through the field occupied by Sumner. Generals Sumner and Sedgwick are good authority on that subject, for they had as good an opportunity to witness it as myself.

The letter of Captain Clark is no less irrelevant to the point at issue, which is not that your men did not behave well, but that they were "completely routed." In announcing that fact I did not impeach their conduct, for of that I had not the same opportunity to know. Troops can be whipped, I take it, and still preserve their honor. The same remark is applicable to extracts from letters of other officers of your division. They all seem to mistake the point at issue. To arrive at the fact it would be much more conclusive and satisfactory to inquire of each whether or not your division was "completely routed" on that field. Generals Kearny, Berry, and Robinson informed me that such was the fact, on the extreme right. The two latter are now living and can testify for themselves. If any further doubt is felt on this point it would be well to refer to the record of the court of inquiry on young Randol, commanding battery.

But of this—the testimony of my whole division—that of Sedgwick's and Kearny's—no matter. I assure you, general, that it is no agreeable task for me to accumulate proof to the prejudice of any companion in arms, and I have only written the above to satisfy you that I have not been unjust or untrue in my report of this battle. The crossing of my lines by your men filled me with apprehension—the approach of the rebels none. Justice and duty required that it should be placed on

record at my hands, and from that consideration only I made mention of your command. This record must stand as it is, because it is true of yours and it is just of mine. I shall never refer to it again except in vindication of what I have stated.

Very truly, your friend,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

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HDQRS. HOOKER'S DIVISION, THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, James River, Va., July 18, 1862.

CAPTAIN: After withdrawing from Glendale our march was continued to the Malvern Hills without interruption, and about 10 o'clock a. m. my division was established in line of battle for the defense of our new position. Under a heavy fire of the enemy's artillery Grover's brigade was strongly posted on the right, Carr's on his left, and well sheltered. Subsequently Sickles' brigade, held in reserve, was posted in rear of my right, protected from the enemy's shots, and well in hand to re-enforce any part of my lines. Osborn's and Beam's batteries occupied higher ground, where they could reply to the enemy's artillery, or open upon his columns of infantry should he attempt to advance. Webber's and Bramhall's batteries were located in rear of these, and held in reserve.

During the remaining part of the forenoon a brisk fire was kept up between the artillery, principally on the part of the enemy, without any decided effect, as far as could be discovered, on either side, the distance being about 1,500 yards. I regret, however, to state that it was in this artillery skirmishing that the gallant chief of the Fourth New Jersey Regiment [Second New Jersey Battery], Captain Beam, fell from a shell which pierced his body. About 3 o'clock this firing was resumed with more activity in the direction of Kearny's left. This exposed the rebel batteries to an enfilading fire from my position, a direct one from Kearny, and a diagonal one from several other batteries, which soon resulted in driving the rebel gunners from their pieces. Prior to this a heavy column of infantry had been seen passing to my right, which disappeared behind the forests in my front, and were not heard from again that afternoon. On the left an attack was made in great force, and the battle lasted until long after dark.

About half an hour before sunset orders were sent me by General Sumner* to dispatch a brigade of my command to the assistance of General Porter, and immediately General Sickles' brigade moved to that point.

For a full account of the important services it rendered on the left I respectfully call the attention of the major-general commanding the corps to the report of its chief, herewith inclosed. I will especially invite his attention to that part of the report which relates to the brilliant conduct of Colonel Taylor's regiment, the Seventy-second New York Volunteers. The loss sustained by that regiment is the truest index of its services.

The First and Third Brigades were not engaged during the day, and remained in their position until near morning, when orders were received to march in the direction of Harrison's Landing.

* Sent by my orders.—S. P. H.

I transmit herewith the reports of brigade, regimental, and battery commanders.

I desire to make honorable mention of Capt. John S. Godfrey, the assistant quartermaster of the division, for his zealous, faithful, and meritorious services in the performance of all of his duties from the commencement of the campaign.

As no official list has been furnished the major-general commanding the corps of the losses sustained by the division I have the honor to command since the 1st day of June last, I herewith forward it.* The number, as will be seen, is 847, making the aggregate of my loss in battle since the opening of the campaign in the Peninsula 2,589.

And in this connection I may be permitted to add, in justice and fidelity to the living and the dead, that the brave officers and men whose honor and welfare were confided to my care have uniformly slept on the field on which they have fought; that in all their encounters with the enemy, whether involving the whole force of the division or down to an affair between the pickets, they have inflicted heavier blows than they have received, and under all their toils, hardships, and privations have evinced a cheerfulness, obedience, fortitude, and heroism which will never fail to command the gratitude, reverence, and admiration of their chief.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Army Corps.

No. 37.

Return of Casualties in Hooker's division from June 2–24, 1862, inclusive.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
2d New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	5
1st Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
11th Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
16th Massachusetts	.....	17	.....	30	2	12	61
New York Light Artillery, 6th Battery	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2d New York	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	8
71st New York	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3
72d New York	.....	2	.....	3	.....	5	10
73d New York	.....	2	.....	3	.....	11	16
5th New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
8th New Jersey	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
26th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Total	2	23	2	61	2	30	120

* See No. 37 for losses from June 2–24. The losses June 25–July 1 are embodied in revised statement, p. 26.

No. 38.

Report of Capt. Thomas W. Osborn, Battery D, First New York Light Artillery, of engagement at Oak Grove, or King's School-House, battle of Savage Station, engagement at Malvern Cliff, and battle of Malvern Hill.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, *July* 4, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In reporting the part taken by this battery in the late engagements before Richmond, and in the march from the position of General Hooker's division at the intrenchments to the bank of James River at Harrison's Landing, I would report that on the 25th of June, General Hooker's division having been engaged during the morning, I was ordered up about 3 p. m. in front of the redoubt, taking position on the right of the road and 500 yards from the woods. I commenced shelling the opposite side of the woods to protect the passage of Generals Hooker's and Kearny's troops through them, giving my guns 4½° and up to 6½° elevation, and using fuse from 5″ to 7″, being directed both as to elevation and direction by the lookout in the tree in front of our center redoubt. We threw 60 fuse shell, 55 case-shot, and 14 percussion shell. We used the ammunition originally prepared for the 3-inch wrought iron regulation guns, and the paper fuses worked very indifferently, but the percussion well. From the position of the battery we could not see the enemy, but the lookout reported to me that our shells did good execution on the column of the enemy as they were marching down the road from the direction of Richmond toward our forces.

On the 30th [29th] of June, about 6 a. m., we were ordered to take position behind the rear line of intrenchments, as General Hooker's division was at the time falling back from the front. I placed the battery 300 yards from the road on the right. We were subject during the engagement of the morning to the shelling of the enemy's artillery, but as neither the enemy's artillery nor infantry approached us in such a manner that we could employ the battery without endangering General Sumner's corps on our right, I did not open fire. At 2.30 p. m. we were ordered to fall back. Having reached the corner of the open field in which Savage Station is, I was ordered, together with Lieutenant Nairn, Fourth New York Battery, by General Heintzelman, to report to General Smith, near the station.

At 4 p. m. General Smith moved forward, leaving the field, and we were ordered to report again to General Hooker. I then learned that General Hooker had retired from the left of the rear intrenchments to the left. I rode back to learn whether the passage was clear, but just as we reached the intrenchments they were being occupied by the enemy's skirmishers. I immediately reported this to General Sumner on the field, and found that Lieutenant Winslow had already placed the battery in an admirable position, 200 yards in rear of a perpendicular line from Savage Station to the main road and 300 yards from the road. I do not know the regiments which supported the battery, only that they belonged to Sedgwick's division.

At 5 p. m. the enemy opened fire on the infantry of Sedgwick's division lying near this battery from a battery planted at the skirts of the woods to the right of the railroad and 1,400 yards from us. I directed the fire of the battery on it, and in a few minutes silenced it, dismounting one piece.

About this time Captain Pettit (B), First New York Artillery, took position on our left, and soon after a portion of another battery on our right. The enemy soon showed the masses of his infantry near where the battery had been in position, and was moving to the right. We opened fire and drove them under shelter of the woods. We now learned the position of the enemy in the woods by our skirmishers to be directly in front of us, and by turning the fire of the three batteries on their masses, held them at bay for an hour, their prisoners affirming that we did splendid execution among them, the range being good and the shells exploding well. A few minutes before sunset the enemy opened a battery from near the railroad bridge, in rear of the former site of General Keyes' headquarters. This was silenced in a few minutes by the fire of the three batteries.

Fifteen or twenty minutes before sunset the infantry of the two armies became engaged, and the roar of musketry was incessant and terrific till after dark, when the enemy was routed, and fled before our forces at least a half mile. Our infantry made charge after charge upon the enemy's front, and the determined shouts and huzzas rang distinctly above the roar of the musketry. I consider the whole affair a splendid and magnificent one. The enemy's troops fought bravely, but our own surpassed them in every particular, and in two and a half hours from their first appearance had fought, defeated, and driven them from the field. During the engagement I fired 90 fuse shell, 40 case shot, and 11 percussion shell.

At 10 p. m. I was ordered to move to the rear, and at 1 in the morning I crossed White Oak Swamp Bridge. In the morning (July 1) [June 30] I reported to General Hooker for duty.

July 1 [June 30], having been ordered by General Hooker to pass on before his division and report to any commanding officer at the front, I proceeded to the hill on which the battle of July 2 [1] was fought and reported to General Sykes, but he not having a position for me, I afterward reported to General Morell, and was ordered into position near the large white house which the general occupied that evening as headquarters. Captain Bramhall's battery (Sixth New York Battery) occupied my right, and still another battery at Captain Bramhall's right.

About 5 p. m. a battery of the enemy opened fire on us from the woods on our left and about 1,300 yards distant. General Morell ordered me to open fire on it, and at the same time shell the woods in its vicinity. I threw 50 shell at an elevation of $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. During the firing there was a heavy explosion in the immediate vicinity of the enemy's battery, resembling the explosion of a caisson, upon which the enemy's firing immediately ceased. We remained in this position during the night. While in this position we were supported by the Fifty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

July 2 [1], at 6.30 in the morning, I left the battery in charge of Lieutenant Winslow, to search for and report to yourself. At 7 a. m. the enemy appeared in large force on the main road on our front, coming forward rapidly, driving our pickets in, and yelling desperately. General Griffin ordered Lieutenant Winslow to open fire upon them, which he did, firing at 3° elevation $5''$ fuse, and having a most admirable cross-fire on the enemy with Captain Bramhall's battery. Lieutenant Winslow and Captain Bramhall fired rapidly and their ammunition worked well. There were two other batteries in position, but were not firing so rapidly. The enemy retreated under the artillery fire in a very few minutes, our infantry not becoming engaged.

Immediately after this very brief engagement the battery was ordered to report to General Couch, on General Morell's right, and before coming into position was again ordered to report to General Hooker, on General Couch's right. These orders were by General Heintzelman. From this last position we participated at several different times during the day in assisting in driving the enemy's batteries from the open field, where he persisted in placing them at short intervals during the day. They were about 1,500 yards from us and shelling our troops. During the very severe engagement late in the afternoon I was in position too far to the right to bring the battery to bear upon the enemy. That day I fired 55 fuse shell, 20 case shot, and 4 percussion shell. The firing was mainly good, excepting that 4 shell in the afternoon failed to take the rifling of the piece, and revolving rapidly in their flight fell one-third of the distance short of their intended destination. At 2 a. m. I was ordered to fall back with the body of the army, and reached camp near Harrison's Landing.

It is a source of great satisfaction to me that none of my officers or men were injured in any of the engagements. I brought the battery through complete, and only suffered in the loss of several horses, brought about by excessive labor. Also the personal effects of many of the men.

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. WARD OSBORN,
Captain Battery D, First New York Artillery.

Captain DE RUSSY,
Chief of Artillery, Third Corps, Army of the Potomac.

No. 39

Reports of Brig. Gen. Cuvier Grover, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of engagements at Oak Grove, or King's School-House, and Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, and battles of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, HOOKER'S DIVISION,
Camp near James River, Va., July 8, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the 25th of June I received orders to move my brigade to the front of our intrenchments, near Fair Oaks, and to take up a position with a view to advancing our picket line and await further orders. The length of front assigned to my command was about that occupied by it when in line of battle. Upon this line I caused to be deployed as skirmishers the First and Eleventh Massachusetts, with strong supports, and detached two companies of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania on the left of the line to keep the connection with General Kearny's division in case his pickets should not advance at the same time. The Second New Hampshire, the Sixteenth Massachusetts, and seven companies of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania were held in reserve until the strong points of the enemy's position should be developed by the advancing line.

These dispositions being made, at 8.30 a. m. the final order was received to advance, and our line moved steadily on, meeting with increased and varied resistance in proportion to our advance. It therefore became necessary to materially strengthen the whole line, and as

any flank movements were from the nature of the ground and position of the enemy hazardous, it became necessary to support our line by pushing forward detachments from the reserves as circumstances and the constant and changing attempts of the enemy to break our lines made expedient. Four companies of the Second New Hampshire Volunteers were ordered to the support of the right of the First Massachusetts and to keep the connection with the Excelsior Brigade on our right, which connection was becoming broken by the more rapid advance of our right, and six companies of the same regiment to the support of the left of the First and the right of the Eleventh, the latter regiment gradually closing on their centers to strengthen their line and fill the places of the killed and wounded. Five companies of the Sixteenth Massachusetts, under Lieutenant-Colonel Meacham, were thrown forward to support our extreme left, which was becoming very much exposed, as the division on that flank had not as yet commenced the advance.

Hardly had these re-enforcements got in place when I learned that our right required still further re-enforcements, on account of the increase in distance between it and the left of the Excelsior Brigade. Lieutenant-Colonel Wells, of the First Massachusetts, commanding the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, was ordered to that flank with the remaining seven companies of his regiment, with orders to keep up the connection and to use whatever portion of his force he found necessary to accomplish that object. Colonel Wells was also ordered to fill a break in the line between the left of the First Massachusetts and the re-enforcements from the Second New Hampshire, which he did with two companies. Failing to find the point of connection with the left of the Excelsior Brigade, Colonel Wells advanced three of his companies and covered the whole ground between the right of the Second New Hampshire and the Williamsburg road. This, however, was only a temporary position, and these companies were soon returned and withdrawn, the advance of the Excelsior Brigade making it no longer necessary to extend farther to the right than the ground occupied by the Second New Hampshire.

During all this time since the commencement of the advance the contest had been sharp all along the line, varied by dashes of the enemy to break our front at different points. Every attempt, however, was a failure, and at 11 o'clock a. m. my line occupied the whole ground I was ordered to take and hold, with considerable ground to the right and left of it. The fighting did not, however, cease, and our losses were considerable after our possession of the ground. I must in this connection make special mention of Company B, Captain Littlefield, of the Second New Hampshire Volunteers, which deployed upon a most exposed position in advance of our center, and did signal service in clearing the front of the enemy's sharpshooters, who had made themselves especially annoying. I regret to say that in this gallant service the company lost 2 killed and 14 wounded, 1 mortally.

General Kearny's lines having advanced in the afternoon and received the support of the five companies of the Sixteenth Massachusetts, no longer necessary, they were withdrawn about 4 p. m. At about 5 p. m. I received a request from General Robinson to send him a regiment as a support to a battery at some distance from my left. Though I felt great reluctance in sparing my only remaining reserve, yet thinking that important results might depend upon it, Colonel Wyman was ordered with the seven remaining companies of his regiment to report to General Robinson for that service.

For details of the service thus rendered I would respectfully refer to the inclosed report of Colonel Wyman.

Soon after the detachment of the Sixteenth information was received from the left that a heavy force of the enemy was advancing, apparently with a view to attack our position on that flank. Major Henry, of the Fifth New Jersey Volunteers, having his regiment in position in the field behind my right, at a request from me, with great alacrity reenforced my left, and remained in that position until my brigade, at a late hour in the evening, was relieved by a picket from General Couch's division. Previous to the establishment of the pickets and after night had closed in the enemy had accumulated a large force of infantry, probably two brigades, with some artillery, in our front, and busied themselves the whole evening in removing their wounded, leaving the dead.

About 9 p. m. the enemy formed line of battle and marched on our lines, delivered one fire, which was returned along our whole lines, upon which he retired. After the establishment of the pickets upon the new line I withdrew my brigade into the trenches and guarded them for the night. Our whole loss during the day was 17 killed, 139 wounded, and 4 missing; total, 160. The First Massachusetts Volunteers suffered much more heavily than any other regiment.

In conclusion I would specially recommend all of the regimental commanders—Colonels Cowdin, Marston, Blaisdell, Wyman, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wells—for having well and gallantly performed every duty required of them, and would refer the attention of the general commanding the division to the recommendation which they make in their reports as deserving notice.

I would also make special mention of Captain Hibbert, Lieutenants Hubbard and Perkins, of my staff, as having done their duty with the greatest efficiency, both on the field and off, during the day. I consider that the rank and file of the whole brigade behaved during the day with most admirable steadiness, as usual.

I have the honor to be, captain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GROVER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Brigade.

Capt. JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, HOOKER'S DIVISION,
Camp near James River, Va., July 12, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that after the battle before Fair Oaks, in which my brigade was engaged, on the 25th of June last, my command remained at its camp in that vicinity without the occurrence of any incident or movement worthy of note until the morning of the 29th, when, pursuant to orders duly received, my brigade, at about 6 a. m., withdrew from its advanced camp and took up a position behind the second line of intrenchments, on the right of the Williamsburg road, and joining on its right the left of General Sumner's *corps d'armée*, which rested upon the railroad. In this position we waited an advance of the enemy. Dispositions were made to avail ourselves of all the advantages afforded by the ground, and a strong picket from the Eleventh Massachusetts, under Major Tripp, was thrown out, covering the vari-

ous approaches to our position. The enemy, however, did not move upon us in force, but directed his whole attack against General Sumner's position on our right, only throwing occasionally a few shell into the woods occupied by my command. Fortunately, though many shells fell within our limits, no one was killed, and but 2 men of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, who were on picket duty, were wounded.

Early in the day, the enemy having been repulsed on the right and not appearing in front of our position, I received an order to fall back along the line of the railroad in the direction of Savage Station, and subsequently to take a road leading across White Oak Swamp to the James River. At about 9 o'clock p. m., having crossed the swamp, my brigade encamped not far from Saint Paul's Church, and early in the day on the 30th took up a position on the left of a direct road from Richmond, intersecting our line of march to the James River near Saint Paul's Church. Here again, under the instructions of the general commanding division, my brigade was placed in a position to meet an advance of the enemy upon the flank of the moving army.

About 3 o'clock p. m. the enemy moved upon General McCall's lines in our front, and having broken them, came down in great force upon our position. The Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, being in position across and on the immediate left of the road along which the advance was made, received and repulsed the heaviest and most persistent attempts of the enemy to break the lines. The Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, on the left of the Sixteenth, were not hard pressed, and had not an opportunity to deliver its whole fire upon the enemy. The Eleventh Massachusetts was thrown upon the extreme left of our division lines, in anticipation of an attempt to turn our flank. As no such attempt, however, was made in force, this regiment did not become engaged during the day. The First Massachusetts and Second New Hampshire occupied a line in rear of the Sixteenth Massachusetts and the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, but the steadiness and determination with which the first line met the enemy, not only checking his advance, but causing him to withdraw from this portion of the field, rendered any assistance at this time unnecessary from the second line.

It had now become nearly sunset; the fury of the battle had shifted to the right of our position, and the strength of the enemy was evidently broken in our front. I was ordered with the First Massachusetts to drive what there remained of the enemy from our immediate front. That gallant regiment, with the greatest enthusiasm and rapidity, advanced to the front, driving before it whatever enemy still remained upon the ground, and advanced to the crest of a hill something like a quarter of a mile from our lines. Upon this high ground the smoke of the battle had settled heavily and obscured our view; still, upon advancing in line, the left of a body of our troops in line of battle on the right could be seen. On the left, somewhat nearer to our position, a column of infantry was moving by the flank to the right. Their colors were furled, and they wore the uniform of our troops, and were believed to be a regiment from the left of the Excelsior Brigade, moving to re-enforce the right of our position. Upon approaching nearer, however, this column halted, faced to its right, and fired a volley upon us. Fully assured still that it was one of our own regiments, I ordered the regiment to fall back under cover of the crest of the hill without returning the fire. Having withdrawn my men, I returned to assure myself of the facts of the case, and rode within about 100 yards of their colors,

which had become partially loosened from the staff. It was a rebel regiment, and gave me a volley as soon as I was observed.

At dark a portion of my brigade, the Second New Hampshire and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, re-enforced the line on our right of the road, where the fighting did not cease until about 9.30 p. m. These regiments did not, however, come into action. At about 10.30 p. m. the latter regiments were withdrawn to their first positions. At about 4 a. m. on the 1st of July we carefully withdrew our pickets and continued our march, making an early camp at Malvern Hill. On the morning of the 2d the march was continued to James River during a heavy rain and almost impassable roads. Since reaching this vicinity no incident worthy of notice has occurred.

The conduct of the Sixteenth Massachusetts on the 30th was highly distinguished. Its gallant colonel lost his life and its lieutenant-colonel and adjutant were wounded.

The First Massachusetts sustained the character it had previously won. It lost among many others its major.

The other regiments, the Second New Hampshire, Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, and the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, filled well and as usual the positions which by the fortunes of the day fell to their lot. I deem it sufficient to say that the regimental commanders, Colonel Cowdin, Colonel Marston, Colonel Blaisdell, Lieutenant-Colonel Wells, of the First Massachusetts, commanding the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, and Major Lamson, commanding Sixteenth Massachusetts, after the fall of Colonel Wyman and the wounding of Lieutenant-Colonel Meacham, filled their positions unexceptionably and with credit to themselves. For cases of honorable mention within their commands I would respectfully refer to the inclosed reports.

To the members of my staff—Surg. T. B. Reed, Captain Hibbert, Lieutenants Hubbard, Brown, and Perkins—I am especially indebted for their faithful and efficient services in their respective lines of duty during the time covered by this report.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GROVER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

To the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Hooker's Division.

No. 40.

Reports of Col. Robert Cowdin, First Massachusetts Infantry, of the engagement at Oak Grove, or King's School-House, and battle of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

HDQRS. FIRST REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY,
Camp Lincoln, Va., June 25, 1862.

In accordance with orders from the brigadier-general commanding brigade I this morning proceeded with my command from camp to the front and thence into the fallen timber and deployed my regiment as skirmishers, the right toward the Richmond road and the left toward Kearny's right flank, and moved forward my line of skirmishers to the front, throwing a few pickets in advance, who soon became engaged with the enemy, the regiment continuing to move forward, driving the enemy's pickets back to their reserves, who made a firm and deter-

mined resistance, but did not check our advance. At this time we lost 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, and a number of sergeants, leaving two companies commanded by corporals.

We now drove the reserve from their position through the bushes, across the open field, and into the bushes on the other side near the rail fence. At the same time a large force of infantry was seen moving from left to right, when I sent to the brigadier-general commanding for re-enforcements. Eight companies of the Second New Hampshire came up promptly and took position, six on my right and two on my left. Soon after Lieutenant-Colonel Wells, with the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, took position as support in my rear. The services of only two companies being required, the remainder was ordered to a new position by the brigadier-general commanding brigade. Meanwhile, my line being established according to previous instructions on the edge of the bushes and being continually fired upon by the enemy from the bushes and trees on the opposite side of the field, we kept up a well-directed fire upon their position. We continued to hold our position until relieved late in the evening by the Thirty-sixth New York Regiment and Third Maine, the instructions of the brigadier-general commanding having been fully carried out, but in doing so I met with quite a severe loss. I annex a list of casualties.*

During the day we were visited several times by the brigadier-general commanding brigade, which greatly encouraged the men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT COWDIN,
Colonel, Commanding First Regiment Massachusetts Infantry.

JOSEPH HIBBERT, Jr.,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. FIRST REGT. MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
Near James River, Va., July 11, 1862.

SIR: I make to you the following report of the part taken in the battle of Nelson's Farm, near White Oak Swamp, by the First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, under my command, on Monday, June 30:

The enemy in overwhelming numbers attacked a portion of our lines held by General McCall's division for the purpose of breaking our lines and completely destroying the rear of our army. This, it seems, was nearly accomplished, when General Hooker's division was ordered up and placed in such a position as to check their farther advance, and they were finally repulsed and put to flight with great slaughter. During this action I was ordered to charge on the enemy in front at considerable distance, which I did, passing over a fence across a field and through the woods, the rebels falling back before us; we still advanced through an open field. Here we advanced in line of battle, when a brigade of troops, dressed in our uniform and supposed by us to be our own, opened a terrific fire on our front and left flank, from which fire I lost many of my bravest and best men.

In connection with this movement I cannot speak in too high praise of Major Chandler, Capts. Clark B. Baldwin, G. Walker, A. W. Adams, and First Lieuts. George E. Henry and William Sutherland, who assisted greatly in cheering on the men. During this encounter Major

*Embodied in revised statement, p. 37.

Chandler and Lieutenant Sutherland were wounded and fell, and were probably taken prisoners.

Dr. Munroe, my assistant surgeon, was untiring in his zeal in attending to the wounded as they were carried to the rear. The officers and men behaved with great courage and bravery during the whole time.

The following is a list of casualties in this engagement: Killed, 4; wounded, 30; missing, 28.

The commanders of companies report their men as acting with great bravery and doing their duty faithfully.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT COWDIN,
Colonel, Commanding First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.

WILLIAM SCHOULER, *Adjutant-General, Massachusetts.*

No. 41.

Report of Col. William Blaisdell, Eleventh Massachusetts Infantry, of the engagement at Oak Grove, or King's School-House.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH REGT. MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
Camp at Fair Oaks, Va., June 26, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 25th I was at 7 o'clock ordered to take a position in line of battle on our picket line and to deploy as skirmishers. I proceeded according to orders and deployed one-half of each company as skirmishers, holding the other half in reserve, and at once advanced and started my line of skirmishers through the fallen timber, and immediately became engaged with the enemy's pickets and reserves, moving cautiously and steadily, killing and driving the enemy before us to the open field, there forming a line of battle on the left of the First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and held that position until relieved by the One hundred and first Regiment of New York Volunteers, at 2 o'clock this morning.

In skirmishing through the woods my regiment kept up communication with the regiment on our right and arrived at the open field at the same time. The firing of my skirmishers in passing through the woods was very heavy and continuous, and yet I am most happy to state that the casualties in the regiment were very small comparatively, having no one killed and only one man supposed to be mortally wounded.

The officers and men all behaved coolly and bravely. To single out any particular one would be doing injustice to the others, where all behaved so well. I was well supported by my field and staff officers—Maj. Porter D. Tripp and Adjutant Currier. Surgeon Foye and his assistant, Alfred G. Williams, were employed all day most assiduously in caring for the wounded of our own and other regiments.

Herewith annexed is a list of the wounded of this regiment, and I am most thankful for the almost miraculous escape of my men from being injured by the very heavy and continuous fire of the enemy.*

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. BLAISDELL,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

To the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
First Brigade, Hooker's Division.

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* See return, p. 37.

No. 42.

Report of Lieut. Col. George F. Tileston, Eleventh Massachusetts Infantry, of engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, and battle of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

HDQRS. ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
July 5, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In reply to circular of this date I would state that the regiment was engaged in the action near Seven Pines on Sunday, the 29th day of June. The casualties were 2 men wounded. The regiment was also engaged in the action near Saint Paul's Church June 30, but met with no loss. A report of the action of June 25 has been already forwarded.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. F. TILESTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. JOSEPH HIBBERT, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 43.

Report of Col. Powell T. Wyman, Sixteenth Massachusetts Infantry, of the engagement at Oak Grove, or King's School-House.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
June 26, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by my regiment in the fight of yesterday.

On taking the field in the morning my regiment was held in reserve by the general, and so placed as to repel any attack from the enemy on the left intended to cut off the advancing line of our regiments. Five companies of the regiment were detached under Lieutenant-Colonel Meacham about 8.30 o'clock a. m. to support the left of the Eleventh Massachusetts, they being seriously threatened by the enemy. These companies remained on this duty until almost 4 in the afternoon, when they were recalled. About 3 o'clock I was ordered to support the right of the First Brigade with these companies, and conducted them myself. I was relieved in command of them by Major Lamson about 4 p. m. I took command of the remaining seven companies, then held in reserve.

About 5 p. m. I received orders to march to the left and report to General Robinson for the temporary purpose of supporting a light battery. On reporting I was directed to put my regiment in the edge of some woods to ward off any attack from the enemy coming from the left, the enemy being supposed to be in strong force there. My right flank, therefore, rested toward what may be considered the front of the enemy's lines. The battery having performed the service required of it was now withdrawn, but I was still left in the same position, with no orders to return. The enemy was soon reported as advancing in strong force upon my right flank through the woods. The pickets of our troops, which were in front of me, were rapidly retiring toward their left without firing. I took measures to attempt to withdraw my

regiment in good order from their exposed position, and though in the outset there was a little confusion, the men were rallied and advanced to the support of their comrades on the right flank, then seriously threatened.

At this moment there appeared to be a general movement of the enemy along the front, and the troops of Robinson's brigade began to retire along the whole of their front. With some of my companies I then crossed an open space between the right and left of that front, with intention of endeavoring to rally these broken troops. But the tide was too strong, and my own men were soon retiring with them to the cover of the woods, when again a stand (and a permanent one) was made. My regiment in the *mêlée* had become divided into two portions, one of which, under the lieutenant-colonel, reached their own brigade some time before I was enabled to do so. The regiment was reunited on its own brigade grounds of the morning about 8 p. m.

It being impossible for me to see the whole regiment during the period of this fight, there were doubtless many instances of good behavior on the part of officers and men which did not come under my personal observation. Of those which did I desire to mention particularly the behavior of Captain Wiley, Adjutant Merriam, and First Lieutenant Amory as worthy of the highest commendation. The energetic exertions of the adjutant and his constant presence wherever most needed are deserving of more than a passing notice.

The casualties of yesterday in the regiment are 3 killed, 4 missing, and 22 wounded. Of the wounded one was a commissioned officer, Second Lieut. Cassander Flagg, who was slightly hurt in the shoulder in the early part of the day.

Very respectfully,

P. T. WYMAN,
Colonel Sixteenth Massachusetts.

Capt. JOSEPH HIBBERT, Jr.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, Hooker's Division.

No. 44.

Report of Maj. Daniel S. Lamson, Sixteenth Massachusetts Infantry, of the battle of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH REGT. MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
In Camp, James River, Va., July 5, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with the circular from headquarters of this date I will proceed to relate the position and actions in which this regiment participated since the date of the last report rendered. The action of the 25th June has been reported by the late colonel of the regiment, P. T. Wyman.

On Sunday, June 29, in connection with the brigade, we took up our line of march to the rear, first covering the retreat of our picket line in front of our position at Fair Oaks. Upon reaching the first parallel of defense in rear of our late advance it became necessary to cover the artillery and baggage train against a threatened attack of the advancing enemy, and the Sixteenth was placed in line of battle in the woods commanding the approaches to the line of the woods, and on the left of the railroad. The march was resumed, however, without an engagement,

and at night the brigade encamped in the vicinity of White Oak Swamp.

On Monday, June 30, we took up our position in front of Charles City Court-House, covering the road and the left of the army in connection with the other regiments of our brigade. At this post we were engaged in hot contest with the enemy from 2 o'clock p. m. till after sunset, but maintained throughout the afternoon the position assigned to us from the first. During a sortie of the enemy in force upon the road the right wing of my regiment suffered considerably, but they were successful in preventing the enemy from accomplishing his purpose, which was to break the left wing of our army and thus cut off the retreat of the army to the James River. At this point of defense Col. P. T. Wyman was killed by a ball in the heart while encouraging his men to defend at all hazards this all-important point.

Adjutant and First Lieut. Waldo Merriam is worthy of mention for his courage at this trying moment. He was badly wounded in the throat. Lieutenant-Colonel Meacham was slightly wounded in the left arm at the same time. The horses of both the colonel and adjutant were shot under them.

Company H, Capt. Gardner Banks, was posted immediately upon this road, and the entire company performed their duty with credit to themselves and their regiment. Company C, Captain King, at a house and fence in advance of our line, were exposed to an uninterrupted fire of shell and ball throughout the greater part of the engagement. When ordered to rally on the regiment their coolness and good conduct called forth the attention and congratulations of Colonel Wyman. When the attack was made on the road above alluded to the left companies of my regiment were enabled to play a flank fire through the ravine on the left, which in my opinion in no little served to check the enemy. I annex herewith a list of the names of those reported by their captains as worthy of special mention, and also the killed, wounded, and missing.*

On Tuesday, July 1, we reached the heights above James River, and were posted during the engagement of that day upon the left rear flank on the edge of the woods, but with the exception of the shelling were not engaged throughout the day.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. LAMSON,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Captain HIBBERT, A. D. C.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters in the Field.

No. 45.

Reports of Col. Gilman Marston, Second New Hampshire Infantry, of the engagement at Oak Grove, or King's School-House, and battle of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

HDQRS. SECOND NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Fair Oaks, Va., June, 1862.

In compliance with orders from the brigadier-general commanding the brigade I marched my regiment at 7 o'clock on the morning of the

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 26.

25th instant to the front of the redoubt at Fair Oaks. At 8.30 o'clock, agreeably to further orders, I sent four companies, under command of Major Stevens, to support the left of the First Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, who had a few moments previously advanced into the fallen timber in front toward the enemy's lines. At fifteen minutes before 9 o'clock I advanced with four companies from the right wing of my regiment to the right wing of the First Massachusetts, which had now become engaged with the skirmishers of the enemy. Advancing through the fallen timber and into a swamp covered with a dense growth of bushes I came upon four companies of the First Massachusetts and formed upon their right.

The fire to the left and in front was now quite severe, and the shots of the enemy fell thickly in our ranks. Sending messengers to the front and left I soon ascertained the position of the remainder of the First Massachusetts, and then, with the detachment from my own regiment and the four companies of the First Massachusetts before mentioned, quickly advanced and formed a connection with their right. Major Stevens formed his detachment on the left of the First Massachusetts, and at the request of Major Chandler deployed Company B, armed with Sharp's rifles, as skirmishers in front of that regiment.

The whole line then rapidly advanced through the fallen timber and underbrush and over the swampy ground on the right, the enemy retiring, but all the while keeping up a sharp fire in front and from the timber on the left, which was returned with spirit and good effect along the whole line. As we approached the margin of the wood the enemy were seen in considerable force flying in confusion across the open field in front. Several well-directed volleys were fired into the retreating foe before he could cross the open ground into the woods beyond. Officers and men were anxious to follow the retreating enemy, but the general commanding the brigade ordered that no farther advance be made, but to hold the line we then occupied at all hazards.

I should have mentioned that soon after I advanced with four companies from the right of my regiment the two remaining companies were ordered to join on the left and be detached under Major Stevens, which they did. The line thus formed on the margin of the wood we occupied during the remainder of the day, being continually annoyed by the sharpshooters of the enemy, stationed in the woods to the left of our line. A portion of Company B was deployed as skirmishers, and did good execution upon the enemy lurking in the woods in that vicinity.

During the afternoon we were much annoyed by the fire of some pieces of our own artillery to the right of us, many shots from which fell very near us and some in our own ranks. Toward night the enemy brought down some pieces of artillery immediately in front of our line, but concealed from view by a narrow belt of bushes beyond the open ground, but the fire being directed to the right, we did not suffer therefrom. About 9.30 o'clock the four companies from my right wing were relieved and marched back to the redoubt at Fair Oaks, and about 11.30 o'clock the six companies on the left of the First Massachusetts were also relieved, and just as they were about to march back to the redoubt the enemy came out into the open field in front and there forming in line fired one volley without much effect, which being returned by a fire along our whole line was not repeated. Major Stevens then marched his detachment back to the redoubt, where my regiment remained in the trenches until 8 o'clock the next morning, when we were relieved, and the regiment marched into camp.

I should have remarked that after fighting all day and standing in the trenches the following night about 100 men were detailed from my regiment at 5 o'clock in the morning to fell timber on the Williamsburg road until 8 o'clock a. m.

During the operations of the 25th the detachment under Major Stevens was handled judiciously and effectively by that officer. It is but simple justice to the regiment to say that all the officers and the men, with but very few exceptions, acquitted themselves admirably. They were confident, brave, and obedient to orders.

Adjutant Lawrence is deserving of commendation, not only for his activity and efficiency on the 25th instant, but also for the promptness with which he performs all his duties; also Sergeant-Major Moore, a brave man and a good soldier. He brought down 2 rebel sharpshooters from the trees where they were concealed and was himself severely wounded in the hand. I wish particularly to call attention to Surgeon Merron. I believe there is no one in the medical corps who performs his duties more faithfully or more skillfully than this officer. Where almost every man performed his part well and according to the best of his ability it might be considered invidious to mention particular cases of gallantry and good conduct, which otherwise I should be glad to do.

The casualties in my regiment on the 25th instant were 4 killed and 32 wounded, 4 mortally.* Of these 17 occurred in Company B.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GILMAN MARSTON,
Colonel Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers.

JOSEPH HIBBERT, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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SECOND REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 10, 1862.

On the morning of the 29th ultimo this regiment marched with the First Brigade, Hooker's division, from Fair Oaks, and after awaiting an attack from the enemy some 2 miles from that place on the road toward Savage Station until past 3 o'clock p. m., again marched toward White Oak Swamp, crossing the same at sunset, and camped near Saint Paul's Church.

About 9 o'clock a. m. of the 30th ultimo the regiment was posted in line of battle on the right of the road leading past said church, and there remained until about 3 o'clock p. m., when by order of the brigadier-general commanding the brigade I moved the regiment rapidly to the right about half a mile to the support of De Russy's battery, which was then hotly engaged with the enemy in that quarter. Before reaching the battery I was ordered to return to the ground originally occupied, the enemy having made a very determined attack in front and to the right of that position. Thence I was immediately ordered forward and formed line of battle at the base of a slight ridge of land beyond which the enemy were in force, thence forward to the crest of the ridge, then by the right flank into a wood on the same elevation, then farther to the right into an open field, where we remained until 9 o'clock p. m., momentarily expecting an attack at that point, the enemy being

* But see revised statement, p. 37.

at this time in force beyond a narrow belt of wood in front of us. We were subsequently moved to the left, to the position we had before occupied, on the crest of the rising ground in the wood, throwing one company forward to observe the enemy. Soon after the regiment was moved farther to the left and in the rear of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment, and this position we continued to occupy until dawn, when the whole brigade marched toward the James River.

Although my regiment occupied so many positions upon the field of battle during the day, and all the while within long musket-range of the enemy, it did not become actually engaged. We were never in position to return effectively the fire of the enemy, which reached us from a distance until as late as 9 o'clock p. m. I have never seen the men of my regiment so eager for a fight as on that day. Every individual man seemed anxious to come to close quarters with the foe and to strike telling blows for the great cause in which they had voluntarily engaged at the peril of their lives.

None were killed upon the field. Capts. Edward L. Bailey and Samuel P. Sayles were slightly wounded, as also were Privates William A. Heywood and John W. Harmond, of Company A; Joseph Tallin and James M. Wiggin, of Company H; James Mayhew, Company F; James M. Wellman, Company G; Abiel W. Colgan and George H. Thyng, Company E, and John H. Breeze, of the same company, mortally.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GILMAN MARSTON,
Colonel Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers.

Capt. JOSEPH HIBBERT, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 46.

Reports of Lieut. Col. George D. Wells, First Massachusetts Infantry, commanding Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, of the engagement at Oak Grove, or King's School-House, and battle of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

HDQRS. 26TH REGT. PA. VOLS., 1ST BRIG., HOOKER'S DIV.,
Camp at Fair Oaks, Va., June 26, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 25th I was ordered to detach four companies, under Captain Moffett, to reenforce the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers. I was ordered with the remaining companies to the front to support the First Massachusetts, then heavily engaged. While performing this duty I ascertained that our line there had no connection with the right and that its connection with its left was very weak. I so reported, and was ordered to make the connection on both flanks. I threw two companies between the right and left wings of the First Massachusetts on the left and extended the remaining three companies from the Second New Hampshire to the Williamsburg road.

Soon after this Sickles' brigade came forward on the left of the road, and I concentrated my companies on the right of the Second New Hampshire, my right connecting with Sickles' left. The First Brigade now formed a continuous line of battle, holding the extreme advance ordered in the morning, and extending from Sickles' on the right to

Kearny's on the left. I received from General Hooker an order to push the line forward on the Williamsburg road, but as my command did not extend to that point was unable to comply. Soon after three regiments of Palmer's brigade formed a line in front of the New York regiments. As this line overlapped my three companies I withdrew them, placing the left of the Seventh Massachusetts in the precise position I had occupied.

I was then ordered to take my three companies and join the force first sent to the left. I found that it needed only two companies to establish a sufficient line between Blaisdell's left and Kearny's right, and I held the five companies remaining as a support to hold a wood road in which my left rested. Unable to ascertain where this road led to, I sent a scouting party up it to find out. They soon came upon an open space, in which the enemy was forming a line of three regiments for an attack. Supposing this to be intended for our position I sent to say so, and that if made we should need help upon that road. The attack was made, however, upon Kearny's line, farther to the left. The enemy broke through, and we heard them sweeping by our left flank and to our rear. The Seventh New Jersey coming we formed a strong line of battle, and with them and the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Reserve I waited. General Kearny soon appeared on the left with re-enforcements, driving the enemy before him, and we held the line until relieved.

Officers and men were all that could be desired—steady and courageous. Adjutant Hall left a sick bed to come to the front when he heard we were engaged.

My list of casualties—1 killed and 10 wounded—has already been sent in.

I am, captain, with respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. WELLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Vols.

Capt. JOSEPH HIBBERT, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. TWENTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near James River, July 4, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on June 29 this regiment broke camp at Fair Oaks, marched to the second line of intrenchments, and formed in line of battle on the right of intrenchments in the woods; were exposed to artillery fire without casualty for some hours; then marched through White Oak Swamp. June 30 were drawn up in line of battle on the left of the Quaker road. McCall, who was in front, became engaged about 3 o'clock. The engagement was progressing with considerable vigor, and McCall seemed to be holding his own, when suddenly he gave way, and the attack fell upon our own lines. Owing to the nature of the ground I could bring the fire of but one company to bear upon the enemy, who struck our lines some rods to the right of my position. This company delivered a rapid and telling fire, which was returned, but the return fire all went over. The enemy was soon beaten back from that point, and the battle raged farther along the right.

I was then ordered by General Hooker to take my regiment out of line and clear the open space between the wood held by the enemy and

that held by us. I did so, charging through for about a quarter of a mile, and covering and holding the entire open space, clearing it of the enemy so far as I could see. The men charged with great cheering and shouting and the enemy fled, leaving us from 20 to 30 prisoners, who were extracted from ditches and other places of concealment. The smoke of battle and the coming night making it very dark, and my left flank extending toward and nearly reaching the enemy's wood, I filed my men into the front edge of our wood in such position as to cover the entire open space on our front. From this point I was withdrawn and posted to support a portion of Sumner's corps. The next morning we went to Malvern Hill, and were posted on the right directly before one of our batteries, which was firing over us most of the day. The next day reached Harrison's Landing.

Casualties: 13 wounded, 12 missing, 5 prisoners.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. WELLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Vols.

Capt. JOSEPH HIBBERT, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 47.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of the engagements at Oak Grove, or King's School-House, and Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, and battles of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. EXCELSIOR BRIG., SECOND (HOOKER'S) DIVISION,
July 7, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that at sunrise on the morning of the 25th ultimo I was directed by the brigadier-general commanding the division to report with my command at the advanced line of defenses on the Williamsburg road. In obedience to orders received soon after reaching the earthworks at 8 o'clock a. m. I formed my brigade in line of battle in front of the works on the right of the First Brigade and on the right and left of the Williamsburg road. My right wing (Second and Fourth Regiments) rested on the left of General Sumner's line. My left wing comprised the Third, First, and Fifth Regiments, the right of the Fifth Regiment resting on the road, and my left flank regiment (Colonel Taylor's) supported by the right of the First Brigade. Seven companies of skirmishers were thrown forward through the fallen timber about 300 yards, and were soon engaged with the enemy's pickets.

In this order of battle the two brigades advanced through the woods in a line perpendicular to the road. Owing to the extreme difficulty which my left encountered in penetrating the abatis as we entered the woods I was unable to keep in line with the First Brigade, and could not move my right, which was unimpeded and somewhat in advance, until the left had gained sufficient ground to align with the right wing. Colonel Graham, immediately on the left of the road, soon reported to me that half of his men were struggling through a swamp nearly up to their waists in water and mud. I withdrew him from the fallen timber, and directed him to move along the road by the flank and then by file into line parallel with the right. We then advanced in line of battle

through a dense undergrowth and heavy timber toward the open ground beyond the woods. My skirmishers, having driven in the enemy's pickets, soon encountered their supports and reserves and some re-enforcements moving rapidly into position to resist our advance.

Pressing my line forward briskly, the skirmishers falling back in order upon their supports, the fire became general and sustained along the line. The resistance of the enemy, although stubborn, sensibly diminished until we reached the clearing on the left of the wood and approached the open ground beyond the woods on the right. Here we encountered their re-enforcements, when a brisk engagement resulted in driving the enemy back beyond the clearing on the right and left of the road.

The most serious demonstration made by the enemy was on my right flank, which at one moment was in great danger of being turned, partly by the force which menaced it, but quite as much by a panic which seized the left wing of the right-flank regiment (Colonel Hall's Second Excelsior). At the moment of this occurrence I was proceeding with Colonel Hall to reconnoiter on the right, where, as Colonel Hall reported to me, the enemy were in such force as to make a farther advance hazardous without re-enforcements. I had gone only a few paces beyond the color company when a heavy volley attested the presence of the enemy in that quarter. Some one, whom I could not ascertain, exclaimed in a loud voice, "We are flanked; retreat." Instantly the left wing, including the color company of the Second, broke to the rear in disgraceful confusion. Calling aloud to the rest of the line to hold their ground and keep up their fire, which order was gallantly obeyed by the right wing, under Lieutenant-Colonel Potter, and by the Fourth Regiment, under Captain Donalds, I used my best exertions, aided by Colonel Hall and Major Hammerstein, of General McClellan's staff, to rally the fugitives. This was soon done, although some of the men, including the color-sergeant, had fled to the open ground in the rear, between the woods and the new redoubt. This occurrence was all the more mortifying, as it happened in the immediate presence of the brigadier-general commanding the division, who was in front throughout the day.

The line being reformed was again pressed forward, when the brigadier-general commanding the division informed me he had ordered the Second New York from Patterson's brigade to support me on the right. I then hastened to the left and found that the enemy had been pressed back beyond the cleared fields, and my line was strongly posted at the edge of the opening. My left flank was not supported in sufficient force, Lieutenant-Colonel Wells, of the First Massachusetts, having only a detachment of his regiment [Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania] on Colonel Taylor's left. Extending my left by a further deployment, and requesting Lieutenant-Colonel Wells to take ground in the same direction, so as to be within supporting distance of his reserves, and directing that part of the line to advance with my right, I returned to the right and formed the Second New York in position, although somewhat to the rear of my line. Throwing this regiment forward the whole line was again advanced, when I was ordered by the brigadier-general commanding the division, in consequence of orders just then received by him from Brigadier-General Marcy, chief of staff, to fall back to our defenses.

Leaving a line of skirmishers within supporting distance, I withdrew my command in order, falling back in line of battle to the ground where I had formed my first line early in the morning. The pickets were then established by Patterson's brigade (Colonel Carr commanding) about

100 yards beyond the old line. About two hours afterward the line of battle was again formed in obedience to orders from the brigadier-general commanding the division, and we again advanced over the same ground. The resistance of the enemy was obstinate, but our line was vigorously and successfully pushed forward.

General Palmer's brigade, of Couch's division, and a section of Captain De Russy's battery then came up to re-enforce the right. General Palmer's line was formed in front, supported by my own. The enemy fell back soon after Captain De Russy opened his well-directed and rapid fire, to which the enemy replied with spirit from a battery of rifled guns.

It was not long before the heavy and continued volleys of musketry on the extreme left indicated that the enemy had encountered General Kearny's forces in that direction. On the right we were still exposed to the fire of the enemy's batteries, especially in the vicinity of the road after Captain De Russy ceased firing. The First [Second] Rhode Island, Tenth Massachusetts, and Second New York, on the right, having advanced their skirmishers to the outer edge of the woods, we remained in this position until 7 p. m., when my command, relieved by General Palmer's brigade, returned to camp.

The loss sustained by the enemy was severe. Two of his regiments which were pressed forward on the right and left of the wood and the forces brought to bear on my right flank were repulsed twice under a destructive fire. Captain De Russy's Napoleons were, as usual, brilliantly handled, and with great effect upon the enemy's masses. My own loss was not inconsiderable. My aggregate force present did not exceed 1,500, and of these 8 were killed, 116 wounded, and 11 missing.

I cannot too highly commend the steadiness and ardor which were displayed by my officers and men in this advance, twice executed on the same day, against the determined resistance of the enemy. While my acknowledgments are due to the commanding officers of all the regiments, I must especially commend the admirable conduct of Capt. Alfred A. Donalds, commanding Fourth Excelsior. He was not assisted by a single officer above the rank of lieutenant, and of these only four were on duty. Notwithstanding every embarrassment, the fragment of his brave command was most effectively and gallantly led by him throughout the day. Great credit is due to Lieutenant-Colonel Potter, Second Excelsior, for his coolness and courage in holding his wing of the regiment steady under the trying and critical circumstances to which I have before adverted.

Although informed by the brigadier-general commanding that the Second New York, Lieutenant-Colonel Olmsted commanding, was directed to report to me during the engagement, I have not received any official report from that officer of his operations. I am told, however, that his report has been already made to division headquarters direct, which will render any further reference to the movements of the regiment unnecessary in this communication.

I will avail myself of this opportunity to repeat my acknowledgments to Major Hammerstein, of the staff of the general commanding the army, without whose aid I could not have succeeded in rallying the fugitives of the Second Regiment.

Although Captain Hart, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Tremain, aide-de-camp, were barely convalescent from recent illness, they bore up with fortitude through the arduous staff duties which devolved upon them for twelve hours, evincing the same activity, zeal, and gallantry which I have heretofore had occasion to mention.

I am especially indebted to Surgeon Prentice, Fourth Regiment, for the services which he rendered as a volunteer aide during most of the day. His presence near the line of battle was frequently most opportune for timely attention to the wounded, considering how far in the rear the hospital was established, and in the intervals of professional employment he displayed the courage and bearing of a soldier in conveying my orders over the field.

Attention is respectfully invited to the references made by regimental commanders to the officers and men of their commands who were conspicuous for their good conduct in this affair. Colonel Graham has brought to my notice especially Sergeants Vanderzee, Page, and Whitney, and Sergeant-Major Chamberlain, of the Fifth Excelsior.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. E. SICKLES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hooker's Division.

NOTE.—Major Hammerstein, of General McClellan's staff, is the officer who so gallantly aided in rallying the portion of Colonel Hall's Second Excelsior Regiment that gave way.

S. P. H., *B. G.*

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HDQRS. EXCELSIOR BRIG., SECOND (HOOKER'S) DIVISION,
July 9, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that late at night on the 28th ultimo orders were received from division headquarters to be ready to move at daylight the following morning, with three days' cooked rations in haversacks. This order was accompanied by instructions to employ all our available means of transportation in bringing away intrenching tools, ammunition, subsistence, and hospital stores, and to send the train to the rear immediately. Such camp and garrison equipage, subsistence, clothing, and other stores as could not be removed I was directed to destroy. These orders were executed.

Early next morning my command broke camp, and pursuant to orders marched to the defenses in front. The pioneers of the several regiments were detailed, under the command of Lieut. Van B. Bates, First Regiment, to destroy all the property left in the camps.

In obedience to the order of the brigadier-general commanding the division, as soon as our pickets were withdrawn and the artillery had moved to the rear the division marched in column to the first line of defenses in the rear, this brigade on the left. Lieutenant Bates with his pioneers followed the column as a rear guard, felling timber and placing obstacles in the road. Captain Leonard's company, Third Excelsior, was thrown out as a picket between the old camp and our new position.

The division formed in line of battle on the first line of earthworks, between the Williamsburg road and the railroad, my right resting on the left of General Grover. The First and Second Regiments were held in reserve on my right and left flank. We remained in this position while General Sumner was engaged on our right—annoyed occasionally by the explosion of some of the enemy's shell within our lines, killing 2 and wounding 5 of my men.

About 4 in the afternoon I was ordered to face to the rear and move in line of battle through the woods between the railroad and the stage road to Savage Station. Approaching the station I was directed by General Heintzelman to counter-march and move briskly toward the Charles City road across Brackett's Ford, over the White Oak Swamp, throwing out flankers on the line of march. Crossing the swamp at sunset the head of my column reached the Charles City road soon after dark, and having reported to the brigadier-general commanding the division, I was ordered to bivouac with the division near the road in an opening skirted by woods on all sides. A few pickets were thrown out in front and toward the James River.

On the morning of the 30th I was directed by the brigadier-general commanding the division to reconnoiter the country in front of the Quaker road toward James River, and especially with reference to intersecting roads leading from the front. Accompanied by Colonel Carr, commanding Third Brigade, and Captain Chester, of my staff, I made a careful examination of the line as far as Malvern Hill. While returning heavy cannonading on the right admonished me that an engagement had begun in the vicinity of the Charles City road. Hastening to my command, I found it moving under Colonel Taylor to a position covering the Quaker road, along which our train was passing. General McCall was in front and to the right. The brigadier-general commanding the division assigned me the left of the line of battle, embracing my own and the Third Brigade, which was formed on the outskirts of a belt of woods covering the Quaker road and commanding an opening extending to a small stream in front. On the left the woods encircled the opening, and through this timber, as well as in front to another belt of timber, flankers and skirmishers were thrown out. My left requiring support, I directed the Second New York to form on Colonel Taylor's left, and later in the day the Eleventh Massachusetts reported to me with orders to cover the left flank. It was not long after these dispositions were made before General McCall became engaged. A considerable body of his troops falling back on my line, and mistaking us for the enemy, poured several volleys into us. Our colors were promptly displayed along the line, and through the exertions of Major Holt (First Regiment) and Major Stevens (Third), with a company of Berdan's Sharpshooters, which were in front, these fugitives were driven back to their line. From a lookout which I established in a tall tree, in charge of Corporal Bowen, Company D, and Private Patrick Connor, Company E, Third Regiment, and also from the reports of my skirmishers, confirmed by my own observations, I ascertained that the enemy's reserves were moving against our right in a line of battle almost perpendicular with my front. This I caused to be reported to the brigadier-general commanding the division, with the suggestion that a battery of artillery, supported by my left, might be advantageously thrown forward, so as to assail the enemy in the rear and on his right flank.

At this moment my second regiment was ordered to report to General Sumner, and learning that the First and Sixteenth Massachusetts, of this division, were also sent to support our position on the right, I reluctantly relinquished the design of moving my left forward, even without artillery. Each regiment as it was successively posted on my left flank (Third Excelsior, Second New York, and Eleventh Massachusetts), by throwing forward skirmishers and flankers, captured numbers of prisoners—at least 150 in all—and among these the field and some of the line officers, together with the colors of ——— Regiment.

These prisoners were sent to the rear in charge of Captain Chester, of my staff, with directions to report with them to the division or corps commander, and in their absence to turn them over to the nearest provost-marshal. My loss during the day was limited to a small number wounded, which is embraced in the list of casualties heretofore reported. I regret exceedingly that Private Patrick Connor, Company E, Third Regiment, was seriously injured by falling from the tree in which he was rendering important service as a look-out. Corporal Bowen, Company D, Third Regiment, was exceedingly active and useful in discharging the same duties.

During the night we rested on our arms. The enemy was in motion all night. Rations for two days were issued to his men. Parties were constantly sent out for wounded. All commands given were distinctly heard along my line, and especially by my pickets. These commands embraced at least forty regiments, from various States. Just before dawn—indeed, twice during the night—the enemy formed a line of battle in front and extending far beyond my left. These movements were promptly reported to the brigadier-general commanding the division. At daybreak, in pursuance of orders, I called in my pickets and flankers and withdrew my command, moving by the right flank through the woods to the Quaker road, where I joined the division column and marched with it to Malvern Hill, whither the main body of the army had preceded us.

After remaining in column of battalions for several hours, exposed to the enemy's artillery, fortunately without loss, I was ordered about 2 p. m. to support the First Brigade in front. Covering my men in a ravine on the right, I threw out Captain Bliss' company, Third Regiment, as scouts, and the First and Fourth Regiments (forming one battalion), under Major Holt, as pickets along the interval between the right of the Third Corps and Sumner's left.

Two prisoners taken by Captain Bliss, who were sent to division headquarters, reported a movement of the enemy in force toward our front. This was corroborated by other information and some demonstrations of the enemy, who was then attacking General Porter on our extreme left, so that it appeared evident that a general engagement along the whole line was imminent. Soon afterward, say about 5 p. m., I was ordered to move at once to support General Porter, which order was welcomed and obeyed with admirable spirit by my command. For my operations in that part of the field I have the honor to refer you to the special report made to the assistant adjutant-general of the Fifth Provisional Corps, a duplicate of which is herewith transmitted.

This is an imperfect and barren narrative of the movements of my command during two eventful days and nights. Desiring to confine my report within the appropriate limits sanctioned by usage, yet I cannot close this communication without putting on record my heartfelt testimony to the fortitude and constancy—traits rarer than courage—which signalized alike my officers and men in all the critical positions, the anxious vigils, the arduous marches, and the severe privations which they shared in common with this army in its successful movement to a new and distant base of operations.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. E. SICKLES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hooker's Division.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND (HOOKER'S) DIVISION,
July 9, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders from the brigadier-general commanding the division, on the afternoon of the 1st instant I left my position on the right and moved rapidly with my command to report to General Fitz John Porter, who was then engaged with the enemy at Malvern Hill, on the extreme left of the position occupied by the army on that day.

On arriving at General Porter's headquarters, the general being in front, I reported to General Kearny, who was present. General Kearny told me the enemy were then moving in force toward the center and right, and advised me to return and resume my position. The action on the left appearing still to be very animated, I requested the signal officer at General Porter's headquarters to inform me of the state of affairs in General Porter's front. In a few moments it was reported to me that General Porter's right was weak, several regiments being out of ammunition. General Kearny then said, "I have no further advice to give; decide for yourself." I immediately led my column at a brisk pace to that part of the field where the firing was most vigorous and sustained. Not meeting an officer from whom I could receive orders I halted my men in a ravine partially under cover, and, accompanied by Major Stevens, Third Regiment, rode over the field from right to left, which was nearly a mile in extent, to find General Porter. Meeting an officer of his staff, I reported to him, and informing him of the position of the head of my column, returned to my command and awaited orders.

In a few moments General Porter arrived in person and directed me to support two batteries near a large farm-house on the right of the main road, and for this purpose to form my line *en échelon*, left in front. At the same time General Porter directed me not to pursue in case the enemy retired, but to hold my position at all hazards. The column was promptly deployed, every regiment springing into line with enthusiastic cheers—indeed, the same dashing spirit animated all their movements throughout the day.

I directed my left-flank regiment (Colonel Taylor, Third Excelsior) to be formed in line to the left and rear of the left battery. The Fifth, Col. Charles K. Graham, the First and Fourth (forming one battalion), under Maj. Thomas Holt, and the Second, Col. George B. Hall, were formed in line *en échelon* at 20 paces, so that the right-flank regiment (Colonel Hall's Second) was within supporting distance of the battery on the right.

A few moments after this formation was completed I was directed by an officer of General Porter's staff to report to General Couch, to relieve such of his regiments in front as would be indicated. I endeavored to find General Couch, but could not. However, it was not long before several staff officers came to me with messages from Generals Couch, Howe, and Abercrombie, requesting me to relieve a number of regiments in front which were out of ammunition. As soon as precise orders could be obtained from General Couch Colonel Taylor's Third was sent forward, moving by the right flank, to relieve the Thirty-first Pennsylvania, which was in position in an open field in front of a belt of woods, behind which the right battery was posted. The Sixty-first New York was on the left, and both these regiments were engaging the enemy. Colonel Taylor promptly relieved the Thirty-first Pennsylvania and was soon warmly engaged, the enemy being in force on the other side of the edge of the woods in front and on his right. Giv-

ing his line an oblique direction on the right, Colonel Taylor delivered a sustained and most effective fire for an hour. Twice the enemy, suffering from the rapidity and precision of our fire, attempted to advance across the open field, but each time was gallantly driven back with great loss, when he withdrew, leaving some parties to carry off his wounded.

In the mean time Colonel Graham's Fifth Excelsior was posted on the left of the road to the rear and left of Colonel Taylor, about 100 yards in advance of one of our batteries, and far enough to the left to unmask its fire. Colonel Graham was immediately engaged with the enemy, who was covered by some woods on the left. Opening with great spirit an oblique fire to the left, which being promptly followed by grape and canister from the battery, the enemy was driven from his ground with fearful loss. Colonel Graham was then withdrawn from the front to the support of the battery on his right. Later, when the firing of the enemy had ceased on the right, he was again advanced and pickets thrown out to the woods in front.

Leaving Major Holt within supporting distance of a battery farther on the right, I moved Colonel Hall's Second Excelsior to the front, where he relieved the First U. S. Chasseurs, Lieutenant-Colonel Shaler commanding. The fire from the battery effectually cleared the woods in his front. After lying on his arms about two hours Colonel Hall moved forward in line with the Third Excelsior, and remained in that position until my regiments were withdrawn. The battery on the right having retired, I sent for Major Holt's battalion, First and Fourth Excelsior, as a reserve support for my line in front, but it seems that an aide-de-camp of Brigadier-General Howe had in my name ordered the regiment to the front, to relieve, as he understood, the Eighty-first Pennsylvania. Some time afterward I found Major Holt in position on the left, he having relieved one of the regiments of General Howe's brigade.

Observing that there was no reserve supply of ammunition on the right in General Couch's division, I brought up from the rear 20,000 rounds, caliber .58, having previously supplied Colonel Taylor with 15 rounds a man from Major Holt's boxes while he was in reserve. As soon as the ammunition arrived Colonel Taylor and Major Holt obtained 60 rounds a man, and the remainder was placed at the disposal of the regiments of other commands.

Colonel Taylor lost several men from the fire of one of our batteries in the rear. There was no hospital and no surgeon in my part of the field. There were many of our wounded who languished and died from the lack of medical attendance.

Early in the morning I was informed by General Couch that he was ordered to withdraw all his troops and move to the rear. No orders were communicated to me, but General Couch intimated to me that I should follow the movement of his command.

About 2 a. m. I withdrew my regiments, commencing with the Third (Colonel Taylor), and having formed in line of battle about 600 yards in the rear, covered the movement of several isolated regiments, called in my pickets, and with a section of a battery moved off in column, following a portion of Kearny's division, which I overtook on the route toward Harrison's Landing. Colonel Hall remained on the large field in the rear of General Couch's headquarters, when he reported to Colonel Averell, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, who was in command of the rear guard, and continued under his orders until about 9 a. m., when he was relieved and proceeded to join this brigade.

I have to regret the severe loss sustained by Colonel Taylor. Besides Capt. Stephen M. Doyle, an officer conspicuous for courage and zeal, who was killed early in the action, this regiment lost 14 killed and 47 wounded out of a force of about 300 engaged.

Colonel Graham (Fifth) lost 8 wounded. Commendation is pre-eminently due to Colonel Taylor, Major Stevens, and the officers and men of the Third Regiment for gallantry and distinguished conduct in this action. Colonel Graham (Fifth), during the brief period his regiment was under fire, handled his men with judgment and tact, displaying his characteristic intrepidity in action.

The loss inflicted upon the enemy in my immediate front was very great. Without estimating the destructive fire of the Third and Fifth Regiments, which was at short range and delivered with coolness and precision, the artillery swept the woods with grape and canister, followed by shell as the enemy fled through the undergrowth. During the night the air was laden with the cries of their wounded, which were audible all along my lines, and as I advanced my pickets it was difficult for them to avoid the enemy's dead and wounded lying in their paths. Many of my own wounded were left behind. They were brought to the rear and placed beside others of our men in some farm buildings near General Couch's headquarters. Every possible attention was given to them. I sent Lieutenant Tremain, aide-de-camp, as well for ambulances as for ammunition, but with all his efforts he was only able to procure three, and these could not be brought to the depot for the wounded until morning, when we had commenced our flank movement. A few only were brought away, with the body of Captain Doyle. It was painful beyond expression to abandon so many brave men. If a surgeon could have been left with them my solicitude for their fate would have found some alleviation. All the medical officers of my command were on duty at the general hospital, nearly a mile in the rear.

Lieutenant Tremain, aide-de-camp, the only officer of my staff able to report for duty, was, as usual, distinguished for zeal and gallantry, although suffering throughout the day from severe indisposition. I am indebted to the gallant Maj. W. O. Stevens, Third Excelsior, for his kindness in conveying my orders when no staff officer was present.

I have the honor to inclose copies of the reports of Col. Nelson Taylor, Third Excelsior, and Col. Charles K. Graham, Fifth Excelsior, with lists of their killed and wounded.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. SICKLES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. FRED. T. LOCKE, *A. A. G., Fifth Provisional Army Corps.*

No. 48.

Report of Maj. Thomas Holt, Seventieth New York Infantry, of the engagement at Oak Grove, or King's School-House, and battles of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. FIRST REGT., EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, U. S. V.,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 8, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that my regiment was ordered to advance on the morning of the 25th of June, 1862, and engaged the enemy at Fair Oaks. We continued advancing until ordered to fall

back at 11.30 a. m. At 1.30 p. m. we were ordered to advance through the woods and swamp and drive the enemy from it again. We advanced through the swamp until we gained the open field, which position we held until relieved by General Palmer's brigade at 6.30 p. m. On the 26th instant we were held as a reserve in the trenches. The 27th we spent in camp. The 28th we occupied the trenches in our regular tour of duty. On the morning of the 29th, at 6.30, we fell back to the second line of defense, lay there until 3 p. m., when we took up our line of march for James River. We bivouacked at 7.50 p. m. on the south side of the Charles City road. At 9.30 a. m. on the 30th instant moved the regiment to the Quaker City road, and formed line of battle at 1.30 p. m. to support a brigade of General McCall's. At 1.30 a. m. July 1 I was ordered to fall back. Halted at 5 o'clock a. m. in an open field and remained until 10 a. m. I was then ordered on picket in the woods to the front of our position. At 6.30 p. m. I received an order to assemble my pickets and move to the support of a brigade of Porter's division, which order was obeyed at a double-quick. At 2 o'clock a. m. July 2 I was ordered to fall back and make Harrison's Landing, which we did in good order. On the afternoon of the 3d of July I received orders to break camp. We marched at 4 o'clock p. m., and bivouacked in an open field. At 7 p. m. on the 4th I was ordered to march to the front, and bivouacked at 9 p. m. in the field we now occupy as a camp.

Our loss since June 25 has been 6 killed, 11 wounded, and 1 missing.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS HOLT,
Commanding First Regiment.

Capt. O. H. HART, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Indorsement.]

What regiment did Major Holt relieve?
What order did he receive and from whom?
Whether from General Porter or General Couch?
What positions did the regiment occupy?
What loss, if any, was sustained?
Was the regiment engaged with the enemy?

P. S.—CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, in compliance with inquiries made on the foregoing report, that on the 1st of July, at about 6 o'clock p. m., whilst on picket, I received orders from Lieutenant Tremain, aide-de-camp of General Sickles, to withdraw my pickets immediately and move at double-quick to support a brigade of General Porter's division. After moving to the front and halting under the fire of the enemy I was ordered to advance about 500 yards, and was there ordered to remain in line of battle by General Sickles until I received orders from him. We remained in this position about one hour, when I received orders from an aide-de-camp of General Howe, stating that it was an order from General Sickles to advance to the front and form in line of battle to relieve a regiment I believe to be the Eighty-first Pennsylvania, but I am not certain, in which position I remained until about 2 a. m., when I was relieved by orders of General Sickles in person. The Fourth Regiment was under my command, and acted in conjunction with me during the whole day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS HOLT,
Major, Commanding First Regiment.

No. 49.

Report of Col. George B. Hall, Seventy-first New York Infantry, of the battles of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. SECOND REGT., EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, U. S. V.,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 8, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In connection with my report, pursuant to General Orders, No. 108, I am requested to add that on the 26th ultimo my command was on duty at the earthworks in front of Fair Oaks; relieved in the evening.

June 27, on duty at earthworks.

June 28, in camp under arms.

June 29, at daylight retreated to second line of defense, near Savage Station.

June 30, held in reserve near Charles City road. Lost 1 killed and 2 wounded (1 severely).

July 1, moved at daylight toward Malvern Hill, where we formed line near the center and rested till 1 p. m., when, the enemy's batteries having opened on our right, we were moved at double-quick to the extreme right, and took position in a clover-field on a side hill. There rested until late in the afternoon, when the attack was made on the extreme left. We were then ordered to re-enforce the command there, and moved at double-quick about 1 mile. After forming line on hill west of the house we were ordered to re-enforce General Couch; then advanced to the front, formed in support of his battery, which was then shelling the woods in front. Shortly afterward moved to the right to relieve the First Regiment Chasseurs, Lieutenant-Colonel Shaler, and remained in that position about two hours, when we moved forward in line with the Third Regiment of this brigade, and occupied that position until about 1 a. m. of the 2d instant, when we were withdrawn to the rear on the right of the road and in line with the negro quarters before the woods. Holding this position until about 6 a. m., we were ordered to form a portion of the rear guard, under command of Colonel Averell, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, continuing under his orders until, about 9 a. m., we were relieved and ordered to join our brigade, when we marched to our first camp, near Harrison's Landing, Va.

July 3, in same camp.

July 4, changed camp, about 2 miles distant.

July 5, changed camp to present locality.

July 6, in same camp.

July 7, on picket from 8 a. m. until 10 a. m.

July 8, being relieved by the Fifth Regiment.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. B. HALL,
Colonel Second Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, U. S. V., Comdg.

Capt. O. H. HART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 50.

Report of Col. Nelson Taylor, Seventy-second New York Infantry, of battle of Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD REGIMENT, EXCELSIOR BRIGADE,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, James River, Va., July 4, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the regiment under my command in the attack made by the enemy upon the corps of General Porter and division of General Couch on the 1st instant:

At about half an hour before sunset notice was given me that the brigade was ordered to support General Porter. The brigade in going to support marched left in front, my regiment being upon the left of the brigade. Upon approaching the scene of action after some delay, which was occasioned by the difficulty of finding the precise point where a support was needed, General Porter appeared and directed the brigadier-general commanding the brigade to support with his command two batteries, which were then stationed to the right and rear of a large farm-house. By direction of the brigadier-general commanding the brigade my regiment was immediately formed in line to the left and rear of the left battery. In a few moments I was directed by General Porter to report to General Couch, who held the right of the position, and who, it was said, needed support.

Soon several officers, representing themselves to be of General Couch's staff, appeared, and, in answer to my inquiry where to place my regiment, commenced to give a variety of directions, which were confused and conflicting. After some difficulty I found an aide of General Couch, who informed me that my regiment was to go to the front of a piece of woods behind which the artillery was posted. I moved my regiment by the right flank up a narrow road on the left of this piece of woods until I reached an open field on the right skirted on three sides by woods, and in this field our forces were engaging the enemy. I was to form my regiment in line and to relieve the Thirty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, who were on the right of another regiment of Union troops—the Sixty-first New York, I think—and both engaging the enemy.

Soon forming my regiment in line in rear of the Thirty-first Pennsylvania they began to withdraw by the left flank, and as soon as sufficient space was opened by their withdrawal for a company to advance I pushed forward my regiment by companies, commencing with my right company, and directed each company as it was unmasked to commence firing by file. This was done, and when the front of the whole regiment was unmasked I advanced the line to the same ground as that occupied by the Thirty-first Pennsylvania.

Having been previously directed by General Porter, in the presence of the brigadier-general commanding the brigade, not to advance beyond the position then held by the regiment which I was to relieve, I maintained this same ground throughout the rest of the action. The enemy I found to be posted in my front in the edge of the woods, and also in the woods to my right and nearer to my line there than in front. I then threw back the two right companies, so as to form an oblique line, and directed them to silence the fire coming from the woods on the right and directed the rest of the regiment to take care of the fire

in front. When I reached this ground it was already dusk, and the enemy's position could only be ascertained from the flash of their pieces. I directed my men to watch the flashes and to fire low.

After we had been a short time engaged I found that the battery in rear of my right flank was firing canister, and aiming so low as to endanger the safety of the companies on that flank. Two men were killed and one certainly wounded by this fire. To avoid it I threw the four right companies to the rear into column, and kept them there until the battery ceased firing, when they were again deployed in line and engaged.

The firing was kept up briskly on both sides for about three-quarters of an hour, when the fire of the enemy sensibly diminished, and only a few shots were fired by them. Believing that they had concluded to withdraw, I ordered my men to cease firing, but to load. This they did, and set up a loud cheer. This seemed to provoke the enemy, who cheered in turn, and advanced out from the woods in force so near that they could be seen, and opened a destructive volley from the left and front. As they advanced I ordered the firing to be renewed, and so rapidly and steadily was it kept up that the enemy withdrew in haste. As they withdrew I directed my men to aim a little higher, so as to reach them as they retreated through the woods. Nothing more was heard of the enemy that night, except the slight noise of men collecting their dead and wounded. I should have stated that at the time my regiment took its place in line and commenced firing the other regiments of our troops ceased firing and rested in the field on their arms.

By the time the enemy had been driven away my men had fired away in a little over an hour 60 rounds each. Using the patent cartridge, they loaded and fired with great rapidity.

During this action no man left the ranks. The dead lay where they fell, and the wounded were laid by the file-closers just in rear of the line. The men kept perfectly closed up, and obeyed with alacrity every order. Of the conduct of all, officers and men, I can speak but in terms of commendation. It was most praiseworthy.

When the firing was through I found that the First, Second, and Fifth Regiments of this brigade were near by to support me, and my men having nearly exhausted their ammunition, I went to Major Holt, commanding the First Regiment, and obtained from him 10 or 15 rounds per man, which I distributed to my men.

I was then directed by General Couch to withdraw my command back near the edge of the woods, leaving outlying pickets on the line I was occupying, which I did, and then we lay on our arms until withdrawn; at about 2 o'clock a. m.

My list of casualties, which accompanies this, is quite large—14 killed and 47 wounded, making the total loss 61 out of the whole number engaged—about 300. I have particularly to regret the loss of Capt. Stephen M. Doyle, killed by a Minie ball, who upon this occasion, as before at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and in the action of the 30th of June, was conspicuous for his gallantry. He was an accomplished officer, an ornament to the regiment and to the service, and he fell as a true soldier falls.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

NELSON TAYLOR,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. O. H. HART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 51.

Report of Capt. Alfred A. Donalds, Seventy-third New York Infantry, of engagements at Oak Grove, or King's School-House, and Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, and battle of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

HDQRS. FOURTH REGIMENT, EXCELSIOR BRIGADE,
July 7, 1862.

In accordance to orders received from headquarters I hereby transmit a report of the duty performed by this regiment, commencing on the morning of June 25:

The regiment left camp at Fair Oaks under command of Capt. Alfred A. Donalds with one day's rations, and were ordered to form in line of battle, the left resting on the right of the Williamsburg road, the Second Excelsior on our right. Received orders to deploy one company as skirmishers and push forward through the woods, supported by the main line. Continued through the woods toward Richmond until attacked by the pickets of the enemy at the Brick Chimney, where the regiment had a brisk engagement, and lost 28 men killed and wounded, holding our ground for some time, until ordered to fall back to the edge of the woods near the redoubt, when, on receiving a fresh supply of ammunition, we returned to the Brick Chimney, where we received a volley of musketry from the enemy, which we promptly returned, driving them from their position. We were then relieved by General Palmer's brigade and fell back to the skirt of the woods, and lay there until sundown. We were ordered to return to camp, which was done in good order.

June 26, on duty in rifle pits and redoubt.

June 27, on duty in rifle pits and redoubt.

June 28, received orders to have three days' rations in haversacks, and to destroy everything that could not be carried.

On the morning of the 29th left camp and fell back as far as the second line of defenses between Fair Oaks and Savage Station, where there was a brisk engagement on our right. We lost 2 men by the bursting of shell. Left the rifle pits and fell back through the woods, and encamped in a wheat field near Charles City road. Left this place on the morning of the 30th. Went through the woods and crossed the Charles City road and formed in line of battle, and was held in reserve during the engagement of Monday afternoon and evening, which we left at daylight on the morning of July 1, when we went on to the hill near the James River, where in the afternoon we went on picket, accompanied by the First Excelsior. We were next ordered to the support of General Couch's division same night, which place we left between 1 and 2 o'clock the morning of the 2d, and arrived at Harrison's Bar same afternoon, and on the 4th removed to the camp we now occupy.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALFRED A. DONALDS,
Captain, Commanding Fourth Regiment, Excelsior Brigade.

No. 52.

Reports of Col. Charles K. Graham, Seventy-fourth New York Infantry, of the engagement at Oak Grove, or King's School-House, and battles of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. FIFTH REGT., EXCELSIOR BRIG., U. S. VOLS.,
Camp near James River, Va., July 5, 1862.

CAPTAIN: On the 25th ultimo, at 8 a. m., this regiment was ordered beyond the intrenchments at Fair Oaks and to march through the woods on the left of the Williamsburg road, for the purpose of driving in the enemy's pickets. Throwing out two companies of skirmishers it advanced over 300 yards in the wood without encountering any opposition. Then, the enemy appearing in considerable force, the skirmishers fell back on the regiment, and the regiment advanced in line of battle, supported on the right by the Fourth Regiment and on the left by the First Regiment, until the woods were about cleared.

At this time the fire from the enemy's rifle pits was very heavy, and it was evident that they were in considerable force and rapidly receiving re-enforcements. All the regiments steadily advanced, pouring in heavy volleys, and the enemy was forced to abandon his position.

At 11 o'clock a. m., in obedience to orders, this regiment with the others of this brigade was withdrawn to the skirt of the wood. Remaining there an hour, orders were again received to advance to the position occupied by us in the wood before retiring. This was done, the opposition being comparatively slight. About 3 o'clock the enemy commenced a heavy fire of grape and canister, but fortunately few of the regiments were injured. Fresh troops arriving to relieve the brigade, this regiment returned to camp at 6 p. m. Killed, 2; wounded, 30; total, 32.*

All the officers conducted themselves creditably. In the absence of the adjutant, Lieut. Willard Bullard discharged his duties with promptness and gallantry. Sergeant Vanderzee, a new recruit, and Sergeants Page and Whitney, and Sergeant-Major Chamberlain deserve especial mention for their activity and coolness.

In the action of the 1st instant, [30th ultimo], at 10 o'clock a. m. this regiment was ordered to take up a position, the Fourth Regiment on the right and the First on the left, along the borders of a fence, which it maintained until withdrawn, about 3 a. m. on the 2d, [1st]. About 1 p. m. a heavy fire was opened from the wood opposite, which was not returned, as it was evident that it proceeded from a portion of McCall's command. The fence and the character of the ground affording excellent shelter, no persons were injured, and but 2 persons were slightly wounded during the whole day by the bursting of a shell.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES K. GRAHAM,
Colonel.

Capt. O. H. HART, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. FIFTH REGIMENT, EXCELSIOR BRIGADE,
Camp near Harrison's Bar, July 5, 1862.

CAPTAIN: On the 2d [1st] instant, at 5 p. m., this regiment was ordered with the others of the brigade to the support of the First Brigade, which was stationed in a wood but a few hundred yards from the camp.

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* But see revised statement, p. 38.

Arriving on the ground, the brigade formed in a ravine, and continued there until ordered to go to the support of General Couch's division, which was engaged on the left. This movement was executed rapidly. Arriving on the field of battle, the regiments were formed in echelon, the Third Regiment 40 paces in advance of the Fifth, which positions were maintained during the continuation of the fight, the Third being on the right of the wood and the Fifth on the left, about 100 yards in advance of a battery of our artillery. Opening an oblique fire to the left, the enemy almost immediately retired from the field.

Subsequently the regiment was withdrawn from the field to the support of the battery on the right. At 10 p. m. it was again advanced, and pickets thrown to the borders of the woods. These pickets could distinctly see the enemy gathering up the wounded and hear commands given as if they were forming for an attack upon the battery. This information was reported to General Couch, and about 2 o'clock the regiment retired from the field with the force on duty there.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES K. GRAHAM,
Colonel.

Capt. O. H. HART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 53.

Reports of Col. Joseph B. Carr, Second New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of the engagement at Oak Grove, or King's School-House, and battles of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., HOOKER'S DIV., THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Fair Oaks, Va., June 26, 1862.

I have the honor to report the part which the Third Brigade, under my command, took in the battle of Fair Oaks, on the 25th instant.

On the afternoon of the 24th this command relieved General Sickles' brigade, and commenced its tour of duty in the defenses on our front. The Eighth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers were ordered out on the right and front into the redoubt and the rifle pits extending between it and the Williamsburg road, and the Sixth New Jersey Volunteers were sent to the left and front to do picket duty there. The rest of the force were disposed of in the main redoubt and the defenses to the right and left of it. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 25th the First and Second Brigades came up, and were by the command of General Hooker formed in line of battle on our front in two lines, and at 8.30 o'clock moved forward through the woods. Firing was soon heard, which after a short time became heavy, and at 9 o'clock the Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, which had previously relieved the Eighth Regiment in the redoubt on the left, were sent forward to support the Second Brigade, engaged on the right of the road in the woods in front.

I refer you to the accompanying report of Col. J. W. Revere for a detailed account of the part that the Seventh New Jersey Volunteers took in the engagement, and as they were immediately under the eye of General Hooker he is enabled from actual observation to indorse the praises which Colonel Revere bestows upon the coolness and bravery of his officers and men.

The Second Regiment New York Volunteers were ordered to the front

about 1.30 o'clock, and advanced through the woods on the right of the Williamsburg road until, after receiving two volleys from the enemy, they formed a junction on the farther edge of wood, with the Tenth Massachusetts on their left and Richardson's pickets on their right. I am happy to say that although this was effected under the fire of the enemy, the loss of this regiment is not heavy. Capt. John Arts, of Company K, who had volunteered to go ahead of the regiment to ascertain the position of our forces in front, was so severely wounded in the leg while bravely performing that duty as to render amputation necessary.

The officers and men of the regiment with few exceptions behaved remarkably well. I would respectfully refer you to the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Olmsted, commanding, for a more detailed statement of the services rendered.

The Fifth New Jersey Volunteers were on picket duty on the front and left of the road during the day, and after General Grover had made his advance the Seventh, by order, advanced their pickets, and established them about 20 paces in front of the ground occupied by the First Brigade. About 2 o'clock the Seventh were ordered to retire to the tree used by the lookouts, where it remained until 7 o'clock p. m., when a heavy fire of musketry came from the left of the tree, and by order of General Grover the regiment moved forward to support the line, and formed on the left of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and remained there until 11 o'clock p. m., when they were relieved by the Fourth Maine Volunteers.

The rest of my force were in the main redoubt and trenches during the day, ready to drive the enemy back had they succeeded in forcing our men who were engaged in front to retire.

The loss in killed, wounded, and missing in the brigade is as follows, as per regimental returns:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
5th New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	5
7th New Jersey	1	.....	.....	5	1	.....	7
2d New York	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2	6
Total	1	.....	1	12	1	3	18

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. B. CARR,

Colonel Second New York Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. JOS. DICKINSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Army of the Potomac, July 8, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of the Third Brigade, commanded by me, during the change of front and the battles in which it was engaged:

On Saturday, the 28th ultimo, at 4 p. m., I was ordered to the front to relieve the First Brigade, then performing picket duty. After arriving I stationed the different regiments as follows, viz: Sixth New Jersey in the advance redoubt, the Seventh New Jersey on the right of the Williamsburg road, and the Fifth and Eighth New Jersey and the Second New York on the left of the road; also sent 90 of the Second New York as the advance picket. At 11 o'clock that evening I received orders to have all the wagons loaded with commissary stores and ammunition and for every man to provide himself with three days' rations, which order I promulgated to the commanding officers of regiments.

At 5 o'clock a. m., June 29, I was relieved by the First Brigade, in order that I might prepare my brigade to move, which was done in a very brief space of time. At 6 o'clock I commenced the movement, and formed line of battle on the left of the Williamsburg road about a mile to the rear of the rifle pits. I was then ordered by General Hooker to move and form my brigade on the right of the road in the rear of the second line of defenses. There we remained until 4 o'clock p. m., when I was ordered to move and take the rear of the division, which covered the whole column. This position we retained without molestation from the enemy until we arrived at White Oak Swamp, where we bivouacked for the night.

At 12 m. on the following morning (30th) I was ordered to form line of battle in the edge of the woods in the rear of the Quaker Meeting-House, to support Generals McCall and Kearny, who anticipated an attack from the enemy. I posted four regiments on the left of the First Brigade and one on the left of the Second Brigade (the Second New York), directing them to throw out one company as flankers. While the enemy was hotly engaged with the first line they advanced on to our left and engaged the flankers from the Second New York, under command of Capt. Sidney W. Park, who stood their ground nobly, and captured one battle flag (bearing the inscriptions "Williamsburg" and "Seven Pines") 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, and from 30 to 40 enlisted men—all belonging to the Seventeenth Virginia. As the enemy did not advance by the first line the remainder of the brigade did not become engaged. I retained the position until 3 o'clock the next morning, July 1, when ordered to move to the rear of the First Brigade, which order I endeavored to carry out, but was prevented by the Second Brigade, which broke through my line and passed me, as I believe, contrary to orders. At about 6 o'clock I arrived at Kemp's farm, on the James River. After remaining here for two hours was ordered to form line of battle on the left of the road, which was done under a heavy fire from the enemy's battery, but the position was chosen by General Hooker, and it was a splendid one, for we could resist an attack against three times our number, as every man was under cover.

I remained here until 3 o'clock the following morning, July 2, when I received orders from General Heintzelman's aide to move my brigade immediately, and also notify General Grover to do the same. I sent word to General Grover, and at the same time moved my own brigade. It commenced raining, and rained incessantly until after my arrival at Harrison's Landing, which rendered the march excessively severe, especially on the convalescents. After reaching Harrison's Landing we immediately went into camp and remained until the following morning, July 3, when we were ordered to march, without camp equipage or knapsacks. After marching about 2 miles and halting as many hours

we were ordered to another camp, where we remained until the following morning, when General Patterson took command of the brigade.

In closing, it affords me no ordinary pleasure to compliment nearly all the officers of the brigade, especially Colonel Mott, of the Sixth New Jersey, for his coolness and excellent judgment, and Capt. Sidney W. Park of the Second Infantry, New York Volunteers, who commanded his company while acting as flankers during the engagement of the 30th ultimo, and captured so many officers and men, as well as a battle flag, without losing a man; also Lieut. C. K. Hall for his very efficient and able services as aide during the whole movements and engagements which the brigade took part in.

Colonel Starr's report has been sent for on three different occasions, and he has up to the present neglected to forward it.

The report of the affair of the 25th ultimo has been forwarded heretofore.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. B. CARR,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 54.

Report of Col. Samuel H. Starr, Fifth New Jersey Infantry, of operations June 28–July 1.

HDQRS. FIFTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 12, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to orders I briefly report that my regiment, forming a part of the Third Brigade, Hooker's division, was one of the last regiments to fall back from our position at Fair Oaks, and formed a part of the rear guard on the 29th of June. The regiment was under fire every day of the movement from Fair Oaks to this camp save one, but was not called upon to take an active part in any one of the series of engagements which characterized the change of the base of operations.

A list of casualties since the 1st of June I have had the honor of submitting.*

From the 2d to the 28th of June inclusive the regiment was on picket duty every third day, and a number of casualties occurred. The insalubrity of the locality of its camp, its hard service, exposure, and want of palatable food have sickened, weakened, and exhausted the regiment, and repose has become an absolute necessity. I take pleasure in being able to say that the regiment in retreat bore itself (with some exceptions, which I shall name) with as much coolness and deliberation as if it had been advancing instead of retreating before a greatly-superior force. My regiment is reduced by death and sickness to 441 effective musketeers, but on these the general may confidently rely.

The exceptions alluded to above are Lieuts. C. A. Angel and Theodore P. Large, and some 30 non-commissioned officers and privates, who

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* Embodied in revised statement, pp. 26, 117.

absconded the night previous to the 29th June and preceded the army to this camp. Doubtless their intention was to have returned to their homes had they not been stopped by the provost guard.

I deem it my duty, in connection with this report, to enlarge upon the demoralizing influence of certain officers of volunteers, who maintain that an officer has the right, if he be sick and unable to obtain a leave of absence, to go without one. Capt. James F. Rusling, brigade quartermaster of this brigade, advocates this principle, and has himself acted, I have been informed, on the principle he avows. This officer was formerly my regimental quartermaster, and possesses some influence with the officers of my regiment. His language and example, I have no doubt, have had a very injurious effect upon the minds of my officers. He has asserted and maintained that an officer of my regiment who deserted at Williamsburg and returned to New Jersey was justified in leaving without permission because he was ill, and declared that he would do the like. Another officer, Dr. James C. Fisher, brigade surgeon of this brigade, has caused me considerable trouble, because he persists in urging upon the medical officers of my regiment that I, their commanding officer, have no control over them whatever; that they may leave camp at any time without my permission, or the army with a simple leave from their superior medical officer; that the medical department is wholly independent of the military department, "being a separate organization," &c.

I should have taken official action against all the delinquents named herein were there any hope that justice might be administered through the action of a general court-martial. There being no such hope in my mind, I respectfully submit the facts for such remedy as the general-in-chief may see fit to apply.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. STARR,
Colonel Fifth N. J. Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hooker's Division.

No. 55.

Report of Maj. John Ramsey, Fifth New Jersey Infantry, of the engagement at Oak Grove, or King's School-House.

CAMP OF THE FIFTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
Fair Oaks, Va., June 26, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from headquarters of the brigade I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Fifth New Jersey Volunteers in the engagement of the 25th of June:

The regiment marched from its camp on the afternoon of the 24th to perform its tour of picket duty, remaining in the rifle pits during the night. Early in the morning the regiment was ordered forward to relieve the picket line. Shortly after establishing my men on the line, I received orders from the colonel commanding the brigade to withdraw my picket as soon as the First Brigade had formed line of battle in my rear of the line. The First Brigade having formed line of battle, I ordered my men to retire, and then formed the battalion in rear of the First Brigade as ordered.

About 10 o'clock p. m. of the 25th I received orders from the general commanding the division to establish a picket line on the ground occupied by Grover's brigade. On the receipt of that order I marched seven companies forward, and established the line about 20 paces in front of Sickles' and Grover's brigades. In a few minutes after the line had been established a volley of musketry was fired from the rear, for what reason I know not, but certainly it was not at an advancing enemy. Fortunately my men were lying down; but 2 being wounded by the volley.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon I received orders from the general commanding the division to withdraw my men and form the battalion in rear of the tree used as a lookout.

At 6 o'clock in the evening I received orders from the colonel commanding the brigade to march the regiment inside of our line of works, when General Grover requested me to remain, stating that the enemy were then shelling his line, and he might require re-enforcements, which request I complied with.

At 7 o'clock in the evening a heavy volume of musketry came from the left of the tree mentioned above. General Grover then ordered me to the support of the line, and to form on the left of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which position I remained in until 11 o'clock at night, being relieved by the Fourth Maine Volunteers.

Several of the companies had nothing to eat during the entire day except breakfast. Colonel Starr, having a severe attack of dysentery for the past several days, part of the time being confined to his tent, was unable to appear upon the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN RAMSEY,
Major Fifth New Jersey Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. C. M. PREVOST,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 56.

Report of Col. Gershom Mott, Sixth New Jersey Infantry, of operations June 28–July 3.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by my regiment during the engagements since Saturday, June 28:

At about 4 o'clock p. m. I received orders that the Third Brigade would relieve the First, then on duty at the trenches at Fair Oaks. When arrived there I was ordered to occupy the outer redoubt and to hold it at all hazards. About 1.30 o'clock a. m., of Sunday, June 29, I received an order that the wagons were to be loaded with provisions and started to the rear, all private property to be destroyed, and the public property that could not be transported to be destroyed likewise. At about 4 a. m. I was relieved by Colonel Cowdin, and I received an order to march my regiment to camp, have knapsacks packed, tents struck, men to get their breakfast, and to be furnished with three days' provisions, and that I had fifteen minutes to do it all in.

I left camp about 5 a. m., and marched to the rear about half a mile

and formed line of battle on the left of the Williamsburg road; remained there about one hour, then resumed march to the rear and formed line of battle on the right of the same road to the right of the Fifth New Jersey Volunteers, which regiment occupied some earthworks there. About 4 p. m. resumed the march and continued until about 10 p. m., when I bivouacked for the night.

On Monday morning about 9 o'clock I was ordered into position to form a second line of battle on White Oak Swamp, to support Generals Kearny and McCall. In the afternoon they had a severe battle with the enemy, and shell and shot flew thick among my regiment, but having them well protected I only had 2 men wounded, 1 being struck by a piece of shell, the other by a buck-shot, both slight wounds. I held this position until about daylight on Tuesday, July 1, when orders were received to march to Kemp's farm, near the James River, where we were halted for a time, and about 10 o'clock were ordered to support some batteries which were actively engaged with the enemy.

I formed line of battle to the left of the Second New York Regiment and in front of the Fifth New Jersey Volunteers. My regiment was well protected by a bluff in front, but pieces of shell fell thick around us and a few musket balls. I had 1 man wounded by a ball in the hand at this time. I held this position until about 3.30 a. m. July 2, when ordered to march to near Harrison's Landing. About this time it commenced to rain very hard. The men got thoroughly wet through, and the roads were in a terrible condition, and much confusion on the route, which was added to by General Sickles with his command cutting through my regiment, thereby cutting off my two left companies and ordering one of my captains under arrest (which by my instructions he did not obey). On Wednesday, July 3, I moved to this camp.

During the engagement and march the officers and men, with but a few exceptions, behaved well, and fully sustained the reputation they had gained at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. MOTT,
Colonel Sixth New Jersey Volunteers.

Lieut. C. K. HALL,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brigade, Hooker's Division.

No. 57.

Report of Col. Joseph W. Revere, Seventh New Jersey Infantry, of the engagement at Oak Grove, or King's School-House.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Lincoln, Va., June 26, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to your order of June 26, 1862, I have to report that when with my regiment on guard in the redoubt in front of this camp, at 9 a. m. 25th instant, I received orders from General Hooker to hold ourselves in readiness to support the regiments of the Second Brigade of this division, then engaged with the enemy in our front. The regiment was quickly formed and moved up to the edge of the woods, where we lay a short time in line. In obedience to orders we again advanced through the woods, with our left on the Williamsburg road, and passing through this difficult ground for about half a mile,

driving before us with our fire the enemy, came to the edge of the woods on the other side. There we dressed on line, somewhat augmented by some 30 of the Second Brigade, who were lost in the woods, and commenced a heavy and well-directed file fire against the enemy in our front, which was hotly returned by them. A rebel regiment, retiring by a flank on the Williamsburg road, also received a well-sustained and severe fire from our left-flank companies, and their colors were seen several times to fall before it.

The Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment stood steadily as a reserve to our line, and at this time (10.30 p. m.), the enemy appearing in strong numbers in the woods in our front, General Hooker ordered us to retire, which we did in good order, carrying off our dead and wounded and leaving the Nineteenth Massachusetts on the ground, at 11 a. m.

I have to mention especially for your commendation the gallant and skillful conduct of Capt. H. C. Bartlett, who acted as field officer, and to whom I am much indebted for his cool and deliberate courage and invaluable assistance in carrying out my commands; also to Capt. Frederick Cooper and Acting Adjt. Lieut. W. J. Evans, who, though quite sick, nobly stood to his duty and encouraged the men.

I particularly desire to mention the noble and philanthropic conduct of Rev. Dr. Julius D. Rose, chaplain Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, who, as previously at the battle of Williamsburg, ranged over the field with the musicians, seeking out and ministering to the wounded under the fire of the enemy, and to Surg. D. W. C. Hough and Asst. Surg. A. Satterthwaite, who, from the proximity of our camp to the field, were laboriously engaged, not only in attending to our own, but also to the wounded of several regiments, though both in feeble health.

The officers and men behaved with great courage and determination, few though they were in numbers—the regiment numbering in the combat only 1 field officer (myself), 3 captains, 1 acting adjutant, 5 lieutenants, and 280 non-commissioned officers and privates.

I regret to have to report the loss of Capt. James McKiernan, Company G, missing, who bravely left a sick couch to take his place in our ranks and commanded his company with his accustomed bravery; also Second Lieut. A. T. Chazotte, Company F, who fell while encouraging his company in the most daring manner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. REVERE,
Colonel Seventh New Jersey Volunteers.

Capt. C. M. PREVOST,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brigade, Hooker's Division.

No. 58.

Report of Capt. Henry C. Bartlett, Seventh New Jersey Infantry, of operations June 28–July 1.

CAMP SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
Near Harrison's Bar, Va., July 8, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements and conduct of the Seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteers during the late retreat from the rifle pits in front of Richmond to this place:

On the afternoon of Saturday, the 28th day of June, the regiment moved to the front under my command, to relieve (with the other regi-

ments of this brigade) the brigade then on duty there. Owing to the sickness and absence of many of the officers of the regiment I had with me but one captain (Frederick Cooper, of Company F) and three lieutenants (Hillyer and Mullery, of Company K), and Coursen, of Company I), the latter being acting adjutant. About midnight I received an order to send the teams to Orchard Station for provisions and ammunition and to destroy all property that we could not carry. At that late hour it was impossible to find our teams (which had some days previous been ordered to the rear) among the mass of wagons that crowded the roads. I therefore ordered the two wagons in camp (the only ones I was able to obtain) to load with provisions and ammunition, and directed the officers to destroy their personal baggage and tents, which was done in the most thorough and complete manner. Having seen that the men of the command were supplied with three days' rations I destroyed all the rest of the provisions that one wagon could not carry, having reserved the other for ammunition.

At about 7 o'clock in the morning of the 29th we took up the line of march to the rear, and occupied the rifle pits of the second line of defense, where we remained till 3.30 o'clock. We then moved along the road toward White Oak Swamp, which we passed before sundown, and bivouacked a short distance beyond. In the morning we again moved forward toward the James River, and halted about 2 miles from our bivouac, near the New Market road. Here the regiment was formed in line of battle on the edge of a wood commanding an open field, through which the enemy were expected to advance. Here we remained under arms till daylight the next morning, the enemy not having been able to force their way through the front line. The men behaved with great coolness, though grape, canister, shell, and bullets flew thick around us, wounding 2 of my men. At daylight we resumed our march, and reached Malvern Hill shortly after sunrise.

The enemy having advanced to attack us at this point, I was ordered to take the regiment to support the Fifth New Jersey Volunteers, and while posted in their rear Orderly-Sergeant Dougherty, of Company A, was wounded in the hand by one of the enemy's shells. Shortly after, by order of Colonel Carr, I detailed two companies (C and H) to extend the line of the Sixth New Jersey, and took the remainder of the regiment to the front to support the First Brigade. Here we were in plain sight of the rebel battery on a hill about a half mile in front of us, and were treated to a shower of shell and solid shot, but by keeping my men down close to the ground we rendered their fire harmless.

At daylight we resumed our march in rear of the First Brigade (our own, the Third, having moved off without us) and reached the James River about 9 o'clock, where shortly afterward Major Price, who had been absent on leave, rejoined the regiment and relieved me of command.

On a roll call made by my order after we got into camp I ascertained that out of the whole number I started with from the rifle pits in front of Richmond but 8 men were absent, including the 3 before mentioned as wounded. These have all since made their appearance, and I am happy to report that I have lost no men during this retreat.

My thanks are due to Capt. Frederick Cooper for the able manner in which he seconded my efforts and for his constant vigilance and attention, as also to Lieutenant Coursen, acting adjutant, who spared no effort to make himself useful and whose aid in carrying out my orders was invaluable. I have also to thank Lieutenants Hillyer and Mullery, of Company K, for the steady and faithful manner in which

they performed their duties. Sergeant-Major Smith, of Company A, and Orderly-Sergeant Crane, of Company C, who were placed by me in command of companies, also acquitted themselves in the most praiseworthy manner.

When it is considered that the regiment was almost entirely without officers, it certainly speaks well for the men that the regiment should have been brought into camp with so few stragglers.

Very respectfully,

HENRY C. BARTLETT,
Capt. Co. C, Seventh N. J. Vols., Comdg. Regt. on the Retreat.

Capt. C. M. PREVOST, *A. A. G., Third Brigade, Hooker's Division.*

No. 59.

Report of Capt. William S. Tipson, Eighth New Jersey Infantry, of operations June 28–July 1.

HDQRS. EIGHTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 10, 1862.

Report of the Eighth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers from their camp at Fair Oaks, Va., June 29, 1862, until their arrival on the banks of the James River:

In accordance with orders from Headquarters Army of the Potomac this regiment took up their line of march with the Third Brigade, under command of Colonel Carr, of Hooker's division, and assisted in the various maneuvers appertaining to the different changes and locations of the division, and the commanding officer of the regiment has the satisfaction of stating that there were no officers or enlisted men killed in any of the skirmishes on the march, nor have any officers or enlisted men of the regiment been taken prisoners or wounded.

WM. S. TIPSON,
Captain, Commanding Eighth Regiment N. J. Volunteers.

[ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps.]

No. 60.

Reports of Lieut. Col. William A. Olmsted, Second New York Infantry, of the engagement at Oak Grove, or King's School-House, and battles of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

CAMP AT FAIR OAKS, VA., *June* 26, 1862.

Report of skirmish of Second Infantry, New York Volunteers, June 25, 1862, made by order of General Hooker, as follows:

The order received direct from General Hooker was that I should take the regiment through the woods on the right of the road and form on the line and right of the Second Excelsior Regiment; after that to throw out skirmishers in advance to the edge of the woods, to connect with the skirmishers of the Second Excelsior and Sumner's pickets, on our right. I was taken to the point of exit into the woods by the assistant adjutant-general of General Hooker and advanced in line of battle through the woods, which task was difficult and troublesome, on account of the thick woods and swamps on our right.

After getting in the woods about 100 yards threw out skirmishers to find out our position and also the position of the Excelsior Second, which was reported to me as being on the immediate front of our regiment. I halted the regiment, still keeping skirmishers ahead, and sent Capt. John Arts, who volunteered to go out ahead and to the left of our regiment and ascertain the position of the regiment ahead. He had been gone but about five minutes when we received a volley from the front, and then some of our skirmishers fired, when some men of Company H commenced firing without orders, which generally spread throughout the line. I succeeded in stopping the firing, when we got another volley, seemingly from our immediate front. We did not fire, but laid low. At the first fire from enemy or friend Capt. John Arts was wounded by a round ball in the knee.

We advanced to a road running parallel with the edge of the woods, at right angles with the road running from our camp, halted, and here came on the person of the adjutant-general of General Sickles, who informed me that we had been firing over their heads, and that they also received a volley from the front. He went through the woods and ascertained the right of the Excelsior. He returned and I advanced. We lapped them about two companies.

After getting on the right of this regiment we received another volley, but did not fire. Shortly the Tenth Massachusetts came up and in front of us, when we got another volley. Some of our men fired and broke. We also had a rear fire of shell from some battery. Notified General Hooker, who stopped it. Here received an order to move to right 200 files and allow the Tenth Massachusetts to come in and occupy our place, we to take the right of them. Did so. Here sent out Company D as skirmishers to the front to edge of woods and met the pickets of Tenth Massachusetts, but nothing on our right. Notified General Hooker, who ordered me to skirmish front our right obliquely. Did so, and the report was that there was no picket on our right; that they had withdrawn on account of the shells falling among them from our battery. They came out with our company, C, who had been skirmishing.

Finding our pickets did not connect on the right, I had a company and half deployed to the front at this place. We joined with Richardson's pickets about 150 yards or so to the front; also deployed a part of a company on our right flank, to overcome surprise on that quarter.

It has been reported to me that Lieutenant McFeeters, of Company H, behaved very unsoldier-like in running to the rear and hiding behind a large stump. This was reported to me by Lieutenant Schlafer. I had a very hard time to rally his company and bring them to the front. No order was given by me at any time to fire, knowing the skirmishers were out and the regiments ahead, but at the fire of the men called out to "Stop fire," "Don't fire," &c. Captain Maguire was fired on by some wood-choppers while he was out as skirmishers and picket. He returned a volley, when it ceased. The Tenth Massachusetts relieved our picket and then returned, previously being notified that we would be relieved soon.

I hand you a list of wounded and missing for the 25th, 1862.*

W. A. OLMSTED,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second Infantry N. Y. Vols., Comdg.

[ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps.]

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 37.

HDQRS. SECOND REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 11, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the recent movements made from Fair Oaks to Harrison's Landing:

The regiment was out on picket guard at Fair Oaks, having relieved General Sickles' brigade at 3.30 p. m. on Saturday, June 28, 1862. Received two circulars, under date June 28, by a mounted orderly, at 1.30 a. m. June 29, which were obeyed. Took up line of march at 4 a. m., and proceeded down the Williamsburg road in the direction of General Hooker's quarters. The regiment formed line of battle in a field opposite to the general's quarters, acting as reserve. Again took up line of march, formed into line of battle on the right of the road behind the breastworks. Took up line of march at 4 p. m. toward the Quaker Cross Roads, encamped in an open field, and remained during the day (Monday) till 2.30 p. m. Received orders to march. Subsequently formed line of battle in the woods in the direction of White Oak Swamp. Received orders from Colonel Carr, commanding the brigade, to report to General Sickles. Obeyed, and was posted on the left of his brigade—a very important position. Were ordered to throw out flankers to the left, consisting of Captain Park's company, Company F, and relieved a company of General Sickles' brigade.

At this point Captain Park captured several rebel officers and privates and the colors of the Seventeenth Regiment of Virginia Volunteers.

At 7 o'clock p. m. received orders to throw out skirmishers to the left and front of the woods, to bring in the wounded of our party, as well as rebels. Several prisoners were brought in. During the night we lost 1 lieutenant and 1 private, supposed to be killed.

Received orders on Tuesday morning, July 1, at 3.30 o'clock, and marched to a piece of ground immediately in front of General McClellan's headquarters. Formed in line of battle; occupied a position in a valley directly in front of the enemy, where the regiment remained during the day and part of the night. This was a critical position. Being in range of the enemy's guns as well as our own, shells fell in every direction around the regiment. Received orders on Wednesday morning at 2 a. m. to march, which was done, and arrived at Harrison's Landing at 8 a. m. This march was severe on the soldiers, accompanied by a severe rain-storm, which tended to prostrate the whole regiment.

Special notice is made of Capt. George W. Wilson and Captain Park, who were acting as field officers, Col. J. B. Carr commanding the brigade. These officers were brave, and rendered valuable services throughout the entire movements of this and the previous days. Also to Captain Quackenbush and men for the promptness evinced in obeying orders. The members of Company F thrown out as flankers deserve also special notice for holding their ground under such difficult circumstances. Adjt. Le Grand Benedict was uniformly prompt in carrying orders from one end of the line to the other. The attention of the commander of the brigade is called to the members of Company E, they having lost all their equipments. They were hurriedly sent with prisoners to headquarters under command of Lieutenant Harrison, of Company D. The general deportment of the regiment was excellent.

The following is the list of casualties, viz: Lieut. Charles G. Otis, supposed to be killed; Private Hildebrand, Company C, killed; miss-

ing, Private John F. Andrew, Company C, Private Hugh O'Riley, Company C.

Respectfully submitted.

W. A. OLMSTED,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second Infantry New York Vols., Comdg.

[ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps.]

No. 61.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Philip Kearny, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of the engagements at Oak Grove, Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, skirmish at Jordon's Ford, and battles of Glendale (Frazier's Farm) and Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
Camp near Seven Pines, June 28, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the reports of my three brigades for the skirmishing of the 25th instant. During these engagements I remained at my redan, and only took personal part in the same until toward evening. I remained at bivouac with Birney's brigade the entire night.

I have particularly to commend General Robinson, and Colonel Brown, Twentieth Indiana Volunteers; Colonel Hays, Sixty-third Pennsylvania, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bachia, Eighty-seventh New York Volunteers, but not so much his regiment. Also the firm, solid appearance of the First New York Volunteers, as arriving at night and taking up position.

The casualties have been principally in the Twentieth Indiana and Sixty-third Pennsylvania.

I refer you to brigade reports.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. KEARNY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Chief of Staff, Third Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
Harrison's Landing, July 6, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows on the moves and battles of the last week:

On the 28th of June, at midnight, I received orders to prepare to retire from Fair Oaks. This was executed at 6 a. m. regularly and without annoyance, the enemy appearing with distrust, as we left without pressure. My division then took up its position in the very strong fortified camp near Savage's. In the afternoon we received orders again to retire across the White Oak Swamp. This I executed by the back (the mill) road. Some artillery and my Twentieth Indiana marksmen

held this place for several hours after the retreat commenced, and manned the works on the right of the road, for the purpose of preventing the enemy from hurrying us.

Colonel Brown, Twentieth Indiana Volunteers, greatly distinguished himself. His regiment lost some killed and wounded, as the enemy shelled the works toward the last, and parties of his advance and our rear guard became engaged.

Fearing lest the roads to the White Oak Swamp Bridge and Brackett's Ford might be unduly clogged with troops, I proposed crossing at Jordon's Ford, 3 miles below my camp. I had reconnoitered it in the morning, and found that the enemy was in force on the central road but not on the Charles City road, and did not then seem to be on the lookout. General Robinson was to cover my retreat, and was cautioned against the enemy's troops arriving from across the Williamsburg road. General Birney, with his brigade, was to lead the march; General Berry to follow.

It was found, after crossing the double arm of the swamp at Jordon's, that our moves had been expected, and it being problematical whether the relative position of the lines of retreat justified a full engagement after a successful skirmish of the advance pickets, and on learning that the road to Brackett's was then free, I withdrew the troops and proceeded by that ford. General Berry's brigade, however, finding Fisher's Ford unobstructed, passed by that route.

This same night, by 10 p. m., the whole division was encamped on and near the Charles City road, at a point subsequently during the battle occupied by General Slocum.

In the morning of the 30th June I drew up in a very strong position on the Charles City road. Subsequently I was assigned to guard the New Market road and country thence to the Charles City road, a space of near 2½ miles.

In taking up my line of battle, General Robinson, with the First Brigade, was posted on the left, his left on the New Market road, supporting Thompson's battery. General Birney divided the distance with him to the Charles City road. General Berry was in reserve. General Slocum was to the right of my line of battle, General McCall to its left. The enemy's attack commenced on General McCall at about 2 p. m. At about 3 p. m. it seemed to be fully developed, but as I rode over to visit it, it did not seem to me to be unduly threatening further than from the shape of his line, its left greatly refused. It had disadvantages for myself, although advantages for those to whom the enemy must present its flank in making an attack on him.

At 4 p. m. the attack commenced on my line with a determination and vigor and in such masses as I had never witnessed. Thompson's battery, directed with great skill, literally swept the slightly-falling open space with the completest execution, and mowing them down by ranks would cause the survivors to momentarily halt; but almost instantly after increased masses came up and the wave bore on. These masses coming up with a rapid run, covering the entire breadth of the open ground some 200 paces, would alone be checked in their career by the gaps of the fallen. Still no retreat, and again a fresh mass would carry on the approaching line still nearer. If there was one man in this attack there must have been ten thousand, and their loss by artillery, although borne with such fortitude, must have been unusual. It was by scores. With the irrepressibility of numbers on they persisted. The artillery, destructive as it was, ceased to be a calcula-

tion. It was then that Colonel Hays, with the Sixty-third Pennsylvania and half the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, was moved forward to the line of the guns.

I have here to call to the attention of my superior chiefs this most heroic action on the part of Colonel Hays and his regiment. The Sixty-third has won for Pennsylvania the laurels of fame. That which grape and canister failed in effecting was now accomplished by the determined charge and rapid volleys of this foot. The enemy at the muzzles of our guns for the first time sulkily retired, fighting. Subsequently, ground having been gained, the Sixty-third Pennsylvania was ordered to "Lie low," and the battery once more reopened its ceaseless work of destruction.

This battle saw renewed three onsets as above with similar vicissitudes, when finally the enemy betokened his efforts as past by converting his charges into an ordinary line fight of musketry, embracing the whole front of the brigade; for by this period he was enabled to do so from Thompson's pieces having left the field after expending their grape and becoming tired of the futility of round shot.

It may have been then about 7.30 p. m.; full daylight remained, and anticipating that the enemy, foiled in the attempt to carry the New Market road and adjacent open ground, would next hazard an attack toward the Charles City road or intermediate woods, my attention was called there. I therefore left everything progressing steadily in the left and visited the entire line to the right, notwithstanding that the line was long and that no reserves (excepting the weak Third Michigan) existed. The cheerful manner and solid look of Birney's brigade gave assurance of their readiness to be measured with the foe, and they met my warning of the coming storm with loud cheers of exultation. Half an hour or forty minutes may have been thus passed. I then returned to the extreme left of my line. Arriving there, I found that Colonel Hays had been relieved by Colonel Barlow, of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers, the head of General Caldwell's brigade, sent to me from Sumner's corps, and which had reported to General Robinson.

Almost in the commencement of the action, within the first half hour, as I had plainly foreseen and warned my superior, General Heintzelman, and General Humphreys, Engineers, who most kindly had gone over my position with me, every man was engaged or in position or in close support. The Eighty-seventh New York Volunteers had been ordered by General Heintzelman to Brackett's Ford, and the First New York Volunteers was diverted from me by a misapprehension of Colonel Dyckman. This fact I announced to General Heintzelman without asking re-enforcements, since I did not conceive them necessary, nor would they have been but for the diverting of my First New York Volunteers—a very strong regiment—to General McCall.

The Sixty-first New York Volunteers, under its most intrepid leader, Colonel Barlow, had vied with the brave regiment he had relieved, and charging the enemy bore off as a trophy one of his colors. It had subsequently taken up its position to the left of the One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania and itself been subsequently retired, but none appointed to take its place, that breastwork being unoccupied. It was at this conjuncture that I arrived from my right. I found McCall's position abandoned, although not occupied by the enemy. I placed in it the First New Jersey Brigade, General Taylor. I then knew it to be in true hands. I observed that whilst the enemy were amusing my entire

front with an ordinary musketry fire strong parties of rebel skirmishers in the gloom of the evening, rendered denser by the murky fogs of the smoke, were feeling their way slowly and distrustfully to the unoccupied parapet. Galloping back to find the nearest troops I met General Caldwell, who, under General McCall's supervision, was putting two or more of his regiments into line to the right of the road (a quarter of a mile in rear of the breastworks) to move up in order. Circumstances denied this delay. Accordingly I directed General Caldwell to lead a wing of a regiment at double-quick up the road to open on these rebel skirmishers. This was done promptly, but from their being foreigners not with a full comprehension, and darkness embarrassing them, they fired at the rebels, but in the direction of others of my line; and thus whilst the enemy were swept off the arena it left for some little time our troops firing at each other. To increase this confusion the residue of the brigade who had not filed into the woods and formed on the road opened on us all who were in the front. It is my impression that General McCall must have been killed by this fire.

The errors of cross-firing having at last subsided my Fifth Michigan gallantly crossed the parapets and pursued the retiring enemy. The Eighty-first Pennsylvania, then nobly responding to my orders, gallantly led by Lieutenant-Colonel Conner and Captain Miles, of General Caldwell's staff, dashed over the parapet, pursued, charged, and with a few vigorous volleys finished the battle at 9.30 at night. I remained much longer on the field, and then reported in person to General Heintzelman at his quarters. [Under a tree at the junction of the Quaker and Charles City roads.—S. P. H.]

In concluding my report of this battle—one of the most desperate of the war, the one the most fatal if lost—I am proud to give my thanks and to include in the glory of my own division the First New Jersey Brigade, General Taylor, who held McCall's deserted ground, and General Caldwell, whose personal gallantry and the bravery of whose regiments not only entitle them to share in the credit of our victory, but also ever after engender full sympathies between the two corps.

In this engagement the coolness and judicious arrangements of General Birney influenced his whole command to feel invincible in a very weak position. General Berry, as usual, was active. The fearful losses his noble regiments have sustained, reducing them to scarce 200 to a regiment, obliged me to preserve such heroes for the decisive moments. Still, they will not be repressed, and the Fifth Michigan, under Major Fairbanks, was the first to pursue the enemy. I regret for ourselves that he, almost the last of our nobly distinguished at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks and the forced advance of the 25th June, is dangerously wounded. I have to state that this division has been extremely used. This has prematurely reduced to nothing regiments of the highest mark.

I have reserved General Robinson for the last. To him this day is due, above all others in this division, the honors of this battle. The attack was on his wing. Everywhere present, by personal supervision and noble example he secured for us the honor of victory.

For the names of officers distinguished in their regiments I for the present refer you to the brigade and regimental reports. As to the action of my artillery (Battery G, Second U. S. Artillery), it has never been equaled for rapidity and precision of fire and coolness amidst great loss of men and horses. The gallantry of its commander, Captain Thompson, identifies him with its distinction.

Our loss has been severe, and when it is remembered that this occurs

to mere skeletons of regiments, there is but one observation to be made—that previous military history presents no such parallel.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. KEARNY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Division.

Capt. CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Corps.

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
July 6, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report in continuation that at the close of the battle on the New Market road our men remained in position until midnight, when orders were brought from General Heintzelman to effect a retreat, as General Franklin had already abandoned his position. This move was again effected quietly and rapidly by the troops, but at some sacrifices from the want of transportation. By dawn we were in a new and stronger position.

It was toward noon when the battle was again renewed—the battle of Malvern Hill. In this battle, whilst all our regiments were on the alert and under artillery fire and all lost more or less from the enemy's shelling and grape shot, none but our artillery and skirmishers were immediately engaged. Captain Thompson managed his battery with the full genius of that arm, whilst Captain Randolph with his Parrott guns persecuted all that attacked him, silencing several times batteries that were sweeping our front or covering their columns of attack on General Couch to our left. The Fourth Maine particularly distinguished itself for its coolness in holding the ravine in our front and daringly engaging the skirmishers of the enemy's attacking columns. Their loss was considerable.

The brigades of Generals Robinson and Berry were principally in reserve, but were constantly sent forward in support, as the tide of battle swerved to and fro on our left. The first line was held by General Birney with coolness and firmness, and the regiments, even under fire, erected for themselves well-arranged rifle pits. Had the next day witnessed a renewal of the battle, success was sure.

Our loss was 951 in the several engagements. It was at midnight that we were again called on to move in retreat, and tired as were all our command it was again executed with much regularity, and we arrived at 10 a. m. at Harrison's Landing.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. KEARNY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Corps.*

No. 62.

Report of Capt. George E. Randolph, Battery E, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, of the action at Brackett's, and the battles of Glendale and Malvern Hill.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, *July* 18, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to report the movements of my battery in the recent actions from June 29 to July 2.

Early Sunday morning I received orders to hold myself ready to move at a moment's notice from the redan in the line of works near Fair Oaks. About 4 o'clock, with the last regiments of General Birney's brigade, I moved from the line of earthworks and placed four Parrott guns in position in a redoubt on the left of the Williamsburg road, while my howitzers were placed in a smaller redoubt on the extreme left of that line of works. I remained here until I received your order to move at once through the woods and cross White Oak Swamp by way of Brackett's Ford. I reached at about dark a point between Charles City and New Market roads, where I encamped, reporting to you very early in the morning of Monday, 30th June. I was there placed in position in an advanced position on the right of Charles City road, to act in co-operation with General Birney's brigade, where I remained until the approach of the enemy, about noon. Our skirmishers having been withdrawn from the woods I threw four shells into them, and then by order of General Birney moved with his troops to the left and into woods covering ravine a little in rear of our first position. Here I took position pointed out by General Birney, but was soon ordered to report to General Kearny's headquarters. Here I took a temporary position around the house until directed to report with my Parrott guns to General Slocum on the right. Here I relieved Captain Porter's battery, and under direction of Captain Platt, chief of artillery, shelled at a very rapid rate the woods covering the plain occupied by General Birney and myself early in the morning. This fire was continued till late in the evening, with what effect I cannot say. After midnight, with the other batteries of General Slocum's division, I moved silently down the Charles City road and on to Malvern Hill, my Parrott guns closing the rear of the column of artillery—a very questionable disposition of rifled guns where smooth-bore pieces were to be had.

Meanwhile Lieutenant Jastram, whom I had left near General Kearny's headquarters, was ordered to place his section in battery where Captain Thompson's battery had been during the day, on the left of General Kearny's line, and near the position of General McCall. His pieces were put in battery as directed, and opened on the enemy, hardly discernible for the smoke, until the falling back of our forces in front and left convinced him of the policy of retiring. The horses of the swing and wheel team of one piece having been shot rendered the withdrawal of it impossible, and it was spiked and left on the field.* I was joined by Lieutenant Jastram at Malvern Hill.

After a short rest—enough to water my horses and replenish ammunition-boxes—I took position, under direction of Captain Thompson, Second Artillery, U. S. Army, on the left of the house occupied by General Kearny as headquarters on the 1st of July. Here I almost immediately engaged a battery of the enemy that appeared in the oat field opposite and 1,000 or 1,200 yards distant, receiving in return a hot fire of shell and shrapnel, which however was more destructive in front and rear than to us; for, until afternoon, I suffered no loss. I kept up a fire at intervals whenever I saw in the opposite field any enemy to oppose until toward night, when General Couch engaged the enemy to our left. I was specially ordered to silence a battery of the enemy that was covering their attacking columns and making havoc in our lines. I opened a sharp fire, immediately drawing the fire of the rebel battery from General Couch to myself, and succeeded after a short time in silencing it altogether. Soon after my attention was called to a column of re-enforcements going to the support of the enemy.

Here too I had an opportunity to do good service, as our previous practice had given us the range and elevation of the point at which the enemy's column entered the wood.

Our fire ceased about 8.30 p. m. Tuesday, and at 2 a. m. I moved in company with General Kearny's division to Harrison's Landing, arriving there at about 9 a. m. July 2. My only firing since then has been some 80 or 90 rounds fired at the battery that shelled our camp on the morning of the 3d July.

Of the general behavior of my officers and men during the foregoing actions I can only say that in every instance where I could observe it I was entirely satisfied. My men were cool and persistent, my officers collected and carefully attentive to the efficient working of their sections. Where all did so well it is somewhat unjust to mention either, and yet I cannot forbear to mention Lieut. W. A. Arnold, my first officer, for the coolness and determination he showed upon every occasion. I regret greatly the loss of one of the pieces of my battery, the more that I was not present, and am unable to judge from my own knowledge of the circumstances attending its loss; yet the entire confidence that I repose in Lieutenant Jastram and in the non-commissioned officers of his section makes me confident that the loss of the piece was a military necessity. I am the more completely convinced of this when I learn that one of Captain Thompson's pieces (an officer of well-known judgment and bravery) was left, although it was away from the field when Lieutenant Jastram entered, and I feel confident that as Captain Thompson had personal charge of his battery there must have been good and sufficient cause for the loss of both his piece and mine.†

Upon inspection, I find the vents of my Parrott pieces greatly enlarged from rapid and continued firing, so much so as almost to render them unserviceable. The copper vent-piece of the howitzers, although fired as many times, is but little injured.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. RANDOLPH,
Capt., Commanding Battery E, First Rhode Island Artillery.

Capt. ALEXANDER MOORE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Kearny's Division, [*Third Corps*].

[Indorsements.]

*Not a single man of my division fell back. This conduct was extraordinary. Lieutenant Jastram lost his piece by not reporting to me, who was in the advanced fire at about that period. The fugitives may have been McCall's. I desire Lieutenant Jastram's conduct to be brought up before official investigation.

P. KEARNY,
Brigadier-General, Division.

†Captain Thompson lost his piece by not reporting that he could not get it off from some accident to his horses. I was in advance of where his battery was. The enemy never occupied the place until the retreat of next morning.

P. KEARNY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Respectfully forwarded.

At my intimation for them to do so, both Captain Thompson and Lieutenant Jastram have applied for a court of inquiry as to the aban-

donment of their pieces. My testimony will be that they were abandoned in rear of a steady line of my infantry, where myself and Colonel Hays were present. The good of the service demands investigation.

P. KEARNY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Division.

Captain Randolph's skill and gallantry at Malvern were extremely conspicuous.

P. KEARNY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

No. 63.

Report of Lieut. Pardon S. Jastram, Battery E, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, of the battle of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), with findings of Court of Inquiry.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA.,
July 7, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, on Monday, the 30th ultimo, I remained with the howitzers in position in front of General Kearny's headquarters and awaited his orders. About half an hour after one of the general's aides* rode in at full speed from the field in front, with orders to bring in the howitzers as soon as possible and save the day. The necessary orders were given, and I started off at a quick trot, the aide continually urging me to "hurry up." Passing through to the main road, and turning one side to allow the passage of Captain Thompson and his battery, I entered the field on the right. On inquiring of the aide what position I was to occupy or where I should go, I could obtain no definite information. The order was to "Fire toward the sun." The dense smoke, covering every part of the field in front, prevented me from judging for myself where my presence was most needed. Accordingly I moved to the front and right, gave the orders, "Action front, and spherical case, two seconds' time." But three cannoneers succeeded in accompanying each piece, and the corporal of the sixth piece was acting as Nos. 5, 6, and 7. The lead driver also acted as No. 1, and was obliged to leave his horses as soon as the piece was unlimbered. By some mistake, too, the piece had been loaded with canister, which had to be fired into the air, since I knew not the position of our own men in our immediate front. The other charges of spherical case were thrown beyond into the woods.

At this moment our men began to fall back on our left and front and came between the pieces, so that I could not work them. I then gave the order to limber to the rear, and at the same time some field officer ordered me to get my pieces out as quickly as possible. I saw the fifth piece leave the field safely, but the near wheel horse of the sixth piece had been hit when we first unlimbered, had fallen over the pole, and so entangled the harness that we could not draw the piece out. Accordingly I gave orders to spike the piece, which was faithfully executed by young Harvey, of the sixth detachment, and at the same time Albert Hopkins, the lead driver, unfastened the lead horses from the swing team, one horse of which had also been hit, and brought

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* It was an orderly—A. Malpus, New Jersey Fourth.—[P. K.]

them from the field. Definite orders as to the position I was to take upon the field would undoubtedly have made the howitzers of some service, while the want of such orders could not but make their presence of little service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. S. JASTRAM,
First Lieutenant, Battery E, First Rhode Island Artillery.

Capt. GEORGE E. RANDOLPH,
Battery E, First Rhode Island Artillery.

[Indorsements.]

Respectfully forwarded.

General Kearny, nor Colonel Hays (support preordered to artillery), nor Colonel Robinson ever saw Mr. Jastram or his pieces. He was sent for by an orderly (an intelligent one), and did not come forward for orders, but all of us officers were near by, and conspicuous, as mounted.

P. KEARNY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

The court of inquiry asked for at my suggestion should examine this.

P. K.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 301. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Knoxville, Md., October* 27, 1862.

1. A court of inquiry, of which Col. C. H. Tompkins, First Regiment Rhode Island Artillery, is president, convened at the headquarters of Kearny's division, near Harrison's Landing, Va., by virtue of Special Orders, Nos. 213 and 230, from these headquarters, dated, respectively, July 24 and August 8, 1862, issued at the request of First Lieut. P. S. Jastram, First Rhode Island Artillery, "To inquire into the facts connected with the loss of one of the pieces of the section of Battery E, Rhode Island Artillery, commanded by said Lieutenant Jastram, on June 30, 1862, at Charles City Cross-Roads." The court, having carefully weighed the testimony before them, presents the following summary of evidence:

It appears that Lieutenant Jastram received an order to move his section, and was guided to a position he knew nothing about at a trot-out by a person having the authority of General Kearny; that he opened fire without any definite object; that regular supports were not near the section in question, but disjointed squads were moving confusedly about near to where it was stationed; that there was a deficiency of men, owing evidently to the fact that Lieutenant Jastram failed to mount his cannoneers before starting; that confusion prevailed around the section, the lead driver of the piece which was abandoned having been dismounted to work at the piece, the teams became entangled, one or more horses being wounded, and a difficulty in limbering was the result; that Lieutenant Jastram gave the order to spike and abandon the piece; that no enemy was nearer than 200 yards, if so near; that the remaining piece of this section, with other artillery and other troops, remained in the neighborhood of the abandoned piece until daylight the next morning.

2. The general commanding has carefully considered the proceedings in this case. They show Lieutenant Jastram to have been culpable—

1st. In failing to mount his cannoneers before starting his sections.

2d. In unnecessarily abandoning his position.

3d. In not making proper efforts to withdraw the piece that was lost.

4th. In not making, or causing to be made, inquiries and efforts for its recovery during the night.

It appears, however, that in moving to the front and in opening fire on the enemy he acted with promptness and spirit; that objects had then become very indistinct to the eye; that confusion prevailed around; that no one gave him sufficient information or any instructions for his guidance, and that his abandonment of the position was an error of judgment.

The major-general commanding disapproves the conduct of Lieutenant Jastram, but upon full consideration of the testimony and the finding of the court is of the opinion that the interests of the service do not require any proceedings against him beyond the censure herein expressed.

By command of Major-General McClellan:

——— ———,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 64.

Reports of Capt. James Thompson, Battery G, Second U. S. Artillery, of the engagement at Peach Orchard, and battle of Glendale or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

CAMP OF COMPANY G, SECOND ARTILLERY,
Near Harrison's Landing, July 11, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my battery from the 28th ultimo until the time of occupying the present position:

In the night of the 28th ultimo I received orders to move my battery from the redoubt on the left of Williamsburg road, and near Fair Oaks, as follows: One section to move before daybreak, and occupy the redoubt near Williamsburg road, in front of Savage Station; one section to occupy position near a house about 300 yards in front of section as above; the other section to remain in the redoubt and move with the rear guard of Berry's brigade. The battery operated as ordered, and was concentrated early in the day in the intrenchments in front of Savage Station. The battery remained behind these works, supported by the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, Colonel Brown, until about 5 o'clock p. m., long after the right was open back as far as Savage Station. Troops appearing in front were twice driven back with spherical case-shot.

I have good reason to believe that the infantry support (Colonel Brown) did not have loaded muskets.* Orders were given by General Kearny to retire, and by mistake the battery was near Savage Station when it was discovered that the wrong road had been taken. The fight commenced there at that time, and we retired by White Oak Swamp Bridge.

On the morning of the 30th I moved my battery from the vicinity of the bridge up to General Kearny's headquarters and reported. The caissons of my battery came by another road, and having been sent

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* See indorsement, p. 172.

forward at a rapid gait by General Kearny's orders, one complete caisson and one body were upset and lost.

The battery was then ordered into position near the New Market road on the right. The fences in front were leveled, the brush cut down, and the field cleared. Soon after General Meade came with General Seymour and desired me to change my battery from front to right, so that instead of bearing on the New Market road it should bear toward the *débouché* from the Charles City, &c., roads. I pointed out to them the position of General Kearny's division, and said I was on his left flank, and, as I believed, in proper position as regarded his division. They retired, and soon after an apparent change of line of battle in General McCall's division was observed, and the battery they proposed to deploy perpendicularly was deployed nearly in prolongation of it, slightly advanced. General Kearny soon rode up and I commenced to tell him of this. He ordered me to change my position so as to fire to the right, which placed me nearly perpendicularly behind Randol's battery, and soon after General Kearny left I deployed forward in echelon of pieces, and came into action left, so as to cover the ground I did at first, and in this position the battery fought over three hours. Had I remained in the other position my battery would have been swept away with Randol's, without doubt, before I could have changed front forward.

The enemy appeared by the New Market road, and as soon as they began to show themselves in front the battery opened on them with spherical case-shot just in the edge of the woods about 400 yards. They advanced in line, stooping down and firing, and we continued firing spherical case-shot until they reached the torn-down fence, brush, &c., about 150 yards in front, where they appeared to falter. They soon, however, rallied for a charge, and canister was poured upon them, and as they advanced double canister was used and served without sponging, which with the terrible infantry volley poured into them by Colonel Hays' Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, gallantly supporting the battery, drove them back. They retired to about 150 yards at the fence, when spherical case was again used with half-second fuses. Three successive charges were made by overwhelmingly large forces, but they were each time hurled back with terrible slaughter. The battle continued in this manner when, at about 7.30 o'clock p. m., the canister and spherical case-shot having become exhausted, and after firing round shot, it became apparent that the battery was being risked without doing the enemy injury, and it was therefore retired.

Lieut. J. H. Butler is deserving of great credit for bravery and efficiency. I am under great obligations to him for the condition of my battery.

The battery went into action with six pieces, four caissons, and one caisson limber; came out with five guns, one caisson, and two limbers. The horses of one piece were shot, and the piece lost after getting partly off the field.†

One man killed, 13 wounded, 2 missing. Medical-Cadet Frank Le Moyne was on the field of battle or near the battery during the entire day, and worked until late at night dressing wounded until all were attended to. His conduct deserves great commendation.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES THOMPSON,
Captain, Second Artillery, U. S. Army.

Lieut. ALEXANDER MOORE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Third Corps.

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† See indorsement, p. 172.

[Indorsements.]

*This statement as to Twentieth Indiana is not correct.

P. KEARNY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

†No excuse for this. I remained on the field as long as the enemy continued to advance—at least half an hour after retiring of battery. It was never reported to me, nor General Robinson, nor Colonel Hays.

P. KEARNY,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP OF COMPANY G, SECOND U. S. ARTILLERY,
Near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 7, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of my battery (G, Second U. S. Artillery) on Monday, the 30th June:

In compliance with instructions from the general commanding the division the battery was posted on the right of the New Market road, supported by Berry's and Robinson's brigades, in order to be in position to open fire on the enemy advancing either upon the New Market road or upon the Central road. I deployed my battery facing the open field on the right of New Market road, the left piece near and a little in rear of the right piece of Randol's battery, First U. S. Artillery, McCall's division, the right retired in echelon.

About 400 yards in front was a dense wood, which approached within 100 yards on our right behind a small house. About 4 o'clock the enemy came upon us in line from this wood. I opened fire upon them with spherical case-shot, but they advanced to the *débris* of two fences I had caused to be thrown down in the earlier part of the day and about 100 yards in front. Canister was now used, and our supports opened fire on them with musketry, and they were stopped. The wood on the right was densely crowded with them in large force, and three successive charges to capture the battery were repulsed by the prompt and gallant supports deployed between the guns and by the murderous double canister from our guns, loaded without sponging.

The battery was enabled to hold this position until about 8 p. m.,* after the capture of the battery on our left, and until our supply of canister was exhausted, some guns having fired double spherical case-shot, cut to explode on leaving the gun.

By great exertion we were enabled to bring all our guns from the field except one. When leaving with this a trace broke, and in replacing it (although there was one under the limber) the horses were shot, and we were compelled to spike the gun and leave it. Efforts were made during the night to bring it away, but without success.† The battery was saved, first, by its double canister, served without sponging, and the admirable support rendered by Generals Berry and Robinson; secondly, by its retired echelon position.

Our loss was small—1 man killed, 13 wounded, and 2 missing. As the infantry deployed through the battery they mingled with the cannoneers, and in some instances served the guns with great zeal and efficiency.

After Randol's battery was taken one of his lieutenants worked one of my guns for some time with 3 men only.

The conduct of the officers and men of the battery was excellent.

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* See indorsements, p. 173.

Lieut. J. H. Butler, Second Artillery, was very cool, brave, and active, and I am greatly indebted to him for the efficient condition of the battery before the battle. Lieut. J. S. Dudley, Second Artillery, and Lieut. J. C. Schuetz, Second Michigan, had charge of sections, and behaved admirably.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES THOMPSON,
Captain, U. S. Army.

To the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Third Division, [Third Corps].

[Indorsements.]

* I should rather say that the time was 7.30 p. m.

P. KEARNY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

† I have to complain that Captain Thompson made no report to me of this accident to his piece at the time, though immediately in front of where the pieces had been firing. A small detail of men—even his own artillerists—should have taken it off. I was ignorant of his loss for twenty-four hours and only learned it by rumor.

P. KEARNY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Respectfully forwarded.

The court of inquiry asked for at my suggestion should examine this loss of piece, never reported and most easy to be saved. Our line never once broke, but held their ground. I was with Colonel Hays for more than half an hour after retiring of Thompson's pieces. Captain Thompson was brave in action, negligent afterward.

P. KEARNY,
Brigadier-General.

No. 65.

Reports of Brig. Gen. John C. Robinson, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of the engagement at Oak Grove, or King's School-House, and battles of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., KEARNY'S DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
June 26, 1862.

GENERAL: In compliance with instructions received from you I left camp yesterday morning at 7.30 o'clock with three regiments of my brigade, for the purpose of extending our line of pickets in conjunction with those of Hooker's division. On entering the woods in front of the abatis I deployed four companies of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania as skirmishers, with six companies as reserves, following in three columns. This regiment was followed by the Twentieth Indiana, ready to support. The Eighty-seventh New York was held in reserve at the edge of the wood. My skirmishers soon became engaged with the enemy's pickets and drove them back on their supports, when the firing becoming brisk and the right of my line of skirmishers being for a moment repulsed, I ordered forward the Eighty-seventh New York. The

enemy was now steadily driven back and beyond three of his picket camps, the whole distance contested being through thick woods, with tangled underbrush, until our left rested upon an orchard, near which were three small buildings which he had been occupying and from which he was driven.

Finding that I was getting ahead of Hooker's skirmishers, I here rested my command. Immediately in front of our left was an open field, from which the enemy opened on us with artillery, throwing shell and canister, but doing us no injury. On examination, I discovered in this field a two-story frame house, which afforded shelter to the enemy's sharpshooters. It was there I sent word to you that I could use artillery with advantage. Soon after I received a section (two 10-pounder Parrott guns) of Battery B, First New Jersey Artillery, under command of First Lieut. A. Judson Clark. One piece, being placed in position in the orchard, sent four percussion shells through the house, rendering it untenable, and silenced a section of the battery that had been playing upon us. I then directed Lieutenant Clark to withdraw his guns.

About 6 o'clock p. m. the enemy made a desperate attack on my left flank (composed of the Eighty-seventh New York) with a heavy body of infantry. I immediately ordered a part of the Twentieth Indiana to support the left, which was handsomely done. A deadly fire was poured into his advancing columns and a charge made which sent him flying in disorder across the field.

At this time, when the victory was won, some man in the Eighty-seventh New York called out that the enemy was bringing a battery to bear on the left, when the whole regiment immediately broke and fled to the rear; and although the most strenuous exertions were made by myself and staff and Lieutenant-Colonel Bachia, commanding, the regiment could not be rallied, and did not again appear on the field. The Twentieth Indiana, then being hard pressed by re-enforcements of the enemy, was forced to give way, and fled to the rear. I succeeded after a little time in rallying this regiment, and forming on its colors it again advanced to the attack.

At this time you had arrived with a portion of Birney's brigade, which followed in support. The woods being very difficult to advance through, I, together with one of my aides, Lieutenant Robinson, got in advance of the leading regiment, and soon found ourselves face to face with a battalion of the enemy, who opened a volley upon us, disabling our horses. The enemy again was driven from the field, and we occupied the ground we had just lost. The supports furnished from Birney's brigade were now withdrawn, and the Eighty-seventh New York was replaced by a fourth regiment of my brigade (the One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania). The enemy made an attack upon us during the night, but was easily repulsed.

Having but recently taken command of this brigade, it is impossible for me to name all who deserve to be mentioned. Colonel Brown, Twentieth Indiana; Colonel Hays, Sixty-third Pennsylvania, and Colonel McKnight, One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania, handled their regiments gallantly and with ability. Lieutenant-Colonel Bachia, Eighty-seventh New York, is entitled to my thanks for the gallant manner in which he seconded my efforts to rally his regiment. First Lieutenant Clark, of the First New Jersey Artillery, performed very important service in a manner which entitles him to great credit as an artillerist and gallant soldier.

The officers of my staff, Captain Potter, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant Morgan and Lieutenant Robinson, aides-de-camp, are enti-

tled to special notice for the gallant and zealous manner in which they performed the duties required of them.

I understand that the force brought against us was of the command of Major-General Huger.

The enemy's loss greatly exceeded our own, and is estimated by our officers at not less than 500.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. ROBINSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. PHILIP KEARNY,
Comdg. Third Div., Third Corps, Army of the Potomac.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., KEARNY'S DIV., THIRD CORPS,
July 4, 1862.

GENERAL: On the morning of the 30th ultimo my brigade left the edge of White Oak Swamp and took the position assigned it at Nelson's farm, on the right of the New Market road, McCall's division being on the left. About 2.30 o'clock p. m. the enemy commenced a furious attack upon McCall's position. While he was there engaged I employed a portion of my brigade in constructing a slight barricade of rails on the right of my line. Before this was completed the enemy relinquished his attack on McCall, and at 4 o'clock turned his whole force against my front. I had two companies of the Twentieth Indiana deployed as skirmishers in the woods in front of the clearing, who held their position as long as possible and fought their way back to the brigade. The remainder of the Indiana regiment was in line behind the barricade. In the center was the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania, and on the left the Sixty-third Pennsylvania, while the One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania was formed in column and held in reserve. Against this line the enemy brought his whole force, constantly sending in fresh regiments to relieve those already engaged.

For five hours my brigade sustained these assaults under a terrific fire, and frequently repulsed the enemy and drove him to seek shelter in the woods. I was supported during the afternoon and evening by regiments from Birney's, Berry's, and Caldwell's brigades, but many of the regimental commanders having failed to report to me, I leave it for those brigade commanders to report their operations. The enemy was twice driven back by our troops charging upon him.

The Sixty-third Pennsylvania, in addition to guarding the left of our line, was charged with protecting Thompson's battery, which duty was most gallantly performed. The regiment, although few in numbers, made a brilliant charge upon the enemy, contended with him hand to hand, and drove him from the field.

I beg to call your special attention to the report of Colonel Hays, who mentions First Lieutenants Gray and Fulton and Adjutant Corts as particularly distinguished in this action.

Considering the disparity of the forces engaged, the enemy outnumbering us at least 4 to 1, the result of the battle was all that could be desired and more than we had reason to expect. The Eighty-seventh New York, one of the regiments of my brigade, was that morning detached and sent to destroy Brackett's Ford, across White Oak Swamp, which duty was well performed in face of the enemy.

My thanks are due to Colonel Brown, Twentieth Indiana, and Colonel

Hays, Sixty-third Pennsylvania, for their active exertions and assistance during the engagement.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. ROBINSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. PHILIP KEARNY,
Comdg. Third Division, Third Corps, Army of the Potomac.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., THIRD CORPS,
July 5, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that in the action of the 1st instant my brigade was formed in column by battalion as support to Birney's brigade and Thompson's and Randolphs' batteries. In this position it was for several hours exposed to shot and shell from the enemy's batteries, by which we lost several officers and enlisted men. After the enemy advanced to attack our line I detached and led to the support of Couch's division the Fifty-seventh and Sixty-third Pennsylvania and the Eighty-seventh New York. These regiments were afterward employed in supporting a battery attached to that division and De Russy's battery, and rendered efficient service.

During the day the loss of the brigade was: Sixty-third Pennsylvania, 4 enlisted men wounded; Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania, 1 officer and 1 enlisted man killed and 8 enlisted men wounded; One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania, 6 enlisted men wounded; Eighty-seventh New York, 1 enlisted man killed, 2 enlisted men wounded. Total, 1 officer and 2 enlisted men killed; 20 enlisted men wounded. Aggregate, 23.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. ROBINSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. PHILIP KEARNY,
Comdg. Third Division, Third Corps, Army of the Potomac.

No. 66.

Report of Col. William L. Brown, Twentieth Indiana Infantry, of the battle of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

ON THE BATTLE-FIELD BELOW RICHMOND,
June 30, 1862.

GENERAL: In the action this afternoon the left wing of my regiment was engaged from 5 to the close of the battle, about 9 o'clock, suffering a loss of 1 captain and 1 lieutenant killed, 28 enlisted men wounded, and 22 missing; in all a loss of 52. During the few hours in which we were in position before the commencement of the engagement the command constructed a breastwork—precious hours well employed, saving many valuable lives. Behind this work but 1, the lamented Lieutenant Andrew, fell, pierced in the head by a ball, and 1 man wounded, nigh all our loss occurring from the pickets in retiring becoming engaged with the masses of the rebels on their left. Here Capt. Alfred Reed, Company K, fell, with his son, quartermaster sergeant, fighting with more than heroic bravery. In the death of Lieutenant Andrew and

Captain Reed we mourn the loss of two most excellent and valuable officers.

The regiment behaved with the greatest coolness, the wing engaged jesting, cracking jokes, loading and firing deliberately as if at a target. The enemy's force assailing, vastly our superiors in numbers, suffered terribly from our rifles. Time and again their officers were seen and heard rallying and endeavoring to bring them to a charge, but of no avail. When the contest ceased the moans of their wounded, the large number of searchers with torches, continued through the night, tell unmistakably a fearful loss to the rebels; and, saving our line to my left being flanked, the number of wounded and missing will probably be reduced by returns to our ranks of some who were on picket, and who, being suddenly assailed, were unable at the time to rejoin us.

I have the honor to remain, most truly, yours,

W. L. BROWN,
Colonel Twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

General JOHN C. ROBINSON, *Comdg. First Brig., Third Div.*

No. 67.

Report of Lieut. Col. Elhanon W. Woods, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of the battle of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

JULY 3, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Fifty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, 174 rank and file and 14 commissioned officers, attached to Robinson's brigade, General Kearny's division, on the 30th of June, 1862, was marched with the brigade into a field to the left of and in advance of the battery. Sent out skirmishers, who reported the enemy coming in force. Were ordered to fall back to the rear of field and posted behind a fence and a little to the rear of battery. Enemy opened upon us about 3 p. m. with shell and shortly after with musketry, to which we replied, and remained at our post under fire for nearly five hours, the men firing from 80 to 130 rounds of cartridges per man.

All of which I most respectfully submit.

E. W. WOODS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. W. E. STURGES.

No. 68.

Report of Col. Alexander Hays, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, of the battle of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

CAMP OF THE SIXTY-THIRD REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
In Bivouac, July 4, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of the Sixty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers during the battle of the 30th of June, near Richmond, Va.

Early in the day the regiment, of 300, men was detailed to protect the battery commanded by Captain Thompson, Second U. S. Artillery

About 3 o'clock p. m. the enemy opened fire upon one advanced section, in command of Lieutenant Butler, which was soon withdrawn, and with the regiment retired to the rear to join the battery. The battery was placed in position to sweep an extended field, over which it was necessary that the enemy should advance to the attack.

In about an hour's time the enemy opened upon us with shot, shell, and other missiles, to which Captain Thompson replied most gallantly. For the space of an hour the firing was unremitting. In the obscurity of the smoke it was communicated to me that the battery was endangered. I at once gave the order to charge, which was responded to by my men leaping the fence and moving forward at double-quick in better order than at an ordinary drill. The alarm was false, and I withdrew to my original position.

Very soon afterward General Kearny, as also Captain Thompson, announced danger to the battery. Again the order was given to charge, and again the regiment moved forward, passing the battery, and were halted 50 feet in front, the enemy retiring to the woods and houses beyond. The order was given to lie down and open spaces for the artillery. Within good range of our "Austrians" and the continued fire of the artillery we hurled into the enemy a perfect storm of shot. The enemy, however, replied vigorously and presented an obstinate resistance. The contest was thus carried on for an hour, when Captain Thompson announced to me that his ammunition was exhausted and the necessity of withdrawing his battery. To cover his withdrawal, as the enemy had been made emboldened by heavy re-enforcements, I ordered again a charge. At once the men sprang to their feet, and with leveled bayonets dashed upon the enemy. The conflict was short, but most desperate, especially around the buildings. It was muzzle to muzzle, and the powder actually burned the faces of the opposing men as they contended through the paling fences. The enemy fled, and I withdrew my force back to the position occupied by the battery—one piece of which still remained upon the field. I was here informed that another force was relieving us, and retired to our original position at the fence. Night was coming on. We had been under fire for five hours, in action half the time, and our loss very heavy.

We are indebted to a detachment from the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers for assistance during our last charge, and I would be pleased if I could name the officers in command. At the same time I regret to state that our charge was much impeded by a fire on us from our friends.

The non-commissioned officers and privates whose conduct deserves commendation is too great to enumerate. I will, however, endeavor to keep their conduct in view for reward.

Among my commissioned officers I most especially refer to the Department the names of First Lieut. G. W. Gray and First Lieut. H. P. Fulton, as distinguished for their gallant conduct. First Lieut. and Adjt. George P. Corts was again distinguished and slightly wounded.

The following list of killed and wounded speaks for those enumerated: Killed—enlisted men, 10; wounded, 85; missing, 23. Killed—commissioned officers, 1; wounded, 6. Aggregate—killed, wounded, and missing, 125.

Respectfully submitted.

ALEX. HAYS,
Colonel Sixty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieut. E. R. ROBINSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 69.

Report of Capt. Calvin A. Craig, One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, of the battle of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

HDQRS. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGT. PA. VOLS.,
July 3, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the part taken by the One hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the action of June 30, 1862. The regiment was led into action about 3 o'clock p. m. by Lieutenant-Colonel Corbet, who commanded for a short time, but being very unwell withdrew from the field, after which I took command. The regiment was posted on the left of the Twentieth Indiana, in edge of woods fronting open field. The regiment numbered 190 men when it went into action; was under a heavy fire about four hours when relieved. Company commanders report that the conduct of their respective commands was praiseworthy. Not a man straggled or skulked in the rear.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. CRAIG,
Captain, Comdg. One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Vols.

Colonel BROWN,
Commanding First Brigade, Kearny's Division.

No. 70.

Reports of Brig. Gen. David B. Birney, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of the engagement at Oak Grove, or King's School-House, skirmish at Jordon's Ford, and battles of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION,
Camp near Seven Pines, June 27, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders, I marched my brigade on the morning of the 25th instant to the line of fortifications in front of the division, arriving there by 8 o'clock a. m. Formed in close column by division, I held my brigade in readiness. During the morning, under orders from General Heintzelman, I moved up the Williamsburg road, and reported in edge of woods to General Hooker. Under his orders I returned to my former position.

About — o'clock p. m. I received orders from General Kearny to move forward and relieve General Grover. I marched with the Fortieth New York, Fourth Maine, and seven companies of the One hundred and first New York, leaving orders for the Third Maine (to relieve which from picket General Kearny had sent the Thirty-eighth New York) to follow me. I left a staff officer to conduct them.

Reaching Hooker's redoubt, in front of Twin Houses, I was ordered to proceed to the woods to the left and drive the enemy back. I deployed the Fortieth New York and Fourth Maine in the woods, and moved across the woods toward the field to left of the open space, through which we passed. Finding that the enemy were not in the woods between the fields, I changed front and ordered an advance toward the enemy's fortifications, and sent to hurry forward the One hundred and first New York and Third Maine. We received several

severe volleys from the enemy, but the only casualties were in the One hundred and first New York, a list of which I annex.*

At this time General Kearny changed the front of my command, posting the Fortieth New York and Fourth Maine in line in the woods behind the fence of the open field, placing the One hundred and first New York at right angles through the woods on the right. I had found Colonel Wyman, of the Sixteenth Massachusetts, with a few men of his regiment, in the woods, and placed him as my right. My left connected with the First New York. General Kearny himself took command of the troops. About 6.30 o'clock I asked General Kearny whether I was to relieve General Grover. He replied not until I received orders from him. Under his orders the Fortieth New York was detached from my command. About dusk Lieutenant Linnard, who had met General Heintzelman, brought me an order to relieve General Grover at once. I ordered the Fourth Maine and seven companies of the One hundred and first New York to move out of the woods by the road and report to me at the "lookout tree," where General Grover was stationed, and left a staff officer to conduct them. I rode to the Third Maine, which had been ordered by General Kearny to remain in the field, and conducted them. General Grover kindly left officers to show my regiments their position, and with much trouble, the night being very dark and foggy and part of line through thick abatis and the enemy at short distance throwing in volleys of musketry, his regiments were relieved, and I held the same position that he had held.

About 2 o'clock a. m. I commenced to cut out the road through the abatis so that artillery could be run to the front. After accomplishing a third of it I was ordered by Lieutenant Moore to desist, as the general expected shortly to order the withdrawal of my regiments. Just before dawn I received orders through Lieutenant Moore to withdraw my regiments as rapidly and quietly as possible, protecting their rear with a guard. I sent orders to each regiment to withdraw, and to report to me in the field near the lookout tree.

General Kearny then ordered me to send each regiment as it came out to the line of fortifications in front of Berry's camp, with orders to man them, retaining the Fortieth New York as a guard until all had retired. General Kearny then ordered Colonel Egan, with eight companies, to move toward Hooker's redoubt, so as to unmask the First New York Regiment, which he had placed on the rear line of the field at the edge of the coppice, and to leave two companies as a guard until all the stragglers and pickets came out of the field.

General Kearny then detached the Fourth Maine from my command, sending them to the left. The One hundred and first New York and Third Maine retired to the fortifications. When the stragglers were out of the abatis I moved the two companies of the Fortieth Regiment to the balance of the regiments, which had been halted by General Kearny to the left of Hooker's redoubt, in front of Twin Houses. As this was the only regiment left under my command, and General Kearny had personally placed other regiments and took immediate command of the front, I remained with the regiment, awaiting further orders.

During the morning an order was sent to Colonel Egan to send four of his companies to the left of the First New York in the woods, placing six companies as a support. As the ranking officer present I attended to the execution of orders, and afterward, under General

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 38.

Kearny's personal instructions, connected with the line of pickets, with the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania on the left and the First New York on the right, extending them in front to the position held the evening before, the pickets and scouts of the enemy retiring before us, their firing being constant but harmless. The skirmishing company of the Fortieth New York did good execution with the Enfield rifle, as the bodies found testified. At 3 o'clock p. m. I was, by order of General Kearny, relieved from the front, and ordered to relieve the pickets of the First New York with the Fortieth New York. This was at once executed.

I take pleasure in speaking of the high state of discipline evinced by the Fourth Maine and Fortieth New York. They were steady and united. The One hundred and first New York broke when marching to post under the first volley at about 10 o'clock p. m., but soon rallied and marched steadily to the front, and did good service. The Third Maine were somewhat disordered by the same volley, and although most of this hitherto reliable regiment remained at post, I regret to report that some retired to camp some mile in rear. The commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Sampson, left his command and post and was next morning in camp. I could not find him during the night. He left without my permission or knowledge. I have felt it my duty to place him under arrest.

I annex as part of my report a map of localities picketed and held by my command* and also a list of casualties.†

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

D. B. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General.

Captain STURGES,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Kearny's Division.

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HEADQUARTERS BIRNEY'S BRIGADE,
Camp Kearny, July 5, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the conduct of my command during the movement from the Williamsburg road near Seven Pines to this point:

On the 29th ultimo under orders I withdrew my brigade from the intrenched front of Kearny's division to the second intrenched line. I remained in position here for several hours, and then fell back to Savage Station, where I again formed line. Thence I took the woods road to the Charles City road, which I was ordered to hold. I crossed the swamp, or rather the two branches of it, at Jordon's Ford and proceeded toward Charles City road. My advanced skirmishers were fired into by the enemy, and we had soon unmistakable evidence of a much superior force being opposed to us and their possession of artillery. My skirmishers from the Third Maine Regiment, under ———, gallantly kept the enemy in check.

General Kearny, arriving and reconnoitering the ground, ordered me to withdraw and march to the lower ford. This I did after a sharp skirmish and the arrival of the enemy's artillery. Barricading the ford and leaving a guard to defend it, from the Fourth Maine Regiment, I sent my brigade to the lower ford, crossed in safety, and reached

* Not found.

† See pp. 37–38.

Charles City road at 10 o'clock p. m. In the battle of the 30th ultimo my brigade held a long line some 2 miles in extent, connecting with Slocum's division. The Fifth Michigan Regiment, Major Fairbanks, was sent to my support, and by its gallantry added greatly to our strength. At 11 o'clock p. m.* I received orders to withdraw my brigade, the First New York, Colonel Dyckman, and Fifth Michigan, Major Fairbanks, and retire to James River. To do this within 100 yards of the enemy's pickets, in such a long line and dark night through a dense woods and tangled copse, was no light undertaking. I am happy to report that the discipline of the troops enabled me to do it successfully, in good order, and without collision. In this I was especially aided by Colonel Dyckman, whose regiment in line of battle advanced to what I considered the dangerous point, and remained until I gave him orders to follow our column.

On the 1st July, on reaching Turkey Island Bend, James River, my brigade was again ordered to the front, to meet the advancing enemy. This was done in good order, full ranks, and determined spirit. We held the front line during the furious cannonade and intrenched our entire front. The Fourth Maine and four companies from the Third Maine held the wooded ravine in front of Kearny's line, and when Couch's right was in danger of being driven back by an unexpected and furious onslaught of the enemy that portion of my command gallantly aided him in driving the enemy back. We held the position until 2 o'clock a. m. July 2, when, under orders, we took up march down the river, arriving at Harrison's Point during the afternoon.

On July 3 we were again ordered to the front and right of Heintzelman's line, and during the night, without tools, erected a strong barricade, serving for defense and protection for riflemen.

I give a list of killed, wounded, and missing in my brigade since the 29th ultimo. It is impossible now to classify them or to specify in which fight the casualties happened. The movements were so rapid that regimental and company commanders were unable to keep proper records.

I am pleased to report that my brigade, although somewhat reduced in strength, is in fighting trim and eager to meet the foe.

I mention with pleasure Brigade Surgeon Pancoast as worthy of honorable notice for his assiduous attention to his duties and his constant presence on the field. He proved himself a brave and skillful officer. Lieutenant Linnard, my aide-de-camp, was slightly wounded, and I fear taken prisoner during the retiring of my brigade. Lieutenant Lee, of my staff, was untiring in his efforts, and rendered me gallant and distinguished service.

My whole command feels under great obligations to the general commanding division for his unceasing, untiring devotion to their interests, which his thorough knowledge of all the by-roads and paths of the swamp enabled him so successfully to promote.

Captain Mindil, chief of my staff, fully sustained the honorable mention heretofore made of him.

Respectfully submitting the annexed list† of killed, wounded, and missing, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

D. B. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General.

Captain STURGES, *Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Kearny's Division.*

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* The order was not sent from my headquarters until 12 midnight.—S. P. H.

†See p. 27.

No. 71.

Report of Col. Enrico Fardella, One hundred and first New York Infantry, of the engagement at Oak Grove, or King's School-House.

HDQRS. ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGT. N. Y. S. VOLS.,
Camp Kearny, June 27, 1862.

GENERAL: I hear that it has been reported to you that my regiment broke in presence of the enemy. This report, general, I must assure you is incorrect, and as commander of the regiment I feel it my duty to mention the following facts:

After the engagement of the 25th, in which my command of seven companies (three being on picket) conducted itself in such a manner as to be complimented by you, you ordered us, with muskets slung and picks and shovels on the shoulders, to proceed to throw up rifle pits in the advance. As we arrived near the pickets a heavy volley of musketry was fired. The pickets fell back and retired through our ranks. From the nature of the path we had taken it was necessary to march in single file, and it is very probable that some of the men took advantage of the darkness to get out of danger; but the regiment was not broken or disorganized. I at once reported to you. You asked about the condition of the regiment, to which I replied that we were ready to move forward. You ordered me to retire and wait orders. After fifteen or twenty minutes you sent us to relieve a regiment posted as picket in the advance. We held the position during the night, though aware that the enemy was outflanking us and that there was great danger of being surrounded and taken prisoners. At daybreak we received your orders immediately to retire.

If it were true that the regiment broke and ran, it would have been an impossibility to lead it, within fifteen minutes, in the darkness and through the woods, to a position farther advanced. I beg you, therefore, general, to accept this statement of facts, and to correct the bad impression such a report would tend to create about the One hundred and first.

Believe me, general, your most obedient servant,

E. FARDELLA,
Colonel One hundred and First New York Volunteers.

General KEARNY,
Commanding Third Division.

[Indorsement.]

SIR: I respectfully forward this, and I am happy to state in behalf of this regiment my mistake. I witnessed the men, some hundred, run out. I presumed that there was a relative portion behind in the slashings. But they were with muskets slung and carrying spades, &c. General Birney also makes this testimony in their favor. Their colonel is a noble and brave old soldier. His only difficulty is that he does not speak English fluently.

Your obedient servant,

P. KEARNY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

No. 72.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Hiram G. Berry, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of the engagement at Oak Grove, or King's School-House, and battles of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
June 27, 1862.

CAPTAIN: At 7 a. m., morning of 25th instant, in compliance with orders from your headquarters, I moved forward to support and advance my picket line, the Second and Third Michigan Volunteers, the Thirty-seventh New York, and ten companies of the First New York being then on outpost duty. I immediately relieved the Thirty-seventh New York and the ten companies of the First New York with the Second Michigan, Major Dillman commanding.

I placed the Thirty-seventh, after it was relieved, at the dangerous road (direct road to Charles City road), and the ten companies of the First New York in advance, some 1,000 yards on said road. I placed the Third Michigan between the dangerous road and the pine tree, some 1,000 yards in advance of the road, and had skirmishers here out along my front 100 yards. I advanced the line, keeping the connection on the right. The enemy's pickets were driven in by my right at the same time that they were met by the forces of General Robinson, the enemy supporting on the left of General Robinson in force.

At this time you called on me for a regiment to support on the left of the First Brigade. I sent the Thirty-seventh New York, and immediately ordered over the Fifth Michigan to take its place. On its arrival I changed and placed the Fifth in position on my right, and placed the Thirty-seventh New York down the dangerous road 500 yards, in line with the Third Michigan, but some hundred yards from it. At 3 p. m. the firing was heavy for a time. The two pieces of artillery of Beam's battery were now at work. The enemy seemed to be arranging for something. I judged it to be to make a dash for the road in rear of the field pieces. I placed the right wing of the First New York Regiment on my extreme right, with orders to advance and hold the road at all hazards. This regiment, together with the Fifth Michigan, contributed much to sustain our lines when the Eighty-seventh New York broke.

It now became dark, and in accordance with orders from the general of division I kept the regiments of my brigade on outpost duty; also ten companies of the First New York. We held all the ground gained during the day, having advanced our right about one-half mile.

I will send you a detailed report, together with a list of casualties of the day, as soon as my regimental reports are in.

Very respectfully,

H. G. BERRY,
Brigadier-General Volunteers.

Captain STURGES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTE.—I had out during the day the Second, Third, and Fifth Michigan, the Thirty-seventh and First New York. I had to guard a line of 2½ miles long, and as my left is the dangerous point, my attention was particularly directed to that point. All my men behaved hand-

somely. At night I established my picket line on my line of skirmishers, having advanced it on the right more than one-half a mile.

H. G. BERRY,
Brigadier-General, Volunteers.

Captain STURGES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, *July* 5, 1862.

CAPTAIN: At 12.30 at night of 29th June I received orders to be prepared to fall back from the position that my brigade occupied on the left of the line to the second line of defenses and to pass to the same by the Saw-mill road, my pickets to be kept to the front and my brigade to fall back after the First and Second Brigades. I made the necessary preparations, and at 3 a. m. the First and Second Brigades moved, together with two sections of Thompson's battery, which was in the redoubt on my immediate front. At 4 a. m. I filed my command to the rear by regiments, the Third Michigan covering our rear, taking with them the remaining section of Thompson's battery. We passed to the second line of defenses by way of the saw-mill, having succeeded in withdrawing our pickets without confusion or loss. We took position on the left of the earthwork in the skirt of the woods fronting the plain, the Second Michigan Volunteers, Major Dillman, guarding the approaches via saw-mill, as well as picketing our front to connect with those of the First Brigade, which together covered our front from the saw-mill to the Williamsburg road.

At 2.30 p. m. the general of division sent for me to pass down and examine the fords, in conformity to an order from corps headquarters. I immediately did so. I found Jordon's Ford in a bad condition, requiring some considerable labor to finish the crossing, and I ordered it done by the Fourth Maine Regiment, there on fatigue duty. I also passed down to Fisher's Ford, and found that a little labor would put that in good condition for infantry. I also ordered that work commenced immediately. Colonel Walker put on extra men, and I am happy to state the ford was in an hour made passable.

At this time, say 3.45 p. m., an orderly came for me, ordering me to report to division headquarters. I returned as rapidly as possible, and when within a mile of camp met my brigade, under command of Colonel Hayman, moving toward the ford. Colonel Hayman informed me that we were to cross the swamp at Jordon's Ford, and that the division as well as the army was on the move. I passed on to headquarters of division for instructions, and when I reached there the general of division was absent. I immediately returned to my brigade. I passed down the road, and when I reached Jordon's Ford I examined it again, and concluded it was not possible to pass a large body of men over it with any rapidity, and knowing the next ford was in good condition I pushed on for that. I passed over it with my command, except the Second Michigan, which had been on picket and was in the rear of the troops of our corps. After passing the ford I took the Charles City road to the left and joined General Sykes' command, and took position on his front.

At 3 a. m. June 30 I reported my command to the general of division. We were moved, by order of the general of division, forward to a position on the left of the Charles City road, my right resting upon it and my left on a swamp. We arrived in this position at 5 a. m. At 11.30

a. m. I received orders to move my command to a new line to the left, and while making arrangements to get my pickets relieved an order came to hurry at double-quick. My men laid aside their knapsacks, placing a guard over them, and moved as ordered. We took up a position to the rear and reserve to the two brigades. At 4 p. m. I received orders to place my brigade on the right of the central road, in the skirt of the woods, directly in the front of division headquarters.

At 5 a. m. the action in front of Robinson's brigade and Thompson's battery opened severely. It was evident that the troops on the left of the road (McCall's division) were giving way. At this time I placed the First New York, Colonel Dyckman, in support of Thompson's battery. General Robinson called on me for a regiment to sustain his line, and I sent him the Second Michigan, Major Dillman. Captain Sturges, acting assistant adjutant-general, took the Third Michigan Volunteers, Major Pierce, to support General Birney. Thompson's battery was severely assailed, and by the use that gallant officer made of canister, and the support rendered by General Robinson's brigade, together with that rendered by the First New York and afterward by the Thirty-seventh New York and Fifth Michigan (Major Fairbanks), of my own, prevented them from advancing their lines toward us. This regiment operated in front of General McCall's line and the road. The enemy were pressing in that direction very hard, and I thought it my duty to check them to save our left flank.

At 7.30 a. m. it was evident that the enemy was preparing a column to make a strong effort to pierce our lines. I made known the fact to General Burns, who was forming a second line to McCall's. That officer gave me the Twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel ———. I marched up to the road and placed the Fifth Michigan, of less than 200 men, and they, the remaining one, on its right; filed by the right across our front and in rear of Thompson's battery, and ordered to charge the enemy, who had appeared in a strong column. Lieutenant Greenhalgh, one of my aides, gallantly led the regiment, drove back the enemy, and captured a stand of colors belonging to the —— Regiment, of ———. Other re-enforcements arrived, and we held our line without falling back an inch.

At 12 m. I received orders to draw off my men immediately and to follow General Robinson's brigade. I did so without loss of any pickets, leaving my dead and wounded on the ground.

My loss in this engagement was considerable, including Major Fairbanks, badly wounded.

We followed the retreating army to Malvern Hill, and after having collected stragglers took position under orders from your headquarters on the right of the advanced general line, supporting the Second Brigade.

At 10 a. m. the enemy commenced shelling us from the plateau opposite with considerable effect. My men, however, kept their position all day without flinching, although some 50 men were hit; among others Captain Pulford, of the Fifth Michigan Volunteers.

At 1 a. m. of the 2d we were ordered to fall back and follow the Second Brigade. We did so in order, arriving at this locality at 10 a. m. of the 2d instant.

I have to mention that my brigade behaved admirably at the battle of Charles City. The position was strongly contested. Night closed in upon us in possession of our own ground. The First New York Volunteers, Colonel Dyckman, behaved handsomely. This regiment received a charge of a rebel regiment, and charged in turn and broke the

enemy in confusion. The Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, Colonel Hayman, charged a rebel regiment and broke it into confusion. The Fifth Michigan again fought as usual. Major Fairbanks, its only field officer, was here badly wounded. The Third Michigan was with the Second Brigade and the Second Michigan was with the First Brigade. They behaved as Michigan soldiers always do—well. None flinched. At the battle of Malvern Hill my brigade was exposed to the shot and shell from morning till night. Notwithstanding many were killed and wounded, the regiments maintained the most perfect order.

I have to make honorable mention of Captain Wilson, my acting assistant adjutant-general; also Lieutenants Freeman and Greenhalgh. They were active in carrying out my wishes during the battles mentioned. Lieutenant Greenhalgh led the Twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, of General Burns' command, gallantly into the fight, repulsing the enemy and capturing a stand of rebel colors at one of the most critical periods of the fight. All my company officers behaved well. I have no fault to find with any. For the particular ones who distinguished themselves more than others I respectfully refer you to the regimental reports.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. BERRY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. W. G. STURGES.

No. 73.

Report of Maj. Louis Dillman, Second Michigan Infantry, of the engagement at Oak Grove, or King's School-House.

CAMP OF SECOND REGIMENT MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
June 27, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, received in the morning of June 25, I left camp at 7 a. m. on Sunday to relieve the Thirty-seventh New York, then on picket in the woods to the left of General Hooker's line of pickets. Soon after leaving camp I was joined by two companies of the First New York, that were to act as a reserve to the Second Michigan Regiment. By order of Brigadier-General Berry I deployed three companies of my regiment as skirmishers on the old picket line, with instructions to advance the right of the line just fast enough to keep up a connection with the skirmishers of the Third Maine, who were deployed to the right of my line. The two regiments becoming separated, a company of the Third Michigan was thrown onto the line, to form a connection on the right with the Third Maine and on the left with the Second Michigan. The line was now formed, but was left very crooked. On the 26th I straightened the line, and as now placed the pickets are about half a mile in advance of the line as we found it on the morning of the 25th. I would further report that there has been no unusual movement or noise observed on our front while on this tour of picket duty. I was relieved this morning by Colonel Hayman, Thirty-seventh New York.

Your obedient servant,

LOUIS DILLMAN,
Major, Commanding Second Regiment Michigan Volunteers.

[Capt. G. W. WILSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brigade, Third Div., Third Corps.]

No. 74.

Report of Capt. William Humphrey, Second Michigan Infantry, of the battles of Glendale and Malvern Hill.

CAMP OF SECOND REGIMENT MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
On James River, Va., July 5, 1862.

SIR: In pursuance of order from brigade headquarters the Second Regiment Michigan Infantry, under command of Major Dillman, took up its line of march from Camp Lincoln early in the morning of June 29, marching to the rear of the camp down the Saw-mill road until we reached an open field that had been occupied by General Couch's division as a camping ground. Here the regiment was halted. Two companies, E and H, were thrown forward to a light breastwork at the edge of the woods and covering the road down which we had marched from our camp. Three companies, C, K, and F, were sent back to the saw-mills to act as vedettes on the road leading from our old camp to the position we then occupied; also to throw out scouts to watch the movements of the enemy. The remaining five companies were held in reserve.

About 2 p. m. the companies, C, F, and K, at the saw-mills were ordered to draw in their vedettes and scouts and join their regiment, which in turn was ordered to join the brigade, then stationed behind the earthworks to the rear of us. As soon as these orders were executed the regiment moved on the road toward Jordon's Ford. But before reaching the forks of the road, where Kearny's and Hooker's divisions were to separate, the artillery broke the column, dividing the regiment, four companies, A, B, D, and G taking the road to the right toward the ford, which they crossed about 4 p. m., and were soon engaged in a warm skirmish with the enemy's pickets, who were found pretty strongly posted to dispute the passage of another ford (name not known) beyond Jordon's. It was soon deemed impracticable to attempt to force a passage, and the troops were ordered to recross Jordon's Ford. The four companies, A, B, G, D, of the Second were ordered to hold the enemy in check until the recrossing of the ford was accomplished by the rest of the troops, when they were to fall back and bring up the rear of the division, which command was fully executed.

The six remaining companies took the road to the left, followed it as far as the saw-mill in front of Crittenden's Ford, when finding they were on the wrong road they retraced their steps, took the road toward Jordon's Ford, and reached it just as the troops were recrossing. They at once joined the column, and marched with it across and some 2 miles beyond Brackett's Ford, where they camped for the night.

June 30.—This morning the companies of the regiment reunited and the regiment joined the brigade, and all marched to a position some distance to the front of where we camped for the night. Soon after we changed our position to the left and rear onto the expected battlefield, and at once formed into column of divisions to the right of the open field. Soon after we were ordered to a position farther to the right. From here we marched to the front, and were placed in position to support the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, which was holding a slightly-constructed rifle pit formed by hurriedly throwing up loose rails. We joined the Twentieth Indiana in the pit about 3 p. m., and with them held it under a galling fire on our front and left flank until the battle ended.

As soon as the firing ceased and the enemy had drawn off from the

field we received orders to throw out pickets in front of the rifle pits to observe the movements of the enemy. The line was at once formed, and a sharp lookout kept by all, for the enemy was observed to be on the alert, and about midnight quite a force was seen filing along their lines toward our right. From the number of colors seen this force consisted of at least twelve regiments. From their cries for their comrades we ascertained that the wounded from twenty-four of the enemy's regiments lay on the field within talking distance of our position.

July 1.—At 2 a. m. we were ordered to call in our pickets and march at once. We were soon on the road, and about 5 a. m. reached Haxall's Landing, on James River. After a short rest we were marched up to the right and front of the line then being formed to meet a threatened attack from the enemy. On reaching the ground we, with the rest of the brigade, were placed in position to support the batteries that were now playing on the enemy's advancing column or replying to a fierce fire from their batteries. We reached this position about 9 a. m., and remained here until 12 m. During the whole of this time the shot and shell from the enemy's guns were incessantly flying over and through our ranks. At this time we were drawn back under shelter of the hill, where we remained until again ordered to march.

July 2.—A little past midnight were marching, and taking the road down the river we reached the present camp of the army about 9 a. m.

July 3.—Changed our position to the camp we now occupy. I omitted to mention in the proper connection that Major Dillman was carried to the rear at 12 m. July 1. He was obliged to go from the fatigue and exposure of the last few days' excessive labor. By order of Brigadier-General Berry I at once assumed command of the regiment.

I cannot close this report of the part the Second Regiment took in the execution of this grand and successful, but to many of us during its progress discouraging, movement of the army. The endurance of the men had been severely taxed by the almost incessant duties performed by them as pickets and scouts since the battle of Fair Oaks. Yet they submitted to the hardships and privations incident to such a march without a murmur, and bore themselves manfully before the enemy. It would give me pleasure to speak of each officer and man present during this march, but I cannot.

I remain, very respectfully,

WM. HUMPHREY,
Captain, Comdg. Second Regiment Michigan Volunteers.

Capt. G. W. WILSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 75.

Report of Lieut. Col. Ambrose A. Stevens, Third Michigan Infantry, of the engagement at Oak Grove, or King's School-House.

HDQRS. THIRD REGIMENT MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Lincoln, Va., June 27, 1862.

In compliance with the instructions contained in your circular of this date I have the honor to report briefly the part taken by the Third Michigan Volunteers in the affair of the 25th instant. At 7.30 a. m. orders were received from your headquarters to move the regiment from

its camp to a position outside the rifle pits and on the right of the Fifth Michigan. This order had scarcely been complied with when we were again ordered to move forward about 100 rods, where we halted in line of battle between the forks of two roads, being then in a convenient position to throw forward a force on either road as a support to the troops already sent forward, for the purpose of advancing the picket lines on our front.

We remained but a short time at this place, when we were ordered forward by yourself about half a mile distant to the picket line of the Third Maine Volunteers, who were now by your orders about to advance their pickets to the front, the Third Michigan Regiment following closely as a support to the reserves of the pickets of the Third Maine for the distance of nearly one mile, when we were halted by your order and formed as a reserve line, connecting on our right with the Fifth Michigan and the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers on our left. We remained in this position during the engagement upon our right and until evening, when the regiment was placed as pickets for the night.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. A. STEVENS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Third Michigan Volunteers, Comdg.

Capt. G. W. WILSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Berry's Brigade.

No. 76.

Report of Maj. John D. Fairbanks, Fifth Michigan Infantry, of the engagement at Oak Grove, or King's School-House.

HDQRS. FIFTH REGIMENT MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
Camp near White Oak Swamp, Va., June 27, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with an order received this morning I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment on the 25th instant:

The regiment was under arms in light marching order at daybreak. At 8 o'clock I was ordered to march outside of the breastworks and form line of battle in front of the works, my right resting on the left of the road. About 10 o'clock I was ordered to march into the woods in front, and went forward at double-quick till I found General Berry. By his direction the regiment formed a line of battle by the road-side, where we remained until we were sent forward to support the Eighty-seventh New York Regiment.

Soon after getting into position to support the Eighty-seventh we were moved to the left, guided by yourself, and by you placed as a reserve in rear of the Third Maine Regiment, then on picket duty. About 5 p. m. that regiment was relieved by the Thirty-eighth New York, Colonel Ward. Soon after Colonel Ward had stationed his men we heard rapid firing and loud cheering in front, and large numbers of men belonging to the Sixteenth Massachusetts came rushing past us in disorder and reported that the enemy were upon us in great force. We tried to rally the runaways and turn them back, with little success.

Finding I could do nothing with them, I gave the order, "Forward," and marched to the front as rapidly as possible, considering the nature

of the ground. Colonel Dyckman came up with the right wing of the First New York and formed on our right. We soon met the enemy, and by a few well-directed discharges from the First and Thirty-eighth New York and this regiment drove him from our front, and at sundown found ourselves at the edge of an open field, with no enemy in sight. I am happy to be able to state that, notwithstanding we were exposed to the fire of a rebel battery, which threw shell and canister among us for more than an hour, and to a severe fire of musketry at short range for about half an hour, we only had 3 men slightly wounded.

I have to thank the few officers present for the manner in which they executed my orders and for their advice, especially Captains Farrar, Gilluly, Mathews, and Pulford. All, both officers and men, behaved well. I am also indebted to yourself and Lieutenant Freeman and General Berry's staff.

Corporals Lerich and Cook, and Privates Bickford, Green, and Kinney, who volunteered, went to the front and brought back reliable information of the position of the enemy. Corporal Lerich was captured by the enemy, but managed to escape and rejoin the regiment about 9 o'clock.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. FAIRBANKS,
Major, Comdg. Fifth Regiment Michigan Infantry.

Capt. G. W. WILSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 77.

Report of Col. Garrett Dyckman, First New York Infantry, of the engagement at Oak Grove, or King's School-House.

HDQRS. FIRST REGIMENT N. Y. VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near White Oak Swamp, Va., June 27, 1862.

GENERAL: I beg leave to report that, as directed by you, at 6.30 p. m. on the 25th instant, I detached four companies from the First Regiment New York Volunteers, consisting of Companies A, Lieutenants Campbell and Nixon; C, Lieutenant Shaw; E, Captain Yeamans and Lieutenant Duncan; and F, Capt. John H. Coster and Lieutenant Allen, to proceed to the support of our troops to the right of where our regiment was lying, who appeared to be hard pressed by the enemy.

On moving obliquely forward in line of battle to the right through the swamp I found that the enemy with a strong force had attacked the front and forced it on the reserve, the Fifth Michigan, with such rapidity that they were prevented from advancing. I immediately formed across the road with the three right companies (the left one having been detained by the assistant adjutant-general for a few minutes), and as soon as our scattered troops had passed to the rear opened fire on the enemy, distant less than 50 yards. The Fifth Michigan, of about 150 or 200 men, then formed on my left. We then advanced to the opening in front, not deeming it advisable to move too far with so small a force. I halted, and received orders from you to hold the position I was in. I am happy to say that the timely arrival of the small force you sent forward I am told was the means of saving the battery on our right.

I take great pleasure in reporting that the conduct of the officers and men was most gallant.

Our casualties were 6 wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GARRETT DYCKMAN,
Colonel First Regiment New York Volunteers.

Brigadier-General BERRY,
Commanding Third Brigade, Third Division, Third Corps.

No. 78.

Report of Brig. Gen. Erasmus D. Keyes, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Corps, of operations June 27–July 2.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH CORPS,
Harrison's Bar, July 20, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my report of the operations of the Fourth Corps from June 27 to July 2 instant, embracing the time occupied by the flank movement or change of base of the Army of the Potomac from the Chickahominy to the James River:

At 1 o'clock a. m. June 28 I received orders to place three brigades of my corps and all their artillery and baggage across White Oak Swamp before daylight the same morning. My orders from General McClellan required that I should seize the strong positions on the opposite side, so as to cover most effectively the passage of the other troops. White Oak Swamp Bridge had some time previously been destroyed by General Hooker, and other bridges were to be constructed for the passage of the whole army. Not a single bridge was ready for a wheeled carriage to cross until about two hours after sunrise. The moment the first was ready I pushed forward Brigadier-General Peck, commanding division, with Wessells' brigade in the advance, and immediately following General Couch, commanding division, with Palmer's brigade.

Before 12 o'clock m. those two brigades, with several batteries of artillery, were established nearly 4 miles beyond the bridge, in position to guard the Charles City road, the New Market and Quaker roads, and the roads and paths below which lead to the James and Chickahominy Rivers. Before night Abercrombie's and Howe's brigades, of Couch's division, with most of the artillery and baggage of the Fourth Corps, had joined me. In this position, near the junction of many roads, I thought my corps could best cover the crossing of White Oak Swamp and thwart any designs the enemy might have to interrupt the passage of the army to the James River.

Naglee's brigade of Peck's division, and Miller's and Brady's batteries had been left behind to guard and destroy the railroad and Bottom's Bridges, which was done most effectively, and after several conflicts with the enemy they joined the balance of the Fourth Corps at Haxall's, on the James River, July 1. Col. D. McM. Gregg, with a portion of his Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was also detached and made a spirited reconnaissance on the east side of the Chickahominy, and rejoined the Fourth Corps by swimming the river at Long Bridge and rafting over his arms on the 28th.

On the morning of June 29 a large portion of a regiment of rebel cavalry, approaching on the New Market road, charged upon a part of

the line of Couch's division with extraordinary audacity. Averell's cavalry sentinels in front gave way judiciously, leading the enemy forward to within 50 yards of our line, when a section of Captain McCarthy's battery, commanded by Lieutenant Munk, First Pennsylvania Artillery, opened with canister and case-shot, which being followed up by Averell's cavalry and assisted by Lieutenant Dougherty, of Flood's battery, First Pennsylvania Artillery, who commanded a section on the right, damaged the assailants to the amount of about 80 killed, wounded, and prisoners. Our side lost not a man. This little affair produced an excellent effect in clearing the roads, as the contrabands informed me that all the cavalry we did not kill had run away to Richmond. I desire to call particular attention to the fact that Lieutenants Munk and Dougherty were ready with their guns to fire when the enemy appeared. Lieutenant Munk had measured the ground in front of his guns, and was thus able to cut his fuses to the proper length.

On the afternoon of June 29 I was ordered by General McClellan to move my whole force to the James River, where I was to communicate with the gunboats, guard Turkey Bridge, the mill-pond, and stream leading to the river. Brig. Gen. Fitz John Porter's corps was ordered to support me in case of attack.

By the assistance of scouting parties from the Eighth Illinois and Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry and persons belonging to the country I had learned all the roads and paths to the James River. I directed Colonel Farnsworth, with his (Eighth) Regiment of Illinois Cavalry, with all the baggage and mule trains, to march after dark by a road to the left. The whole of the infantry, artillery, and Colonel Gregg's Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry I directed along an obscure road through the woods, which had been brought to my knowledge by Captain Keenan, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, an excellent officer, and as skillful as an Indian in woodcraft. A portion of that road had not been used for wheels in many years, and old trees were lying across it. The cavalry and artillery were divided through the column, the infantry of Couch's division in advance and that of Peck's division in the rear. In this way the Fourth Corps moved all night silently 6 miles through the woods, and early in the morning of June 30 it encamped, with all its artillery and baggage in good order, on the banks of James River, below Turkey Bridge, which was strongly guarded, without delay.

After the arrival of the commanding general and other portions of the army the line of defense on the down river side of the new position was assigned to the Fourth Corps. The enemy having attacked above Turkey Bridge, I was ordered successively to detach the brigades of infantry of Couch's division to strengthen our forces in that direction. By a reference to the reports of Brigadier-General Couch and his subordinates, and of Major West, chief of artillery, and other artillery commanders, it will be found that at Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, Bottom's Bridge, Jones' Bridge, and elsewhere the troops of the Fourth Corps fought with the same gallantry with which they have uniformly met the enemy in this campaign. That corps has won many advantages over the enemy and has never given an inch of ground to equal numbers.

With the balance of my command, embracing Peck's division of infantry, thirty-five pieces of artillery, and two regiments of cavalry, I was charged on the night of July 1 to form the rear guard of the army in its movement down the river to Harrison's Bar, 7 miles below Turkey Bridge.

The road along which the army was to move, running at an average distance of 2½ miles from the river, was bordered throughout on the left with forest and on the right by open fields, here and there checkered with woods. From the left the enemy might approach by many roads and paths through the woods, and might follow on the main road over Turkey Bridge unless we could succeed in destroying it.

To insure the destruction of the bridge I requested Colonel Farnsworth, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, to send me an officer and a detachment of men from his regiment, on whom I could rely, for that purpose. He sent Captain Clark, with a party of 25 axmen, who proceeded to make, in advance, the examinations and preparations necessary to secure the prompt demolition of the bridge the moment the last of our troops should have crossed. To provide against a hot pursuit, I directed Major West to select an able officer of artillery to blow up the bridge if it should become absolutely necessary to destroy it in that way. Lieut. M. Reichenbacher, First Pennsylvania Artillery, was the artillery officer selected. Lieutenants Gibson and Jackson, of my staff (the former an officer of General McClellan's staff and a volunteer with me for the night), were directed to go with the parties to the bridge and to make sure of its destruction, and bring me information. While our troops were passing, many large trees were chopped nearly through, and in fifteen minutes after the tail of the column had crossed the bridge had disappeared without the use of powder, and the road through the jungle was blocked against the possible passage of wheels or cavalry for twenty-four hours and made hazardous for infantry.

Beside the main road, upon which the army was to retire to Harrison's Bar, a road for the accommodation of neighbors starts from Haxall's immense field, below Turkey Bridge, on which vast numbers of our wagons were parked, and joins the main road about 4 miles below the bridge. Near my headquarters on the lower edge of the field this road crosses a stream, wooded on both sides, which extends from the main road to the river. To prevent the enemy passing that way to attack our right flank I had given permission to General Naglee, who came to ask it, to fell trees across the road after he had passed over with his brigade and several batteries of the rear guard.

As the day began to dawn it became evident that all the artillery and wagons could not pass along one road. Immense trains were standing still, and others were turning off the main road, which had become blocked, and were moving down toward my headquarters. At this time the rain began to fall briskly, and though I was not yet certain of the destruction of Turkey Bridge, I knew the roads would be seriously injured by the rain; so, weighing all the chances and dangers, I concluded to save the trains if possible. Accordingly I ordered as many axmen as could work to clear away the felled trees and open the road which Naglee had obstructed. Over the road thus cleared not less than 1,000 vehicles, nearly all drawn by six cattle, passed, and were saved from the enemy, who might otherwise have seized them all.

The troops composing the rear guard were arranged as follows: Wessells' brigade, with Miller's and one section of McCarthy's batteries, all under immediate command of Brigadier-General Peck, commanding division, were formed in line of battle, faced to the rear, on the hill overlooking Haxall's vast farm and in the woods across the roads coming in from the direction of White Oak Swamp. Upon all these roads cavalry scouts were kept in constant motion. Half a mile below Peck's position Colonel Farnsworth's regiment, the Eighth Illi-

nois Cavalry, was drawn up in line of battle, faced also to the rear, and still a mile farther on Naglee's brigade and several batteries under Major West were formed in line of battle on the brow of a ridge. All these arrangements were made before daylight, and the extremities of the lines of battle concealed in the woods or by the inequalities of the ground, so as to confuse the enemy in regard to our numbers. The Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Colonel Gregg, was ordered to accompany me, to act as circumstances might dictate. The columns of infantry moved in the fields parallel to the double line of wagons in the main road. The men were kept in the ranks and the ranks and teams closed up, so that the army never presented a more formidable appearance nor had it before been so much massed and in so good a situation to repel an attack, which was threatened, but not made, during the march of our columns.

As the last of our wagons passed the rear guard withdrew to new positions. Every straggler who could be seen was sent forward, and nothing was left behind except a small number of wagons which broke down. No doubt some stragglers concealed in the woods fell into the hands of the enemy.

As the day advanced the continuous deluging rains rendered it next to impossible to get forward the trains over Kimminger's Creek, which is the boundary of our present camp. It was found necessary to park some 1,200 as they came up on the other side of the creek, and it was not till after dark of the 3d instant that by extraordinary exertions the last of the wagons was brought over.

Brigadier-General Wessells, with his brigade, assisted by Miller's battery and a party of Gregg's cavalry, remained to guard the wagons and to defend them against the enemy, approaching with cavalry and artillery. After firing a few shells the enemy left upon being saluted with a few 100-pounders from the gunboats.

I do not think more vehicles or more public property was abandoned on the march from Turkey Bridge than would have been left in the same state of the roads if the army had been moving toward the enemy instead of away from him; and when it is understood that all the carriages and teams belonging to the army stretched out in one line would extend not far from 40 miles, the energy and caution necessary for their safe withdrawal from the presence of an enemy vastly superior in numbers will be appreciated.

Accompanying this report are reports of Brigadier-Generals Couch and Peck, commanding divisions, and of Major West, chief of the Reserve Artillery of the Fourth Corps, and of their subordinates. To these officers, especially to my staff, and to many others I owe my acknowledgments for their efficient co-operation with me in the late movements. In other communications many gallant officers have been recommended for advancement.

In the battles, labors, and exposures to which this army has been subject the Fourth Corps has had its full share. Many in that corps have fallen while nobly and bravely fighting for our cause. Their names will be held in honorable remembrance. A few, I regret to say, have sought to evade the stern duties which this crisis imposes upon every man who loves his country.

Respectfully submitted.

E. D. KEYES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Fourth Corps.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

No. 79.

Report of Maj. Robert M. West, Chief of Artillery, of operations June 28–July 2.

HEADQUARTERS OF ARTILLERY, FOURTH CORPS,
July 11, 1862.

I respectfully present herewith a report of my movements during the change of base from York to James River.

Miller's and Brady's Pennsylvania batteries and Fitch's Eighth Independent New York Artillery having been previously detached from my command to the assistance of General Peck in guarding the Chickahominy River and White Oak Swamp, I moved on the morning of the 28th of June at 2 o'clock with McKnight's battery, M, Fifth U. S. Artillery, and General Couch's division of artillery, consisting of Flood's and McCarthy's Pennsylvania batteries, to General Peck's division camp, whence, after halting one hour, I proceeded with the three batteries referred to, supported by General Palmer's brigade, of Couch's division, to the junction of the Charles City, James River, and New Market roads, arriving at that point about 11 a. m. General Palmer and General Woodbury, of the Engineers, having designated the position the artillery should occupy, I proceeded to post it accordingly as follows: One section of Flood's battery, pointing toward Richmond, on the Charles City road, near the blacksmith's shop. The other section of Flood's, on the New Market, advanced from the junction about 300 yards, Lieuts. Michael Hall and Edward Dougherty commanding these sections respectively. One section of McCarthy's battery, under command of Lieut. William Munk, was posted near to and commanding the James River road, advanced sufficiently to co-operate with Lieutenant Dongherty's section on the New Market road. Six pieces were in all thus posted and properly masked.

I had in reserve McKnight's six guns and McCarthy's remaining piece (McCarthy has but three guns). The three sections in position were supported by as many regiments of infantry from General Palmer's brigade, of Couch's division, and three companies from Colonel Averell's Third Pennsylvania Cavalry. Ample supports of both arms were within easy supporting distance.

On the 28th all was quiet. On the 29th, at 10 a. m., a strong column of rebel cavalry charged along the James River road, driving in and following with furious yells our advanced cavalry pickets and their supports. Lieutenant Munk, commanding a section on this road, allowed the rebels to advance to within 50 yards of his masked pieces, when he opened fire with deadly effect. The enemy's column was thrown into confusion and retreated, followed by a column of cavalry from Colonel Averell's regiment. Many of the enemy were killed and many more wounded—among the latter the leader, a major of cavalry, whom I saw writhing in agony with a wound which our surgeons pronounced fatal. Horses were disabled and trappings were abandoned, strewn along the road in much confusion. Dougherty's section participated, firing some eight shots. No further demonstration was made on this day.

At 4 p. m. I started the column of three batteries toward James River, marching with General Couch's division by an unfrequented road. At sunrise on the morning of the 30th our column debouched upon the plain in front of Haxall's Landing, in sight of James River. Miller's and Brady's batteries joined from the Chickahominy and re-

ported for duty. I was also joined by Lieutenant Elder with his battery, K, First Artillery.

When the battle of June 30 commenced, at about 1 p. m., I assumed command of all the artillery in the corps (nine batteries), and placed it in battery covering the *débouchés*, and about 1,000 yards distant from the woods skirting the Richmond road, General Palmer's brigade being drawn up in line of battle on my left. This disposition was only temporary, for about 2.30 p. m. I was ordered by the corps commander to form a line of battle in a large wheat field perpendicular to the river, with the right resting on the edge of a woods which skirted the field running parallel with the river. In this line I placed half of the artillery, forming a reserve line parallel to the first and about 1,000 yards retired with the other half. I had ten batteries; five in position (viz: Flood's, Brady's, McCarthy's, and Miller's Pennsylvania, and McKnight's battery, M, Fifth Regular), covering the woods, beyond which the fight was raging; and five batteries in reserve, viz: Regan's, Fitch's, and Mink's New York (the latter three guns), of Peck's division, and Elder's regular battery; also Battery G, Fourth U. S. Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Morgan; which last-named battery reported at about 4.30 p. m., whence I know not. There were twenty-one guns in position and twenty-three in reserve. Thus matters remained until about 11 a. m. on the following day, July 1, 1862, when the general commanding the corps, becoming satisfied that the enemy was working around toward the right flank, gave minute instructions for a change of front of the artillery, for the better protection of that flank. The general's instructions were all faithfully executed. Timbers were slashed and guns posted, covering all the approaches to our position, to do which required all the artillery in the corps. At about 1 p. m. Morgan's regular battery was taken away by order of General McClellan, and an hour later Elder's regular battery was taken away by the same authority.

About 5 p. m. Miller's battery was sent for by General McClellan to take post in a small gap between Peck's and Slocum's divisions. I posted the battery myself in the position indicated by General McClellan's aide.

Night set in without an attack. At 1 a. m., July 2, 1862, I was called to the headquarters of the corps commander, and received directions for my guidance while maneuvering the artillery in the morning for the protection of the rear of the army, which directions were adhered to during the movements which followed; Miller's Pennsylvania battery being the last battery of this army to enter its present line. My command all arrived safely without loss.

I inclose with this brief reports of all the commanders who acted in an independent capacity during the whole movement.

I beg leave to call the attention of the proper authority to those reports and to the indorsements which I have made in each case. I also desire to notice the excellent bearing and valuable services of Principal Musician Robert Hargreaves, First Pennsylvania Artillery, whose prompt and intelligent conveyance of my orders contributed greatly to the harmonious movement of the large mass of artillery temporarily under my command. He is qualified for a better position. The officers and men were cheerful throughout the entire movement, always cheerfully doing what was required of them; and having the fullest confidence in their leaders, always determined to believe that the movement was what it really was—a strategic movement and not a retreat. Indi-

vidual cases of merit are embraced in the separate reports. It is felt that they will be rewarded.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROB'T M. WEST,
Major, Pennsylvania Artillery, Comdg. Artillery, Fourth Corps.

Capt. C. C. SUYDAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 80.

Report of Capt. Theodore Miller, Battery E, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of the defense of Bottom's Bridge, June 25–29.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA.,
July 11, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with your communication of this date, directing me to forward a report of my operations while guarding the Chickahominy, I have the honor to transmit the following:

On the evening of the 25th of June I received orders from the chief of artillery of the Fourth Army Corps to proceed immediately to Bottom's Bridge and report for orders to Brigadier-General Naglee. At 8.30 p. m. I started from camp near Seven Pines, and arrived near Bottom's Bridge at about 10 p. m. I reported at once in person to General Naglee, who directed me to place three pieces of my battery guarding Bottom's Bridge and one on the railroad guarding the railroad bridge. On the morning of the 27th working parties were sent to throw up a breastwork close on the western bank of the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge, which was completed at about 5 o'clock p. m., and the three pieces of my battery were placed in position.

In the course of the afternoon Light Company G, Fourth Artillery, and Brady's battery (H), of the First Pennsylvania Artillery, had arrived, and one gun of the former (light 12-pounder) and two guns of the latter (10-pounder Parrotts) battery were added to my three at Bottom's Bridge, making in all six guns (four light 12-pounders and two 10-pounder Parrotts), while the remaining two of Brady's battery, joining Lieutenant Wildey at the railroad bridge, and Light Company G, commanded by Lieutenant Morgan, Fourth Artillery, U. S. Army, took position about 700 yards to the rear and left of my battery on elevated ground.

On the morning of the 28th, about 10 o'clock, small parties of the enemy's cavalry appeared at a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, and at about 2 o'clock p. m. our pickets reported a column of the enemy's infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery in sight, and taking position about 2,000 yards in front and to the left of Bottom's Bridge, close to the banks of the railroad. This report proved to be correct, for at about 2.30 o'clock their artillery could be seen, and a report reached me from the railroad bridge that the enemy was throwing up breastworks. I then prepared for action. The guns were carefully aimed, and I directed the Parrotts to load with shell and the 12-pounders solid shot, should the order "To load" be given; for my instructions were not to fire except fired on.

At about 4 o'clock the enemy opened fire, the shell striking about 20

yards in rear of my right piece, and was immediately followed by another, which struck some 50 yards to the right of the first, neither of which exploded. I replied at once with my 10-pounder Parrott. The shell exploded immediately over the enemy's artillery. A light 12-pounder fired next and with good effect. The others all followed in succession and did well. (I would here remark that the light 12-pounder gun carried solid shot 1,800 yards with ease and accuracy; none fell short.) The enemy in the mean time had fired four more shell, two exploding, but doing no damage whatever, and all with too high an elevation. The pieces at the railroad bridge also opened fire on the enemy and I think did good execution. After firing six more rounds, the enemy making no reply, I ceased firing, and shortly after our pickets reported the enemy retiring. During the remainder of the day and the following night everything remained quiet.

On the afternoon of the 29th, about 5 o'clock, I received orders from General Naglee to "withdraw one of my pieces and send it to the rear on the road to White Oak Swamp; another piece to follow in about half an hour, and so on till further orders." This was done, and at 7.30 o'clock p. m. the last piece left the breastwork at Bottom's Bridge; Company G, Fourth Artillery, and the three pieces at the railroad bridge, under Captain Brady, having left some time before this. On the morning of the 30th of June about 10 o'clock I reported in person to the chief of artillery of the Fourth Army Corps at camp near City Point Landing, Va.

The behavior of the men was splendid; nor can I speak too highly of Lieutenants Wildey and Fagan. The former guarded for thirty-six hours with one piece the railroad bridge before he was joined by two pieces of Battery H, and Lieutenant Fagan with the other section of that battery was the whole time under my immediate observation, and displayed his usual cool and brave qualities. Lieutenant Benson joined on the afternoon of the 29th and assisted ably, having charge of the last piece of my battery, separate from the command, till it arrived at camp near City Point Landing, Va.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. MILLER,
Captain, First Pennsylvania Artillery, Comdg. Battery E.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF ARTILLERY, FOURTH CORPS,
July 12, 1862.

Captain Miller's mention of Lieutenants Wildey, Fagan, and Benson is well merited. These officers, having each a small separate command, faithfully toiled through the route (which was much obstructed) with loss of food and rest, arriving in time and in order to render service, should any be needed of them, in the fight of June 30 and July 1. It is not so much for what these officers have done as for what I know they would do that attention is called to their names. Either one of them would fire a magazine and with it be blown to atoms, if such a sacrifice were necessary in the service of the country.

What Captain Miller says of others may be equally well said of himself.

ROB'T M. WEST,
Major, Pennsylvania Artillery, Commanding.

No. 81.

Report of Capt. James Brady, Battery H, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of the defense of Bottom's Bridge and the Railroad Bridge over the Chickahominy, June 27–29.

HDQRS. LIGHT BATTERY H, FIRST PA. RES. ART.,
Camp Harrison, July 11, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a report of the operations of my battery whilst guarding the Chickahominy during the retirement of the right wing to the west bank of the stream and change of base of the Grand Army:

On the afternoon of Friday, the 27th ultimo, orders were received from Major West to proceed to Bottom's Bridge and report to General Naglee, which were obeyed. Reporting in person, I received orders to post one section of my battery adjoining and covering the bridge, and the other section at the railroad bridge, about a half mile up the stream, and to hold these points at all hazards, which was obeyed. Lieutenant Fagan was left in command of the section at Bottom's Bridge. The other section, at the railroad bridge, under my immediate command, had one gun posted on the embankment behind a small curtain hastily thrown up. The second gun was placed in a redoubt on an elevated knoll covering the surrounding swamps, the bridge, and the position on the track.

Thus posted, at daylight on Saturday morning signs of the enemy's approach became apparent from the concourse of stragglers and wounded soldiers that came over the bridge. Orders were received from General Naglee to prepare for firing the bridge. The burning of Dispatch Station now gave evidence of the enemy's presence. The orders were obeyed, and the bridge was wrapt in flames almost simultaneously with the enemy's appearance in force on the opposite bank, preparing to feel our strength by opening with a battery from an eminence supported by cavalry. Soon Mr. Fagan, at Bottom's Bridge, responded to the challenge, and presently the guns of my section at the railroad bridge, getting the enemy's range, joined issue. In a few minutes the enemy withdrew, declining to renew the contest, although the challenge was repeated by throwing the iron gauntlet into their camps.

During the afternoon of Sunday signal was given to clear the track, as the train, loaded with ammunition, had been fired, and was about being run into the Chickahominy. The burning train, rushing over the bridge, exploded on reaching the creek, throwing fragments thousands of feet high.

Retiring with the infantry to Bottom's Bridge that evening Gen. Naglee ordered the battery to join the corps, which was obeyed, reporting to our chief, Maj. R. M. West, the following morning, ready for service.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAS. BRADY,
Captain, First Pennsylvania Res. Arty., Comdg. Battery.

Adjt. JOSEPH BENSON.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. OF ARTY., FOURTH CORPS, *July* 12, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded.

Captain Brady performed his arduous march well, reporting to me with his battery in excellent fighting trim.

ROB'T M. WEST,
Major, Pennsylvania Artillery, Commanding.

No. 82.

Report of Lieut. Valentine H. Stone, Battery M, Fifth U. S. Artillery, of the defense of Jones' Bridge, June 29–30.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY RESERVE, GENERAL KEYES' CORPS,
July 11, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report:

On the morning of the 29th of June, 1862, I was ordered with the section under my command to guard Jones' Bridge, on the Chickahominy. Took up position at the bridge at 6 p. m. same day. June 30, 11 a. m. the rebels appeared on the opposite side. At 1 p. m. they opened fire with eight guns. I was under fire the greater portion of the time until 6 p. m. For two hours of the time I had their guns completely silenced. They succeeded in crossing 2 miles with cavalry and infantry. I then retired to join the army, marching all night to do so. My riding horse was killed with a shell. No men killed in my command. One of the cavalry killed. Considerable loss on the enemy's side.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

VAL. H. STONE,
First Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery.

JOSEPH BENSON,
Second Lieut. and Adjutant, Arty. Reserve, Gen. Keyes' Corps.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF ARTILLERY, FOURTH CORPS,
July 12, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded.

This young officer, with new horses and men that had never been tried, performed exceedingly well, considering.

ROB'T M. WEST,
Major, Pennsylvania Artillery, Commanding.

No. 83.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Darius N. Couch, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations June 25–July 1, including skirmish on James River Road, and battle of Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS COUCH'S DIVISION,
Harrison's Landing, Va., July 11, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to instructions I have the honor to report the following in reference to my division:

On the morning of June 25 I had orders from General Keyes to move forward two brigades to support Hooker, who was engaged with the enemy beyond Seven Pines. Palmer's and Howe's were pushed forward and held in reserve until about 2.30 p. m., when the former was ordered up by General McClellan to report to General Heintzelman. It was moved into the woods in front, where Hooker had been engaged, I accompanying the brigade rather as a volunteer, seeing that it was taken from under my command. It was deployed in the woods under Palmer, and lay there until next day. During the afternoon it was a good

deal exposed to fire from some of the enemy's rifled guns and at night to a heavy fire of musketry. The loss in killed and wounded was as follows: Commissioned officers—killed, 1; wounded, 4. Enlisted men—killed, 7; wounded, 41.

On the 27th, at near night, Palmer's brigade, with the exception of the Seventh Massachusetts, which was moved down toward the White Oak Swamp, was ordered to the Chickahominy, to support our troops falling back to the right bank of the stream. Abercrombie's brigade was ordered to Golding's Hill to support Smith. These brigades were recalled the same night, and at 12.30 o'clock that night I was directed to fall back with my whole division and cross White Oak Bridge. Crossing that bridge, I was ordered by General Keyes to take position at the junction of the James River, New Market, and Charles City roads. This important post was occupied by my division; Peck with a part of his small division occupying ground to my right and left.

On the morning of the 29th of June some of our cavalry on the James River road were driven in by a battalion of North Carolina Cavalry, who charged clear into my lines, which were so masked as not to be seen. Two guns and a few rifle-shot broke them completely up in a few minutes, killing, wounding, and capturing 80 to 100 of them, with no loss to the division.

In the course of the morning Sykes' brigade crossed the swamp and formed on my right and many other troops in the course of the day came up. That night my division formed the advance of the corps, making a night march to Haxall's, below Turkey Bridge, on James River. It was accomplished by sunrise, being one of the most fatiguing marches imaginable, but it was borne by all without a murmur. The Second Rhode Island and Seventh Massachusetts were ordered forward to Turkey Bridge, and at noon the 30th instant Abercrombie's brigade in the same direction.

At between 3 and 4 p. m. I was directed by General McClellan to move toward Malvern Hill, and attack the enemy in flank should they succeed in forcing our lines on the hill. They did not, and I moved forward and took a strong position for the night, but at dark had orders to push forward to Sumner's support, who held the junction of the roads occupied by my division two days before.

At 2 o'clock that night, July 1, 1862, Sumner marched to Malvern Hill, my division of two brigades in the advance, he directing me to take post where the division was the night before. Arriving at daylight, we began getting into the position we held the day of our glorious victory of Malvern Hill, for an account of which I beg to refer you to a copy of my report to the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac. I have the honor to inclose a copy of that report.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COUCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. C. C. SUYDAM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Fourth Corps.

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HEADQUARTERS COUCH'S DIVISION,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 5, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that at 2 o'clock a. m. July 1, current, General Sumner, to whose support I had marched with two brigades the night previous, gave me orders to return to the position

occupied the evening before on Malvern Hill. These brigades were posted on the right of the James River road, looking westward. The other brigade of the division—Abercrombie's—lay a few hundred yards to the rear. The Seventh Massachusetts and Second Rhode Island being on detached service much weakened the command. Part of Porter's corps was to my left across the road, including two batteries. Kingsbury's splendid battery (formerly Griffin's) was on my left front; Palmer's brigade in a strong wooded ravine a little to the right of the battery, and running to the front 200 yards. One of Howe's regiments, Sixty-second New York, was strongly posted in a peach orchard to the rear and between the battery and Palmer. To the right of Palmer was an oat field, sloping to the front and skirted on the right by a tangled marsh and wooded bank.

This was my right and held by General Howe. In the course of the morning he was re-enforced by part of Abercrombie's command, and the balance occupied the ground with Palmer. My own artillery being several miles to the rear, General Heintzelman sent me a battery for my right, but afterward withdrew it, to place it, probably, on his own front. To my right lay Kearny, who during the day advanced two regiments of Robinson's brigade to sustain Howe in case of need. The ground in front of me was open to within 100 to 500 yards from right to left. Across the road in front of Griffin the country was open for three-fourths of a mile, making it very favorable for our artillery.

General McClellan rode over the ground in the morning with the engineer officers, and designated the ground different corps were to occupy. General Porter also rode up about the same time. By 8 o'clock a. m. there were signs of the rebels in front, and at 9 o'clock Berdan's Sharpshooters were driven in. The rebels were driven off by artillery alone. From this time until about 1 p. m. the contest was on both sides in the hands of the artillerists; then they pushed forward a column to carry the left of the line held by Griffin. They were driven back disorganized and cut up by our artillery alone. Their batteries played upon us without intermission, but owing to the care used in masking the men our loss from it was not serious, with the exception of a battery to the right, that enfiladed my position.

About 3 p. m. a brigade broke through the opening of the woods in front of Palmer and Abercrombie, but Kingsbury's battery, together with the steady fire of the Tenth Massachusetts and a charge of the Thirty-sixth New York, drove them back in confusion, the latter regiment capturing the colors of the Fourteenth North Carolina in hand conflicts. This movement of the rebels was a rash one or a ruse to draw our troops on to disadvantageous ground—undoubtedly the latter—and it did not succeed. The enemy were now massing large columns on our front.

At about 4.30 p. m., after an incessant cannonade, they boldly pushed forward a large column from their right in the open field to carry Griffin's position. The fire of the three batteries was concentrated upon them. Kingsbury's battery, having been withdrawn for ammunition, was relieved by three guns of battery C, Rhode Island Artillery, and two guns (Allen's, Fifth Massachusetts), under Captain Weeden. The attacking column kept on, continually re-enforced, until within range of Griffin's Rifles, when it was stopped and formed line.

From this time until 8 p. m. there was enacted one of the sublimest sights ever presented in war, resulting in a glorious victory to our arms.

The action now being general, I assumed command of the whole line for the time; ordered up the reserves on the left; placed in position regiments falling back, and halted those bravely moving forward, many of the regiments having already masked the fire of our artillery. Upon seeing the advance on the left Abercrombie and Palmer pushed forward their brigades in front of the artillery, in order to drive back the foe. The enemy continually re-enforced their column of attack besides advancing heavy reserves in support. Abercrombie and Palmer became engaged to their left and right. General Caldwell, of Richardson's division, having been sent to my support by General Sumner, now went into action, joining my brave division, fiercely engaged. The enemy were making desperate efforts to drive in my right. General Heintzelman sent me Seeley's battery, which, under De Russy, chief of his artillery, and with the advice of General Howe, was established on the ground held by this latter officer. It did its duty well.

General Porter came upon the ground about 6 p. m. Later General Sickles, of Hooker's division, reported to me with three regiments, leading his men directly into action, relieving some of my division whose ammunition was expended. At about 7 p. m. General Meagher, with his brigade, reported to me from General Sumner, and was posted on the left of Griffin's batteries.

Night closed upon us still fighting, the opposing forces only known by their lines of fire, that of the rebels gradually slackening until 8.30 p. m., after which an occasional cannon-shot from our batteries only broke the stillness that pervaded this bloody field. Thus ended the battle of Malvern Hill, which caused great carnage and demoralization among the best divisions of the enemy, with comparatively small loss on our side.

Generals Abercrombie and Palmer formed a line with their brigades that not a private retreated from. General Howe, on the right, held his position and drove the enemy back. Your attention is particularly called to the reports of these officers accompanying; also to the reports of Generals Caldwell, Sickles, and Meagher, for which I refer you to their division commanders and to those of the artillery officers from reports to their respective chiefs. This arm did brilliant service. It could not have been excelled.

My thanks are due to General Sumner for his prompt assistance and anticipation of my wants; also to General Heintzelman. General Kearny rode over my lines during the morning, and I am indebted to him for some valuable information as regards dispositions.

Capt. D. F. Parker, division quartermaster, joined me on the field; also Lieutenant Eccleston, provost-marshal. Brave and collected, these gentlemen were always ready to go where the fight was thickest. They have my thanks and admiration for their conduct. Lieutenant Smith, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, did me excellent service. Captain Walker, assistant adjutant-general of my staff, and Lieutenant Burt, aide-de-camp, were near me to take my orders and anticipate my wishes on the field.

Having received orders from General McClellan to fall back, my troops were gradually withdrawn from the field. Captain Benson, who had relieved the Massachusetts and Rhode Island batteries after dark, left one section of his artillery. General Sickles, who was very active on the field at this time, drew off the rear in admirable order. His brigade was the last to leave. This was at midnight.

From some prisoners we learned that the enemy were falling back, expecting to be attacked in the morning. Both armies retreated; the

one because it was beaten, the other because it was a part of the plans of our general.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COUCH,
Brig. Gen., Commanding First Division, Fourth Corps.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS, *A. A. G., Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac.*

No. 84.

Report of Lieut. William Munk, Battery C, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of skirmish of June 29 on the James River Road.

PENNSYLVANIA LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 10, 1862.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders calling for a report of my operations on the morning of the 29th of June I will state that on June 28 I took post on the James River road by your directions in such position that my guns would defilade the James River road should an enemy appear from that direction. After placing my guns in position and masking them, the Second Rhode Island, Colonel Wheaton, and the Seventh Massachusetts, Colonel Russell, with one company of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, came up as my support on my right and left. We remained here all night.

Next morning at about 10 o'clock the enemy's cavalry appeared in force in full charge, driving in our vedettes. I opened fire first with case-shot, at a distance which I had previously carefully measured, and afterward with canister. My first discharge staggered them, and my second drove them pell-mell in retreat, Captain Walsh, of Averell's Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, following quickly in pursuit with all the available cavalry at hand, amounting, I think, to about one squadron and a half. More cavalry soon followed, and drove the enemy out of sight.

The surprise was complete. The leader of the enemy was mortally wounded. Numbers of them (the enemy) were unhorsed, and subsequently captured by our pursuing cavalry. Trappings were lying in profusion along the road immediately after the pursuit commenced, showing their loss to have been heavy compared with the numbers they had.

I think the aggregate of men killed, wounded, and captured would reach 80, and the number of horses captured or disabled 20. I sustained no loss.

The section of Flood's battery on my right contributed some to the general result. My men were firm and true, while the enemy came suddenly upon them with disheartening yells.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM MUNK,
First Lieutenant, Battery C, First Pennsylvania Artillery.

Maj. R. M. WEST, *Chief of Artillery, Fourth Corps d'Armée.*

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF ARTILLERY, FOURTH CORPS,
July 12, 1862.

The success of this surprise is due not so much to the plan as to its cool, deliberate execution. Lieutenant Munk himself, with primer in-

serted and lanyard in hand, awaited the coming of the enemy, delivering the first fire in the nick of time. To the subsequent quick loading and firing by the cannoneers may be attributed the great amount of destruction. The whole affair was over in less than five minutes. One section of rifled artillery could not have done better.

Very respectfully,

ROB'T M. WEST,
Major, Commanding.

No. 85.

Report of Lieut. Martin Reichenbacher, Battery C, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of the destruction of Turkey Bridge.

LIGHT ARTILLERY, FOURTH CORPS,
July 11, 1862.

SIR: I respectfully submit the report of the destruction of Turkey Bridge on the 2d day of July, 1862:

Being ordered by the general commanding the Fourth Corps to take means and proceed to Turkey Bridge and destroy it after the rear guard of the army had passed, in pursuance to the above order 25 men from the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry were supplied with axes and some 75 pounds of powder. We proceeded to the above-named place, and after the rear guard had passed the bridge was destroyed by cutting the stringers in the center of the bridge and cutting the planks in small pieces and felling trees over the bridge, and also at some places along the road, making it completely impassable for the passage of troops of any army. There also accompanied me Lieutenant Gibson, of General McClellan's staff, and Lieutenant Jackson, of General Keyes' staff. I conferred with those officers as to the best mode of obstructing. After the bridge being destroyed I returned to my command.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARTIN REICHENBACHER,
First Lieutenant, Battery C, First Pennsylvania Artillery.

Capt. C. C. SUYDAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Corps.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF ARTILLERY, FOURTH CORPS,
July 12, 1862.

This officer was selected for the important duty referred to within on account of his known coolness, bravery, and quickness of perception. The result of the affair confirms his claims to these qualities. Lieutenant Reichenbacher is entitled to his full share of whatever credit may be due for the successful destruction of the bridge and obstruction of the road. In any position where a brave and faithful officer and a thorough soldier will be appreciated he will always give entire satisfaction.

Respectfully,

ROB'T M. WEST,
Major, Pennsylvania Artillery, Commanding.

No. 86.

Report of Lieut. Edward Dougherty, Battery D, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of skirmish June 29 on the James River Road.

HDQRS. LIGHT BATTERY D, FIRST PA. RES. ARTY.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the 28th June, after the battery arrived on the Charles City road, I was ordered by you to take my section to a point on the New Market road about 400 yards from where the New Market and Charles City roads meet, and there get it into position as much concealed as possible, which order I obeyed. Everything remained quiet until next day (Sunday) at 8 o'clock a. m. I heard a cheer on my left, and shortly after saw the enemy's cavalry approaching on a road (the name of which I do not know) at a charge, driving in a small body of our cavalry. I had placed my guns in echelon, so that they could be worked to protect the New Market road or the woods on my left. I immediately ordered the guns to action left, and opened fire with spherical case at 2″ fuse and 1° elevation. I fired four rounds from each gun, doing good execution, and was preparing to fire the fifth round, when I was ordered by Major West to cease firing.

Nothing further transpired until ordered by you to rejoin my battery, bringing my section along.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

EDWARD DOUGHERTY,
First Lieutenant, Pennsylvania Artillery.

Capt. EDW. H. FLOOD.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF ARTILLERY, FOURTH CORPS,
July 12, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded.

The coolness and bravery evinced by this officer and his men entitle them to be ranked among the best soldiers of the army.

ROB'T M. WEST,
Major, Pennsylvania Artillery, Commanding.

No. 87.

Report of Brig. Gen. Albion P. Howe, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS HOWE'S BRIGADE, COUCH'S DIVISION,
Harrison's Landing, Va., July 5, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to the instructions from the headquarters of the First Division, Fourth Army Corps, I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of the brigade under my command at the battle of Malvern Hill, on the 1st instant.

The brigade on that day was composed of the following regiments, viz: The One hundred and second Pennsylvania, commanded by Col-

onel Rowley; the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, commanded by Colonel Ballier; the Ninety-third Pennsylvania, commanded by Captain Long; the Sixty-second New York, commanded by Colonel Nevin; and the Fifty-fifth New York, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Thourot.

The position of the brigade was on the right of the division line of battle, the right of the brigade resting on a deep ravine running obliquely to the front, and impassable for artillery and cavalry, but practicable for infantry, the edge of the ravine on the right being covered by a thin belt of woods. From the right the brigade line extended to the left in an open field, except at a small space of woods which covered the left center. The ground in our rear was uncovered for three-fourths of a mile.

In front of our line of battle the ground was open and admitted the easy passage of any troops except in front of our left center, which was wooded, the cover extending to within some 500 yards of our front. The brigade line was formed a little before 8 a. m., and immediately after Captain Moser's [?] New York battery reported to me and was posted in our line so as to sweep the open ground in our front, and if necessary to shell the woods. Before the enemy had completed his disposition for attack, having already got some of his artillery into position in our front, an order was received withdrawing Captain Moser's [?] battery, and although the ground was admirably adapted for the play of artillery, I was left for a time without any with which I could reply to that of the enemy. A little before 9 a. m. the enemy succeeded in placing a field battery about 1,200 yards in advance of our front, and a second battery at a more distant point to our right and front.

When the enemy, without any annoyance from us, had quite completed his artillery preparations, he opened fire upon our lines with his two batteries. Their artillerymen were without the range of our rifles, and I ordered the brigade to lie down and await the advance of their infantry.

The rebel battery nearest us was worked with much speed and some skill, occasionally doing some little injury within our lines; but the battery more distant was not worthy of any notice, doing us no manner of injury or even approaching it.

When the rebel batteries had continued their fire to their satisfaction the enemy threw forward, under cover of the woods in our front, a large body of infantry, and attacked our center. When the attacking force came within the range of our arms our whole line sprang to their feet and poured into the enemy a withering fire. The rebels stood well up to their work and largely outnumbered us, but our men had the vantage ground and were determined not to yield it. The firing continued with much violence on both sides, but the fire of the enemy, being generally too high, did us comparatively little injury. Soon, however, the advantage of our grounds and the superiority of our arms became evident in the effects of our fire upon the enemy. The enemy began to waver. I then ordered the One hundred and second Pennsylvania, Colonel Rowley, which was held in reserve, to advance with our line upon the enemy. Nobly and gallantly did every man of the regiment respond to the order, and the impetuous dash of our men the enemy could not stand, but gave way, and were sent back, much cut up and in disorder, over the ground on which they advanced. This success gave us much advantage of position, by allowing the left center of the brigade line to rest upon the woods, some 800 yards in advance of our first position, and at the same time affording us a cross-fire upon any second attempt of the enemy upon our position.

At this time I was re-enforced by detachments from two Maine regiments, which, being posted on my right in support of the Ninety-third Pennsylvania, gave me much additional strength. I was soon again re-enforced by Captain [Snow's] battery and the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel Neill.

The enemy's batteries, after the repulse they met with, discontinued their fire, but kept their position.

On being re-enforced by Captain [Snow's] battery I immediately placed it in a favorable position to bear upon the rebel battery that had annoyed us with its fire in the beginning of the action. The battery at once opened fire upon them with fine effect, the spherical case-shot doing good execution on their teams and among their artillerymen. The rebel battery replied spiritedly for a time, and after a sharp cannonading from our battery it drew off the field. During this cannonading the enemy kept up a sharp fire of musketry at long range, but with little or no effect.

In the mean time I was again re-enforced by two other Pennsylvania regiments, under the command of Colonel Barlow, from General Caldwell's brigade. The firing now became very heavy on the part of the division on my left, and by the aid of a glass I could discover the rapid movement of bodies of the enemy to my left. At this time a division staff officer came to me for any assistance I could send to our left. I immediately ordered the battery and the three last regiments that had come to my support to the left. The enemy again came down upon the left and center of our division in strong force and was again repulsed, Colonel Nevin's regiment, the Sixty-second New York, on the left of my brigade, gallantly joining with the left of the division in the repulse. The enemy again rallied, and the firing continued sharp along the whole line of the division.

About this time, between 6 and 7 p. m., my brigade was re-enforced by Captain De Russy's regular battery, of the Fourth Artillery, which was at this time of great assistance, as night was coming on and the enemy seemed determined to make one more last effort before abandoning the field. The battery took a fine position, and delivered its fire, with that of the whole brigade and division line, with marked effect, until after 9 p. m., when the enemy gave up the field.

I inclose herewith a list of the casualties in the brigade during the day, and when it is considered that the brigade was under fire over twelve hours, and a portion of the time hotly engaged, I think the whole loss sustained, being in aggregate 208, will be considered small.

More than thanks are justly due to Capt. J. Heron Foster, of the One hundred and second Pennsylvania Regiment, a member of my staff, for the gallantry and untiring energy with which he performed far more than his duties from early morning until late at night. He was the only staff officer I had during most of the day, the other members of the staff being disabled early in the action.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. HOWE,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Couch's Division, Fourth Corps d'Armée.

No. 88.

Report of Col. Thomas A. Rowley, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations June 30–July 7.

HDQRS. ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGT. PA. VOLS.,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 7, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the movements of the last eight days, as follows:

On Monday morning, June 30, about 6 o'clock, after a fatiguing march during the entire preceding night, we reached Haxall's, or Cumming's, Landing, on James River, near Turkey Bend, and lay down to rest in an open field. About noon we were moved to a position well calculated for defense, in a pleasant grove, convenient to good water, whence, at 4 in the afternoon, we were moved forward to White Oak Bridge and placed in line of battle until after night, when we were again moved forward to the field on which hard fighting had occurred during the day, occupying it until nearly daybreak, when we marched to the ground occupied the previous evening and took position in a grain field on the crest of the hill, where we remained during Tuesday, July 1, under the scorching rays of a July sun, greater part of the time under fire of the enemy's batteries, until about 4 o'clock, when, on the increasing rapidity of their fire and advance of their lines we were ordered to move forward to meet them.

The movement was executed in perfect order, under heavy fire of both artillery and musketry, and a position taken farther in front in the grain field, which was held until after 5 o'clock, when the regiment was ordered to move by the left flank into a wooded ravine, where they remained under fire of the enemy's batteries and sharpshooters secreted in tree-tops and behind shocks of grain until ordered back about 2.30 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday July 2.

Our loss, which mainly occurred during the advance, was 10 killed, among whom were 1 field and 1 line officer, 38 wounded, and 12 missing, including 1 line officer.

Among the killed I regret to record the names of Maj. John Poland and First. Lieut. Thomas Mooney, both active and efficient officers, whose places it will be difficult to fill. Major Poland, who had proved his courage not only in Mexico but in every engagement of this war in which this regiment had participated, was shot through the thigh while gallantly cheering the men in their forward movement. Lieutenant Mooney, who was suffering from illness and left his bed to lead his company in the fight, lost both legs by the explosion of a shell. Both were brave men, whose memories will ever be cherished by their fellow-soldiers.

At daybreak on Wednesday morning the regiment fell in line with the brigade and proceeded to Harrison's Bar, where we are now encamped.

During the whole day officers and men of my command did their whole duty promptly, obeying every order, lying under heavy fire during the heat of the day, taking no steps backward, and expending no ammunition except when the enemy could be seen within range of their guns and their shots rendered effective.

I feel it due to my adjutant, Joseph Browne, to say that he rendered me most effective service during the whole engagement, and proved himself, as on former occasions, a brave and a valuable officer.

It is also proper to mention the efficiency of the assistant surgeon of

the regiment, Dr. M. P. Morrison, who was at all times with his regiment attending to his duties under circumstances which render their performance the more commendable. More than once the shells of the enemy (one of which killed his horse) compelled him to remove to places affording better shelter while attending to wounded men, but he never was beyond a position enabling him to render us efficient aid. Captain Foster, of Company A, was not with his company, having been selected a few days before by Brigadier-General Howe as acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, in which capacity he was often with us, riding through the hottest of the enemy's fire with a coolness which elicited, as it deserves, the admiration of all his comrades in the regiment in which he has so long been an officer.

Respectfully submitted.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
Colonel One hundred and Second Regt. Pa. Vols.

Capt. J. H. FOSTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Casualties: Killed, 2 officers, 8 men; wounded, 38 men; missing, 1 officer, 11 men.

No. 89.

Report of Brig. Gen. John J. Abercrombie, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS ABERCROMBIE'S BRIGADE,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 12, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the action of 1st July, 1862:

On the 30th of June my brigade crossed Turkey Creek Bridge and proceeded on the road to Richmond about 2 miles, and deployed into line of battle to the right of the road in an elevated field, where it remained for a few hours; but finding my position much exposed to the enemy's shells at long range, another and a less exposed position was taken. No advances being made by the rebels, the brigade bivouacked for the night.

Early on the morning of the 1st instant orders from division headquarters were received to cross a ravine immediately in front of my line, to support a portion of Howe's brigade and several batteries previously advanced to Malvern Hill. It was soon discovered the enemy was preparing for an attack both in front and on our left, as they were seen to emerge in great force in both directions. Two regiments, viz, the First U. S. Chasseurs and the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, moved up to the support of Griffin's battery and the Sixty-second New York. With the three other regiments of my brigade, viz, Thirty-first and Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers and First Long Island, I moved to the support of General Howe's brigade, and took up a position on the crest of the hill on the right of the tongue of woods. Subsequently the First U. S. Chasseurs and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers were ordered to take up their position in line of battle across the extreme point of this tongue of woods in support of General Palmer's brigade. The Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers were sent to the

support of General Howe's brigade, while the two remaining regiments, First Long Island Volunteers and Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, formed line of battle in the edge of the timber almost perpendicular to the batteries. The enemy appearing in large force on the left, with the obvious intention of charging the batteries, the Long Island and Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers changed front by the left, and forming in front and under the fire of the batteries they held this position under a heavy fire of the enemy until relieved (their ammunition being exhausted) by the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Neill, who continued a heavy fire upon the enemy until dark, when, 60 rounds per man having been expended, they were relieved by a regiment of General Sickles' brigade.

The First Chasseurs and the Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers meanwhile had been under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery and infantry, and after expending all their ammunition they were relieved by some regiments of General Hooker's division. The brigade then returned to the position they had occupied in the morning, where they bivouacked until orders were received to take up the line of march. From early in the morning until dark the brigade was exposed to a storm of shot and shell from the enemy's batteries and during the afternoon was hotly engaged with a much superior force of the enemy's infantry.

During the heat of the contest, and while the brigade was between the enemy and our own batteries (which were firing over their heads), several unfortunate accidents occurred, which resulted in the loss of several men. In consequence, I was induced to ride up to them, with a view of increasing the elevation of some of the pieces, and again to communicate with the division commander, General Couch, whom I found near by, in a most exposed position, calmly directing the operations of his division, when I informed him of the fact that most of the regiments of my brigade had expended all their ammunition (60 rounds), when a portion of General Hooker's division was ordered to relieve him.

The regiments composing my brigade all acquitted themselves throughout the battle in a highly-commendable manner, and acted, with a very few exceptions, like veterans. If the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers ever lost anything previously they more than regained it this time. The commanders of regiments—Colonel Shaler, of the First Chasseurs; Colonel Cross, of the First Long Island; Colonel Neill, Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Vallee, commanding temporarily Sixty-first Pennsylvania—exhibited a great degree of coolness, and managed their regiments in a most satisfactory manner. Colonel Williams' regiment having been engaged for the greater part of the time farther to the right with General Howe's brigade I am unable to say more than this. From their uniform good conduct in other battles I have no doubt that it and its commander conducted themselves most gallantly.

In alluding to the line officers, I should be doing a great injustice to my personal staff, Lieutenants Appleton and Slipper, were I to omit alluding to their soldierly bearing and promptness in communicating my orders during the hottest of the fight, and of some seven or eight it has been my lot to be engaged in during a long period of military life the hottest of them all. These gentlemen—Lieutenant Appleton particularly—conducted regiments to their respective positions in the coolest and most gallant manner, for which they deserve especial attention.

A tabular account, together with a nominal list of killed, wounded, and missing, has already been forwarded.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERCROMBIE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 90.

Report of Brig. Gen. Innis N. Palmer, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

CAMP NEAR JAMES RIVER, VA., *July* 4, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following as the operations of my brigade in the battle of the 1st instant:

On the 30th ultimo two regiments of my command, the Second Rhode Island and the Seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, were detached by the order of Brigadier-General Couch, commanding the division, in order to take up a position near the Turkey Island Bridge, and they were unfortunately not present during the engagement. The remaining regiments of my brigade—the Tenth Massachusetts Volunteers, commanded by Major Miller, and the Thirty-sixth New York Volunteers, commanded by Major Raney—were on arriving on the battle ground placed in position under the direction of General Couch, and they were directed to hold the woods on the right of the battery formerly Griffin's, and to act at the same time as the support to this battery. A company of the Tenth Massachusetts was detached as skirmishers to watch the ravine a little to the right and front of the battery, and four companies of the Thirty-sixth New York, under the command of Captain Walsh, were thrown out obliquely across the field on my right, in order to get a cross fire upon any force that might appear from the woods immediately in front of the battery.

Affairs remained in this state until about 3 o'clock p. m., when, after a sharp artillery fire from both sides, the enemy appeared in force on the right. This force proved to be a brigade of North Carolina troops, commanded by General Anderson, and it advanced in good order until it was within about 350 yards of my men. A heavy fire was then opened upon it by the Tenth Massachusetts and the four companies under Captain Walsh. As soon as it was within the view of the battery a fire from it was opened, and I directed the remaining six companies of the Thirty-sixth New York to wheel from its position in the wood and open fire. This was done in gallant style, and after a sharp contest, which, however, lasted only a few minutes, the enemy broke and fled. After pursuing for some distance my command was recalled, as a pursuit would necessarily bring them in front of the batteries. In this short engagement the battle-flag of the Fourteenth North Carolina Regiment was captured by the Thirty-sixth New York Volunteers, and brought in by Captain Donoghue, of that regiment. The loss in my brigade was small in this affair.

This ended the first engagement of the day. Notice was immediately given to me by the general commanding the division, General Couch,

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 28.

that the enemy was receiving strong re-enforcements, and that the battle might be renewed at any moment. Nearly the same distribution of my command was made as before, and the renewal of the attack was awaited.

At about 6 p. m. the enemy again appeared in large force in front of Griffin's brigade, and one wing of that brigade immediately moved down upon them. This induced me to think that a charge would be made along the whole line, although I well knew that it was the intention of the general in command only to hold on to the line we had taken up, and not to interfere with the fire of the batteries. I ordered my command to move forward to support any troops that might be first engaged, not intending to get in front of the batteries. The firing commenced furiously along the line and other regiments of the division pressed forward, and soon my command was forced to move to the front of the batteries or remain inactive. The brigade moved in good order slowly to the front, keeping up the firing. Major Miller, commanding the Tenth Massachusetts, while gallantly leading and encouraging his men, fell mortally wounded, and the command of that regiment devolved on Captain Barton, who conducted it gallantly through the rest of the engagement. Major Raney led his regiment finely, and remained on the field until every cartridge was exhausted. I then directed him to take up a position in the rear of the regiments newly arrived on the ground. The Tenth Massachusetts, after several hours' hard fighting, reported their ammunition exhausted, but they remained firmly on the field until after dark and until the enemy was everywhere repulsed.

During the entire operations of the day both officers and men acquitted themselves handsomely. In the death of Major Miller the service has lost one of its most gallant officers. Major Raney and Captain Walsh, of the Thirty-sixth New York, were conspicuous for the admirable manner in which they handled their commands, and no fault could possibly be found with any portion of my command. I saw no straggling to the rear; every man did his duty.

I inclose a list of casualties in the Thirty-sixth New York and Tenth Massachusetts.* I account for the large proportion of wounded by the fact that the enemy use for the most part the old smooth-bore musket, firing buck and ball, or the common hunting rifle. The wounds inflicted by these are in a majority of cases only sufficient to disable, without inflicting mortal wounds. As soon as I can procure the full reports of the commanding officers of regiments they will be forwarded, and the cases of individual gallantry among the officers and men will be noticed.

During the day I was much indebted to the acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, Lieutenant Porter, of the Tenth Massachusetts; to Lieutenant Storer, aide-de-camp to General Devens, and to Lieutenant Wheaton, Second Rhode Island, temporarily on my staff, and to Captain Parker, brigade quartermaster, and Brigade Surgeon O'Leary.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. N. PALMER,
Brig. Gen., Commanding Third Brigade, Couch's Division.

Capt. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 28.

No. 91.

Report of Brig. Gen. John J. Peck, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations June 24–July 3.

HEADQUARTERS PECK'S DIVISION,
Harrison's Point, Va., July 11, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I assumed command of this division at White Oak Swamp on the 24th of June, 1862, in compliance with orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac. The division consisted of two brigades, one of which, commanded by General Wessells, was at the headquarters, at White Oak Swamp; the other, under General Naglee, was guarding the intrenched line between the railroad and Bottom's Bridge, distant some 4½ miles. A squadron of cavalry and nine pieces of artillery were at the headquarters and four pieces of artillery near Bottom's Bridge.

On assuming command I proceeded to make a personal examination of the whole of the White Oak Swamp, commencing at the pickets of General Couch, and also of the Chickahominy up to and beyond the railroad bridge. My conclusions were that the swamp offered but a slight defense against enterprising infantry. During my stay at that place I kept several hundred choppers employed in closing up with trunks of trees and other obstructions all the fords and passages. An abatis was constructed across the open area in front and the timber slashed extensively on the right and left. By cutting certain timber on the right large clearings were connected and brought under the guns of the batteries. At least one-half mile of rifle pits was constructed, adding materially to the strength of the position. A small work was ordered across the railway, near a screen of timber, on the right of General Naglee's line; also a general slashing of timber in his front. A redoubt on the road from Bottom's Bridge was found in a half-finished state, which I directed to be completed. The whole country beyond the White Oak Swamp in the direction toward Richmond, New Market, and the Chickahominy, and also the territory across Bottom's Bridge, was most thoroughly covered by cavalry patrols, under the general direction of Captain Keenan. From him I had information of the movements of General Wise with his force, of some 5,000 of all arms, his headquarters being near New Market.

Late on the 26th I was advised that the enemy had crossed the Chickahominy in large force, for the purpose of cutting our communications.

Early on the 27th I proceeded to Bottom's Bridge and made a careful reconnaissance of all the approaches, in conjunction with General Naglee, which resulted in ordering the construction of a redoubt for ten or twelve guns at the bridge, close to the river. An epaulement for three guns was also ordered on the railroad. I re-enforced General Naglee with Colonel Howell's regiment, placing it at the battery below Bottom's Bridge. Lieutenant Morgan's regular battery was sent to General Naglee; also all the intrenching tools at my command. A squadron of cavalry for special service was asked for on that part of the line. The reported crossing of Jackson with 60,000 men proving too true, I deemed it advisable to guard the whole line to the extent of my ability from Bottom's Bridge to White Oak Swamp. By a thorough examination I found a line of high bluffs commanding all the approaches from Chickahominy Swamp. Four different sites were selected for lines

of rifle pits and the work commenced. One was completed, and Colonel Lehmann's regiment placed in position that night.

The instructions from headquarters to destroy Bottom's Bridge and the railroad bridge in case an attack should be made in overwhelming force I communicated to General Naglee, and the necessary preparations were made therefor. The important order to "Hold the road to the James River over White Oak Swamp at all hazards" was received and carried out to the letter.

During the evening Captain Fitch's battery, Colonel Russell's Seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, and General Woodbury's engineer force joined for duty at my headquarters. Parties under discreet officers were sent down the Chickahominy with instructions to destroy all bridge structures, and to proceed as far as Jones' Ford if possible. General Woodbury was employed preparing bridge structures to be thrown across the White Oak at or before daylight. He was furnished with men and implements and every facility afforded for the discharge of this duty. A large force was employed during the night clearing the obstructions in the road leading to the bridge. Reports were made to the headquarters of the Fourth Corps at intervals of half hours.

On the 28th, at daylight, I received instructions from headquarters Fourth Army Corps to throw my immediate command across the White Oak Swamp and "seize strong positions, so as to cover most effectually the passage for other troops." So soon as the bridge was passable I moved General Palmer—who had joined me with his brigade (Russell's regiment leading), a squadron of cavalry, and Regan's and Fitch's batteries of artillery—forward to a position of much strategic importance, some four miles in advance toward Richmond, covering the junction of the Quaker, New Market, Charles City, and other principal roads. General Woodbury at my request accompanied General Palmer, and made a hasty reconnaissance of the position. Having placed Wessells' brigade with Lieutenant Mink's battery in movement to support General Palmer, I proceeded in advance with Captain Keenan to make a careful reconnaissance of the country between the main road and White Oak Swamp. After placing Colonels Rose's and Durkee's regiments on the right of the road, and the Sixty-second New York, Colonel Nevin's, far to the right toward the swamp in advance of Palmer's line, for the purpose of covering an important road, I examined the disposition of General Palmer, which met my approval. The remainder of Wessells' brigade, with the artillery, were placed in reserve. Soon after General Couch came up with his division, and after examining and approving the disposition placed his command in position. Lines of pickets were established, but every precaution was taken to prevent any information from reaching the enemy.

At 2 p. m. I ordered Colonel Fairman's New York regiment and two sections of Fitch's battery to proceed to Long Bridge, to destroy what remained of it, and prevent the enemy's crossing in that quarter. A detail of 200 infantry was sent with a section of artillery to Jones' Bridge with similar instructions. About this time the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania, Colonel Howell, was established as an outpost on the Charles City road, to cover the *débouché* of the crossing of the White Oak Swamp at Brackett's Ford. Infantry and cavalry pickets were established in advance of this.

In this connection I would mention that the Ninety-second New York, Colonel Anderson, was left on duty at the White Oak Swamp Bridge.

At this time, in consequence of the numerous detachments along the

Chickahominy and White Oak Swamp, my force in hand was reduced to less than 1,400. An abatis was ordered to be cut in front, but not much progress was made for want of tools. The day passed without disturbance, which I attributed in a great degree to the precaution I had taken of having the provost guard over every house within the distance of 2 or 3 miles, with instructions to prevent any person leaving his premises.

About 9 a. m. on the 29th some of Wise's cavalry dashed into the camp in a reckless manner, cheering, and were received with a volley, which resulted in the death of the major and the capture of some 25, among whom was Captain Ruffin, M. C.

The troops lay in position all day, awaiting in anxious suspense the movements of the enemy. Somewhat encouraged by the arrival of supports from White Oak Swamp, at 6 o'clock p. m. my command was relieved by that of General Slocum, and in obedience to orders from General Keyes, commanding Fourth Corps, took up the line of march to James River, where it arrived in safety with its train and artillery at 9 a. m. on the 30th, having been on the road without sleep, in expectation of meeting the enemy, the whole night.

I placed Wessells' brigade in position not far from Turkey Creek, Naglee's brigade not having joined. The enemy having commenced his attack upon the columns in route, my command was placed in line of battle by General Keyes at 3.30 p. m. on the extreme right, and intrusted with the defense of the reserve artillery. For a long time it was the only command on the ground. Early on the 1st of July General Slocum was placed on my left, and in conjunction with him arrangements were made for the defense of our portion of the line.

During the day my detachment at Turner's and Long Bridges and Jones' Ford were compelled to withdraw, to avoid being destroyed by the overwhelming force on the opposite side of the Chickahominy. They reported the enemy had already crossed at Jones' Bridge in considerable numbers.

At midnight I was advised that the army would immediately commence its movement to Harrison's Landing—some 7 miles—and that my command would constitute the rear guard. After consultation it was deemed best, in case of being only one road, that the brigades of Wessells and Naglee should cover the rear alternately with the needful supply of artillery.

At 1.30 a. m. I was in my saddle, aiding General Wessells in forming his line of battle on the heights a short distance this side of the headquarters of General McClellan. Miller's battery only was retained. All the principal by-roads were picketed with cavalry, and Naglee's brigade was formed about a mile in the rear in a commanding position.

Stationing myself in the road I gave my entire time and personal attention to the supervision of troops, batteries, and trains. Long trains of wagons and ambulances converging from every quarter toward the road, it became a very important question how to dispose of them under my instructions, which were to operate with reference to the rear of the artillery and troops and not with reference to the trains, save the having of a single regiment in their rear. The plan which I adopted was this—that there should be one unbroken line of troops and batteries on one side of the road and that the trains should move in like manner on the other side; that as long as the troops moved the trains could move, but that upon any detention of the troops the wagon train must be halted; batteries, ammunition, and hospital wagons to have the preference. Where extensive openings bordered the

road steps were taken to shorten up the train by moving in several columns. Reports frequently came in of the movements of the enemy in various quarters, and on reception of one of these General Smith formed line of battle for some half hour to co-operate with me.

About 12 o'clock m. Colonel Averell passed by with his fine command, bringing up everything from the direction of Turkey Creek in excellent order and time. As every command, ambulance, wagon, and straggler had gone by the rear guard, I directed General Wessells to draw in his pickets and detachments, and move on and take up a new position in rear of General Naglee. About 5 o'clock p. m. it was evident that, owing to the terrible condition of the roads, the whole country being flooded with water, which had poured down upon the clay soil uninterruptedly since early in the morning, the train could not reach its destination that night, and without protection would fall in the hands of the enemy, rapidly advancing. I placed Wessells' brigade in position on the other side of Kimmager's [or Kimminger's ?] Creek, with Miller's battery and seven small companies of cavalry. The brigade of Naglee, he being unwell, was placed in supporting distance this side of the creek. Soon after the enemy opened with artillery upon the train, for the purpose of creating confusion and stampeding the animals. Two additional regiments were sent to re-enforce General Wessells. Judicious dispositions were made by him, and every step taken to keep the train of wagons moving through the night across the creek.

At daylight on the 3d the crossings of the stream were well-nigh impassable, the rain having continued through the night. The drivers and animals were exhausted by want of food and great exertion, and the prospect for the passage of the balance of the train exceedingly dubious. New roads were cut through the woods, teams were doubled, and fresh ones sent for. The enemy's pickets were around us and his advance column not far distant, doubtless held in check by the fire of the gunboats. The work proceeded slowly but surely through the day, and at 7 o'clock p. m. on the 3d I had the proud satisfaction of reporting, for the information of the headquarters Army of the Potomac, that the last vehicle had passed the creek. The opinion is ventured that the history of military operations affords no instance where a train of like magnitude and value was moved so great a distance in the presence of the enemy, and in the face of so many material obstacles, with so trifling a loss.

So soon as the train was fairly out of the way I brought the rear guard to this side, where I established my line of battle along the crest of the creek, my left resting on the James River. On the 4th I called the attention of the general-in-chief to the advantages of this line, and after an examination he was pleased to adopt it. The timber on the opposite side has been slashed down to the James; also in the ravine and up to the crest of the creek on one side, which is lined with rifle pits and batteries. Numerous roads have been cut, giving free communication between the reserves and the front and between the different portions of the front.

General Ferry, with the Thirty-ninth Illinois, Thirteenth Indiana, Sixty-second and Sixty-seventh Ohio Regiments, was assigned to my division on the 6th instant. The record of these troops in the Shenandoah Valley is highly creditable, and gives promise of brilliant conduct when an opportunity offers.

General Naglee was intrusted with a highly responsible and trying command at Bottom's Bridge and the railroad, which he discharged with zeal and fidelity. His troops at Dispatch Station were brought over at the right time. His batteries and sharpshooters inflicted some

punishment upon the enemy when they were pressing upon the approaches to the bridges.

In consequence of the absence of General Naglee no report has been received from that brigade, and I am embarrassed with respect to the details thereof. His report as soon as received will be sent forward to accompany this.

General Wessells has labored most faithfully night and day since I joined the division, and displayed the greatest interest in the service under very critical circumstances. In the midst of difficulties and dangers his judgment seemed most reliable.

General Palmer led the advance from White Oak Swamp, and made excellent dispositions, of which I am happy to make mention.

Colonel Russell, Seventh Massachusetts, was in advance of the advance, as usual, and exhibited his anxiety to meet the foe with his fine regiment.

Colonels Fairman, Ninety-sixth New York; Lehmann, One hundred and third Pennsylvania; Rose, Eighty-first New York; Belknap, Eighty-fifth New York; Howell, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania, and Lieutenant-Colonel Durkee, Ninety-eighth New York, are all meritorious officers, who have rendered the country good service and exert a salutary influence upon their troops. Colonel Gregg's Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry was of great assistance in their movements, scouring the country and watching the enemy.

Captain Keenan, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, deserves especial notice for untiring and valuable service. When he was in the saddle no movement of the enemy escaped his eye.

Lieut. C. H. Morgan, Fourth Artillery, displayed extraordinary zeal, pushing on many miles from Bottom's Bridge to join the advance to James River. He is an officer of merit.

As usual all the members of my staff were active and rendered great assistance.

It is due to Division Surg. A. B. Crosby that I should acknowledge his untiring devotion to the sick and wounded. That he should have deemed it necessary to tender his resignation is to be much regretted.

The artillery, under Captains Regan, Miller, Brady, Fitch, and Lieutenants Morgan and Mink, was in excellent condition, and responded promptly to every call of duty. With such batteries I felt confident of more than ordinary success in any rencounter with the rebels.

The severe labors that have devolved upon me since taking the division have prevented my finding out many deserving of notice, and I desire to thank every officer and soldier in the command for the cheerful and faithful manner in which they have discharged duties incessant and arduous by day and by night. Chickahominy and White Oak Swamp will bear evidence of their industry for generations. While the late severe service has not been so brilliant as that which fell to other troops, it will ever be deemed honor enough to have been a member of that division which held the troops of Jackson at bay across the Chickahominy, destroying all the bridges, which held the advance of the Army of the Potomac from White Oak Swamp, and covered the rear safely during the great strategic movement from Turkey Creek to Harrison's Point.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. PECK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. C. C. SUYDAM,
A. A. G., Keyes' Hdqrs., Fourth Corps.

No. 92.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry W. Wessells, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations June 24–July 2.

SECOND BRIGADE, PECK'S DIVISION,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 12, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with instructions of yesterday I have the honor to report the movements of this brigade since the 24th ultimo, at which date it was encamped at Poplar Hill, and composed of the Eighty-fifth, Ninety-second, and Ninety-sixth New York Volunteers, the Eighty-fifth, One hundred and first, and One hundred and third Pennsylvania Volunteers, with the Eighty-first and Ninety-eighth New York Volunteers temporarily attached. Having prepared that camp for defense at the crossings of White Oak Swamp by extensive slashings and rifle pits the brigade moved from its position across the White Oak Swamp on the 28th of June, and bivouacked same day on the Charles City road near the place known as the "Blacksmith's Shop."

On the following day, at sundown, the movement in this direction was resumed on a cross-road, accompanied by Regan's and Morgan's batteries, arriving early on the morning of the 30th at the farther side of the large opening near Haxall's Landing, and in the evening of that day crossed the open plain or field and encamped on this side of the clearing.

On the day following the brigade changed position, being placed in line of battle and for defense near the road to Harrison's Landing and on the high ground at this extremity of the large plain referred to, on which were parked the several wagon trains of the army. The march of the several corps of the army, with their artillery and wagon trains, was commenced during the night, and all passed the point occupied by this brigade at about 10 o'clock on the morning of July 2, the rear being handsomely covered thus far by Averell's cavalry and Buchanan's brigade of regular troops.

Averell's command then moved forward, my own brigade shortly following, and the Eighty-fifth New York Volunteers was detailed as a rear guard for the wagons. As it had now rained for some hours the condition of the road (cut up by such a multitude of wheels) began to be difficult, and the movement was very slow. At a mile and a half I passed Naglee's brigade, of the same division, which in turn fell in rear. Having halted my brigade in the field near this camp it was passed by Naglee's brigade, he moving to this side of the creek, now forming a portion of the front of our present position. The crossing was here very difficult, but one wagon passing at a time, and the number had accumulated to near a thousand. The rear guard was followed up by a force of the enemy, consisting of cavalry, infantry, and two pieces of artillery. Some skirmishing ensued, without loss, except 2 men missing from the Eighty-fifth, and the infantry, supported by Gregg's cavalry, retired to the vicinity of the wagon train. Miller's battery, of four brass pieces joined, the brigade before the commencement of the march.

It being found impracticable to cross the wagons that night I was directed to remain as a guard, and at once placed the several regiments in the best position for defense, under the immediate supervision of the commanding officer of the division. Two shots were fired into the plain from the enemy's field guns, but were silenced by a few rounds from one of the gunboats. The rain continued most of the night and several hundred wagons remained on the following morning. Addi-

tional bridges were finally constructed and the movement was considerably accelerated, so that by about 6 o'clock p. m. all the wagons had passed. During the day I was re-enforced by the One hundred and fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers. Gregg's cavalry remained until the last and performed most efficient service, and to the colonel himself I am indebted for active assistance during the arduous and trying labor attending on this movement.

The train of wagons having crossed, was followed by Miller's battery, with the Fifty-sixth and Eighty-first New York Volunteers, all taking position in line on this side of the creek indicated by General Peck, who was indefatigable in his personal exertions to preserve order and provide security in this delicate movement. The Ninety-second New York Volunteers and One hundred and fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers then crossed, and were placed in position like the others. They in turn were followed by the Eighty-fifth and One hundred and first Pennsylvania Volunteers at a suitable interval, the Ninety-eighth New York Volunteers in their rear.

The One hundred and third Pennsylvania Volunteers and Ninety-sixth New York Volunteers also crossed in turn, the Eighty-fifth New York Volunteers being left as a rear guard. The outposts still remained in position, a cavalry company being stationed on the road and at the opening of the woods in rear of the camp. It was now about 10 o'clock p. m.; the pickets were carefully withdrawn, and the rear guard completed the crossing without the slightest accident at about 11 o'clock, and the whole brigade in line of battle facing the rear.

On the following morning the camp was marked out, and the brigade proceeded to strengthen its position by the construction of rifle pits, slashing timber with epaulements for artillery, and is now ready to receive the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. WESSELLS,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. W. H. MORRIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Peck's Division.

No. 93.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Fitz John Porter, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Corps, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL CORPS,
Camp at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 8, 1862.

GENERAL: I have to report that, in accordance with the general instructions communicated to me at the time when the operations of the right wing of this army were confided to my care by the major-general commanding, the extreme flanking force was disposed with a view to the observation of the bridges crossing the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridges and Mechanicsville and the line through Hanover to the Pamunkey. There were mere outposts placed at these bridges themselves, the supporting force being strongly posted on the east side of Meadow, or Beaver Creek, which runs through a ravine, and joins the Chickahominy about a mile east of Mechanicsville. This supporting force consisted of two brigades of the Pennsylvania Reserves, under the command of Brig. Gen. J. F. Reynolds. The remainder—

Meade's brigade, of McCall's division, of which these brigades formed a part—was held in reserve with Morell's and Sykes' divisions on Gaines' Farm. The position is naturally a strong one. To increase its defensibility earthworks were erected, under the supervision of General Reynolds, and masked from the view of the enemy.

On Thursday, June 26, the enemy commenced crossing the bridges already named. In accordance with directions previously given the outposts, observing the access to the crossings, fell back after slight resistance to the already selected line of battle on the eastern crest of Meadow Creek, destroying the bridges as they retired. Meade's brigade was immediately advanced to the support of Reynolds, together with Martindale's and Griffin's brigades, of Morell's division. General McCall at an early hour joined his command in front. The road parallel to the Chickahominy intersected the line of troops above described near its left. The road from Mechanicsville turns just before reaching Meadow Creek Valley and runs nearly parallel to it, thus presenting the flank of an approaching enemy to the fire of troops disputing the passage. Down this road and into the ravine came the enemy's column in good order and great force. Our troops were concealed by earthworks flanking this road on the lower side of the ravine. The men coolly reserved their fire until the head of the enemy's column was nearly across, then opened a terribly destructive volley in the face and flank of the advancing force. The survivors turned and fled in consternation, and no second attempt was made in force to cross the road.

The enemy then deployed and took position on the opposite side of the ravine, placing artillery in such positions as they could select, and from that time until after dark employed their time mainly in persistent efforts to drive us from our position by mere fire of musketry and artillery—efforts which I cannot but think were attended with double the loss to them that we suffered.

The firing ceased about 9 p. m. and the men lay on their arms in ranks as they had stood during the day, while exertions were being made by their officers to refill their exhausted cartridge boxes and to bring food to such men as had none in their haversacks, and by the medical department to care for and remove to the rear the wounded, happily not very numerous on our side. All was made ready for a renewal of the contest on the old ground, or an advance toward Richmond via the bridges which the enemy had crossed, should our success warrant it. During the night, however, as the commanding general (who had joined me at an early hour in the afternoon and remained until about 10 o'clock at night) is aware, numerous and unvarying accounts came in from our outposts and scouts toward the Pamunkey which tended to corroborate the previously received intelligence of the advance of the whole of Jackson's force from the direction of Gordonsville, whereby our right was to be effectually flanked without at all weakening the force in the immediate front of the army.

It was thus rendered necessary to select which side of the Chickahominy should be held in force, there being on each side an army of our enemies equivalent (in connection with their breastworks) to the whole of our own, and these two armies and defenses well connected with each other, and with Richmond, their base. But for the conception of the idea of a flank movement, changing our base by the left flank to the James River, our position would have left but one alternative—a hasty abandonment of our attack on Richmond and a retirement by the way we had advanced. The former plan, however, now so happily accomplished, which was made safe by its very boldness, necessi-

tated the gradual withdrawal of our right. The commanding general, however, left me, with the intention of deciding, on information he should receive on arrival at his own headquarters, whether I should remain where I was and hold Beaver Creek, or retire to a position selected by General Barnard near Gaines' Mill. General Barnard remained with me to conduct my command to the new position, if decided upon to withdraw from Mechanicsville.

Immediately after pointing out to me the new ground, General Barnard left me, to represent the state of affairs to the major-general commanding and the necessity for additional troops, and also to send me axes, that the proper defenses might to some degree be prepared. In accordance with the orders of the major-general commanding for this end, received about 2 a. m. on the 27th, the retirement from Mechanicsville was begun at daylight of Friday, the 27th June. The brigade of General Seymour was the last to start, and that force, under its gallant and skillful commander, most coolly retired, covering the march of the other forces, occupying the attention of the foe so perfectly that ample time was allowed for all, horse, foot, and artillery, wagons and wounded, to reach their designated posts in the line where a new stand was to be made before crossing the Chickahominy. The guns of position were safely removed from the works we were about to abandon—works overlooking New Bridge—and during the action of the same afternoon did us good auxiliary service by the fire from Smith's position beyond the Chickahominy. On the open plain near those works were posted Tidball's and Robertson's Horse Batteries, which carefully watched the road and secured the retiring troops from the enemy, now pressing upon Seymour's brave band. All finally got securely back within the lines selected for the next stand, near the upper bridges, in use by our forces.

General Stoneman during the events above described was in command of the force which was detailed to guard the region reaching from Meadow Bridges to the Pamunkey. To his cavalry force was added the Seventeenth New York and Eighteenth Massachusetts Regiments. By the movements of the enemy this command became cut off from its connection with the remainder of my corps, and was therefore ordered to White House to aid in securing the Government property at that point. The troops have since safely rejoined me via the York and James Rivers. The actions in which my corps was engaged followed each other in such rapid succession after this auspicious opening that it was not possible between each two to make a report of losses. The sad list of good soldiers whose loss reduced my noble corps by so large a part of its numbers in so short a space of time must be made up in one report, bearing date after the last of five battles fought by us in five successive days.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL CORPS,
Camp at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 7, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on Friday, the 27th of June, after the successful withdrawal of the right wing of the army

from Mechanicsville and its encampment on Gaines' and Curtis' farms, near New Bridge, it became necessary for the safety of the material to cover the bridges connecting with the main army across the Chickahominy. For this purpose the corps was disposed in a semicircle, having its extremities resting on the stream, while the intermediate portion occupied the ground designated by the major-general commanding, it being the best possible for defense under the circumstances. Part of the front was covered by the ravine of the Gaines' Mill stream, covered with trees and underbrush, which partially masked our force and screened the reserves from view.

By this disposition the roads from Cold Harbor and Mechanicsville, which converge at that point, were duly covered and defended. On the front thus formed were posted the divisions of Morell and Sykes, each brigade having in reserve two of its own regiments. Portions of the divisions of artillery of Morell and Sykes were posted to sweep the avenues of approach. The rest were held in reserve. McCall's division formed a second line in rear of the woods skirting the ravine, Reynolds' brigade being posted on the extreme right, to cover the approaches from Cold Harbor and Dispatch Station to Sumner's Bridge. General Cooke, with his cavalry, was instructed to take a position under the hill in the valley of the Chickahominy to watch our left flank, and, should the opportunity occur, to strike the enemy on the plain. He was told that he would have nothing to do on the hill. The troops remained in position waiting the approach of the enemy's columns, known to be advancing in very great force. Believing my force too small to defend successfully this long line, I asked of General Barnard, who had selected and pointed out this position, to represent to the major-general commanding the necessity of re-enforcement, and he was to send me felling axes for defensive purposes.

Deserters from their ranks and loyal citizens of Virginia represented that General Jackson, with 50,000 men, had united his forces with those of Longstreet, A. P. Hill, and D. H. Hill, from Richmond, and that they were advancing, with the determination to overwhelm and crush the Army of the Potomac. The dust from the immense columns of the enemy could be seen for miles, and soon our scouts and pickets warned us that they were extending over our whole front.

About 2 o'clock p. m. they began with their skirmishers to feel for the weakest point of our position, and soon large bodies of infantry, supported by a warm fire of artillery, engaged our whole line. Repulsed in every direction, a few hours of ominous silence ensued, indicating that their troops were being massed for an overwhelming attack. Our infantry and artillery were drawn in toward the center and posted to meet the avalanche. Re-enforcements were again asked for, and all available troops were sent forward by the major-general commanding.

About 6 o'clock the enemy renewed the attack, advancing immense bodies of infantry, under cover of artillery, along the road from Cold Harbor to Adams' house, immediately upon our right and center, where Sykes' division and Griffin's brigade were placed. This furious attack was successfully resisted and repulsed, but immediately renewed by fresh troops. The reserves were pushed as rapidly as possible into the woods to the support of Griffin, whose regiments were relieved upon the expenditure of their ammunition. This and all our positions were held against the enormous odds, and the enemy were at times driven back by our battalions of fresh troops as they were successively thrown into action. At each repulse by us fresh troops were thrown by the enemy upon our exhausted forces, and in such numbers and so

rapidly that it appeared as if their reserves were inexhaustible. The action now extending throughout our entire lines, the brigades of McCall were successively thrown forward to give support to Morell's hard-pressed division. The promised re-enforcements (Slocum's division) arrived just as the last of McCall's troops had been sent in to the relief of those of Morell's battalions whose ammunition had been exhausted, or to take the place of those which had been nearly cut to pieces. Newton's brigade, of Slocum's division, being in the advance, was promptly led, regiment after regiment, to the right of Griffin's brigade, of Morell's division, and the left of Sykes' division into the thickest of the fight by its gallant commander, and was soon followed in the same manner by Taylor's brigade, each regiment relieving the regiment in advance as soon as the ammunition of the latter was exhausted.

In the mean time Sykes, hard pressed on the right, maintaining his ground with all the obstinacy of the regulars and the spirit of the volunteers, required support, and Bartlett's brigade, of Slocum's division, was sent to his relief. A portion, however, of Newton's brigade had already been pushed in to the assistance of his left.

Previous to the arrival of Slocum's brigade, Reynolds, having repulsed the enemy in his front, and hearing the tremendous contest on his left, had, acting under a true maxim and with the generous spirit of a soldier, moved to the sound of cannon, and led his men, regiment after regiment, where our hard-pressed forces required most assistance. As each regiment entered the woods to the relief of their exhausted companions the effect was immediately shown by the enemy being driven before them, as evidenced by the sound of musketry growing more and more distant. Some regiments which had been withdrawn after having exhausted their ammunition reformed, replenished their boxes, and returned, in one case even for the third time, to this unequal contest. For each regiment thrown into action there seemed to be two or three fresh regiments brought up by the enemy, but our men maintained their own, and necessarily repulsed them until the last regiment had been advanced.

As if for a final effort, just as darkness was covering everything from view, the enemy massed his fresh regiments on the right and left and threw them with overpowering force against our thinned and wearied battalions. In anticipation of this our artillery, which till now had been well engaged at favorable points of the field in dealing destruction upon the enemy or held in reserve, was now thrown to the front to cover the withdrawal of our retiring troops. The batteries already engaged continued playing on the coming horde, while the others (in all about eighty guns) successively opened as our troops withdrew from in front of their fire, and checked in some places, in others drove back, the advancing masses.

All appeared to be doing well, our troops withdrawing in order to the cover of the guns, the enemy retiring, and victory, so far as possession of the field was concerned, had already settled upon our banners, when, to my great surprise, the artillery on the left were thrown into confusion by a charge of cavalry coming from the front. With no infantry to support, these and the other batteries limbered up and moved to the rear—some with deliberation and only after dealing destruction to the enemy; others in haste, but without confusion, leaving the battle-field with no enemy upon it. The explanation of this is that although the cavalry had been directed early in the day to keep below the hill and under no circumstances to appear upon the crest,

but to operate, if a favorable opportunity offered, against the flank of the enemy in the bottom-land, Brig. Gen. P. St. George Cooke, doubtless misinformed, ordered it, as I have since learned, to charge between our infantry and artillery upon the enemy on our left flank, who had not yet emerged from the woods. This charge, executed in the face of a withering fire of infantry and in the midst of heavy cannonading, resulted, of course, in their being thrown into confusion, and the bewildered horses, regardless of the efforts of the riders, wheeled about, and dashing through the batteries, convinced the gunners that they were charged by the enemy. To this alone is to be attributed our failure to hold the battle-field and to bring off all our guns and wounded.

At this juncture the cheering shouts of Brigadier-Generals French's and Meagher's men were heard advancing to our support. Although they came too late to give us the aid required to drive back the already retiring foe, they gave renewed courage and confidence to our men, whose regiments formed under their protection and were all withdrawn that night, with the material and supplies, to the other side of the Chickahominy. Thus was accomplished, with defeat and heavy loss to the enemy, the withdrawal of the right wing of the army in execution of the orders of the major-general commanding. In these two severe contests of Mechanicsville and the Chickahominy the country has to deplore the loss of many gallant and brave men.

In so unequal a struggle (one to three) our losses may be considered as small. It can only be attributed to the skill of the officers and the bravery and discipline of the men.

For our success at the battle of Mechanicsville I desire especially to commend the admirable dispositions made by Brigadier-Generals Reynolds and Seymour, owing to which, with the skillful management of their men, the losses were few. In this latter respect (the excellent posting of his men) I also commend Brigadier-General Griffin. I desire to express my thanks for the service rendered by those in charge of our siege guns, referred to above, which had been previously moved across the Chickahominy to the command of Brigadier-General Smith, in checking by their destructive fire the enemy from advancing upon our left. At the battle of the Chickahominy I desire especially to call to the attention of the commanding general the conduct of Brigadier-General Sykes and of his brigade commanders, Colonel Warren, Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan, and Major Lovell, who for hours, by the admirable disposition of their men, drove back the enemy and maintained their ground against fearful odds; to Brigadier-General Morell and his brigade commanders, Martindale, Butterfield, and Griffin, who yielded their position in the front only after their ammunition was expended and their regiments much cut up; to Brigadier-General McCall and his brigade commanders, Reynolds, Meade, and Seymour, who successively led their regiments into the thickest of the fight to support and relieve their exhausted commands; to Brigadier-Generals Newton and Taylor, who also conducted their regiments to the support of Morell and McCall; to Colonel Bartlett, commanding brigade, Slocum's division, who gallantly assisted General Sykes and repulsed charges of the enemy; to Captain Locke, assistant adjutant-general; Captains Kirkland and Mason, Lieutenants Monteith and McQuade, and Lieutenant Weld, members of my staff, the gallantry of all of whom was conspicuous, and whose services in carrying orders, conducting re-enforcements, directing batteries, and rallying troops were no less valuable than those of the commanders themselves; and to Dr. Lyman, medical director, for his prompt care and attention to the wounded.

I beg leave also to express my thanks for the service rendered during part of the engagement by the aides of the major-general commanding, Lieutenant-Colonel Radowitz, Major Hammerstein, and Capts. Louis Philippe and Robert d'Orleans, whose courage and energy were conspicuous among many brave men on that day's field. I also in this connection express my admiration of the conduct of Captain Hoyt, aide to General Butterfield, who, like all the above aides (mine included), inspired our men with confidence when rallying them in their retreat and under the fire of the enemy.

I cannot further mention individual acts. I give merely those in elevated position whose conduct came under my own observation and as an acknowledgment of the services of each command. Many other cases of merit must be left for a more detailed report.

In the operations above detailed it is to be regretted that our losses were necessarily severe, but our objects were gained in the unmolested concentration of our army with all its siege guns and material. Among the officers lost to us I regret being obliged to number Brigadier-General Reynolds, Major Clitz, Captain Whiting, and Lieut. S. M. Weld, my aide, and Captain Chambliss, who were taken prisoners near the close of the contest. The country will mourn the loss of Colonels Gove, of the Twenty-second Massachusetts; McLane, of the Eighty-third, and Black, of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania, killed in action—genial men and gallant officers, who had distinguished themselves on previous occasions; Maj. N. B. Rossell, Third Infantry, and some others who have not yet been officially reported to me.

Detailed reports of commanders will be forwarded as they are received.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER.

JULY 12.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have learned that the call for troops and axes, intrusted to General Barnard early in the day, was never delivered to the commanding general. Axes were again called for, but delivered at too late an hour to be helved and used. Two hundred men of the Eleventh Pennsylvania, detailed to helve them, were all of that regiment saved from capture or destruction. The barricades prepared by borrowing the axes of the artillery insured desperate and prolonged resistance, and had the call for axes first asked for and the troops been delivered and filled, the fate of the day and the result of the campaign upon the prolonged contest between the two sections of our country may have been most materially changed.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL CORPS,
Camp at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 8, 1862.

GENERAL: On the 29th of June, the major-general commanding having decided to move on the following day the whole of the material of the army to a position on the James River near Turkey Island, I was directed, with Morell's and Sykes' divisions and a portion of the reserve artillery, to proceed to the vicinity of Turkey Bridge, and there select and hold a position behind which the army could be withdrawn in

safety. I moved the command at sundown that evening on New Market road from White Oak Swamp, but, ignorant of the country, having but one guide, we were misled that night and did not succeed in reaching our destination until the following morning at 9 o'clock, where I had two hours earlier selected a position on Malvern Hill west of Turkey Bridge. This hill commanded all the roads leading from Richmond and Chickahominy Swamp to James River which converge at Turkey Bridge. Here as soon as possible were posted the two divisions, thoroughly covering the River road and the *débouchés* from the New Market, Charles City, and Williamsburg roads. Warren's brigade, of Sykes' division, was posted in the valley of the creek, across the River road, to prevent the left flank from being turned by an advance from Richmond along the road. Through the command thus posted passed in safety the supply trains of many of the divisions and the reserve artillery of the army, the current only ceasing to flow at about 4 o'clock p. m. 30th of June.

At about this hour the enemy began to appear and to feel our front, and about 5 o'clock showed themselves in large force, advancing upon our left flank. Under the cover of the woods skirting the River road the enemy planted his artillery to engage our main force on Malvern Hill, while his infantry, with some artillery, moved direct upon Colonel Warren, with whom he was soon engaged.

The enemy's demonstration soon brought upon him the concentrated fire of some thirty guns, together with the infantry fire of Colonel Warren's troops. Under these influences the force which had advanced against that part of our line incontinently retreated, leaving two guns in the hands of Colonel Warren and numerous evidences of the destructiveness of the artillery which crowned the crest of Malvern Hill.

In this connection should be mentioned with due acknowledgment the help of the gunboats, whose well-directed fire of heavy shells gave the very greatest support, moral and physical, to the efforts by which this determined onslaught was repulsed. The assaulting column is understood to have consisted of 15,000 men, under General Henry A. Wise, being part or the whole of the division commanded by General Holmes. This is known as the battle of Turkey Bridge.

While the battle was taking place, McCall's division, posted on the New Market road to cover the withdrawal of our trains, was attacked by the enemy in immense force. He maintained his place till night-fall, when the surviving portion of his command rejoined the corps, coming in under the command of Brigadier-General Seymour, the only remaining general officer on duty. I have here to regret the loss of Brigadier-General McCall, commanding division, taken prisoner, and of the services of Brigadier-General Meade, severely wounded, and of many other valuable field and line officers, as well as many brave men.

This action (the battle of New Market road) lasted from about 4 p. m. till after dark, during which period the remainder of the trains of the whole army had successfully passed the contested point and reached a place of safety within the interior lines of the army. To Generals McCall's, Meade's, and Seymour's reports, to be made and forwarded hereafter, I must refer for the details of the battle of New Market road, and to Generals Couch and Warren for those of Turkey Bridge.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 8, 1862.

GENERAL: While the battle of Turkey Bridge was taking place the necessary arrangements were being made to resist the enemy coming from the direction of New Market and Charles City, who, as a natural consequence of previous operations, might be expected to launch on the following day his whole power against this force, with the hope of annihilating it and destroying the Army of the Potomac. The corps felt the responsibility and accepted it.

The position in which we were thrown had certain elements of great strength, and was the best adapted for a battle-field of any with which we have so far been favored. An elevated plateau covered the converging roads and was fronted to a certain extent with defensible ravines and low grounds, over which our artillery had excellent play. On the night of the battle of Turkey Bridge the division of General Morell was placed on the right of the line, with a portion of his division artillery and of Hunt's reserve artillery; the division of General Sykes on the left, with the same support, and the reserve artillery, under Colonel Hunt, advantageously posted for general efficiency, crowning the crest of Malvern Hill. In this position the corps lay on its arms during the night and waited the attack, which took place at about 4 in the afternoon of the 1st of July.

Couch's division, which had been sent on the night of the 30th of June to General Sumner, remained in support of our immediate right, and, like our own force, lay on its arms through the intermediate time.

On the following morning, July 1, the lines were visited and rectified by the major-general commanding, and Generals Heintzelman and Sumner, who had retired from White Oak Swamp within our lines during the night, took position on the right of Couch, prepared to resist attack or give support to the left and center, as circumstances should require. Our position was strengthened by the arrival of heavy artillery under Colonel Tyler, whose ten siege guns were posted so as to control the River road and sweep our left flank, and by firing over the heads of our own men to reach the enemy, advancing on the Charles City road.

At about 1 o'clock p. m. the enemy commenced with his artillery and skirmishers, feeling along our whole front, and kept up a desultory firing till about 4 with but little effect. During this firing General Sumner, having withdrawn under the crest of the hill behind Malvern house a portion of his corps, directed me to do the same with mine. I could not at once refer to the major-general commanding then on the right of the line, and protested against such a movement as disastrous to us, adding that as the major-general commanding had seen and approved my disposition, and also General Couch's, I could not change without his order, which could soon be obtained if desirable. He desisted, and the enemy was soon upon us, compelling him to recall his own corps.

The same ominous silence which had preceded the attack in force at Gaines' Mill now intervened, lasting till about 6 o'clock, at which time the enemy (General John B. Magruder's corps) opened upon us suddenly with the full force of his artillery, and at once began to push forward his columns of infantry to the attack of our positions. Regiment after regiment, and sometimes whole brigades, were thrown against our batteries, but our infantry withheld their fire till they were within short distance (artillery mowing them down with canister), dispersed the columns in every case, and in some instances followed the

retiring mass, driving them with the bayonet, capturing prisoners, and also flags and other trophies, some of which have been forwarded to your headquarters.

This contest was maintained by Morell's and Couch's divisions, the former supported by Sykes, who had thrown some of his regiments to the front and dispersed a large column attempting to take us in flank. A portion of the reserve artillery was also here in action. While the battle was proceeding, seeing that the enemy was pressing our men and accumulating his masses to pour fresh troops upon them, I called for aid from General Sumner, which call was promptly responded to by the arrival of General Meagher, with his brigade, followed by that of Sickles, which General Heintzelman voluntarily and generously sent to complete the contest. These brigades I posted—Sickles on the right of Couch and Meagher on the left of Morell and in their support—with instructions to push their regiments forward in echelon of about 100 paces, extending to the rear from the right or left of Couch's division, to relieve those in advance whose ammunition had been expended and to drive the enemy. These directions were promptly and successfully executed. McCall's (now Seymour's) division was held in reserve.

In the mean time Colonel Hunt hastened and brought up artillery to relieve the batteries whose ammunition had been exhausted and who had successfully borne the brunt of the engagement throughout the day. Long after the enemy's infantry was driven in disorder from the field and our own troops withheld from the desired pursuit these fresh batteries (one of them of 32-pounder howitzers) sent their missiles in destructive search after the rear of his column, silencing the guns he placed in position to cover his retreat. The lateness of the hour (9 p. m.) did not permit us to pursue the enemy farther, maintaining due regard to the security of the army, of which we were simply a rear guard, even had we had ammunition and provisions, in both of which particulars our men were sadly deficient.

For this brilliant action of my corps, inflicting on the enemy a blow which under other circumstances might have been followed up to a decisive victory, we can only claim that the success obtained secured for the army the following days of peaceful and undisturbed retirement to Harrison's Landing, so essential to rest, recruit, and security.

I have to acknowledge the excellent dispositions of the reserve artillery made by Colonel Hunt and the promptness with which batteries under the immediate directions of Maj. William Hays and Capt. George W. Getty were always at hand when wanted to relieve others or to open fire in new positions, and also for valuable services, both by advice and action, received of him and of his assistants.

Colonel Averell, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, rendered me valuable service as volunteer aide during the action, and to him was confided the command of the rear guard, which held the position keeping the enemy in check by the boldest demonstrations during the march which ensued on the following day from Malvern Hill to Harrison's Landing. His dispositions were in every respect brilliant in conception and satisfactory in result. Under the protection of his regiment and Buchanan's brigade of regulars and Tidball's battery all the troops and all the trains were safely and in proper order and time brought to this depot.

Reports of the commanders of divisions will soon be presented, when I shall take occasion to bring to the special notice of the major-general commanding many officers to whose services are due the successes of the day and who merit reward. Among the many noble spirits taken

from us in this battle I have to mourn the loss of the brave, gallant, and beloved Colonel Woodbury, Fourth Michigan Volunteers, and Colonel Cass, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, who had escaped the dangers of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill, and who were about to see their noble efforts and those of their comrades crowned with success and themselves with honor.

In presenting this my hasty and preliminary report of the services of this corps and of those commands which accidentally or by order served with it, I cannot close it without a tribute in general terms to the gallant officers and men who have day after day contended successfully against immense odds in severe battles, made long marches, endured exposure, fatigue, and hunger without a murmur, and patiently awaited attack of the immense forces of the enemy pouring upon us with a confidence of success. Cheered by the example of their officers; held together by mutual confidence, arising from strict discipline; relying under Providence in the justice of their cause, this gallant band has on three occasions withstood the brunt of attack of the main force of the enemy, and finally driven him from the field when expecting success to crown his efforts—that success the capture or destruction of this army. I am gratified to be able to add that in this movement of the army to its new base, hard pressed as it has been at times, the corps has maintained its discipline and unity, and with its accustomed cheerfulness and confidence has ever been and is now ready for any duty required of it.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
July 8, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward to you for the Government at Washington four rebel flags taken in battle by different commands of this corps. Two were captured by the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserve Corps at the battle on the New Market Road, June 30, 1862; another at the same time and place by the Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserve Corps, and the fourth by the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Butterfield's brigade, Morell's division, at the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862.

I desire to state that another flag was taken by a regiment of Couch's division at the battle of Malvern Hill from a rebel regiment which had been already cut to pieces by the destructive fire of Kingsbury's battery. This flag is properly a trophy of this battery, although it is held and claimed by the above-named regiment of Couch's division.

An account of the capture of these flags is attached to each, with the names of the regiments to which they belonged, as well as the names of the captors.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
July 8, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward an additional flag captured from the rebels at the battle of the Chickahominy June 27, 1862, by the Thirteenth New York Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Marshall, Martindale's brigade, Morell's division, Porter's corps, and supposed to have belonged to the First Tennessee Battalion. Sergt. John Marks, Company D, Thirteenth New York Volunteers, was the captor.

You will please cause this, with the rest of the flags, to be forwarded to the Secretary of War.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. J. PORTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 94.

Report of Col. John F. Farnsworth, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, of skirmish near Hanover Court-House, battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill, and skirmish at Dispatch Station.

HDQRS. EIGHTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Camp on James River, July 5, 1862.

SIR: The following is a brief report of the doings of my command from the time of the attack of the enemy on the 26th of June until the 28th, inclusive:

On the morning of the 26th, at about 7 o'clock, the rebels commenced the attack upon my picket some 6 miles north of Mechanicsville, on the Hanover Court-House road. At that time my pickets extended from the farm of the widow Crenshaw, by the way of Atlee's and Shady Grove Church, to the place of attack, a company being stationed at each of those four places, Major Dustin, of my regiment, in charge of the whole line, and Capt. R. M. Hooker, with his company (H), on the right. Major Dustin and Captain Hooker had gone up the road toward Hanover a short distance and were returning to the pickets, when they were fired upon by a party of the enemy in ambush. They immediately wheeled into the road (it was thickly wooded) and rode rapidly by a circuitous route to join the company. Captain Hooker being seriously, and I fear mortally, wounded by this fire, gave out and was obliged to dismount, and was taken prisoner by the enemy.

The major joined the company and at once reported the attack and position of matters. Immediately notified all the companies on picket to be on the alert. I also sent two companies to re-enforce Major Dustin, under command of Major Clendenin, and also a company to obstruct the road upon which the rebels were advancing, by felling trees, tearing up bridges, &c., as much as possible. My pickets on the right, being hard pressed by infantry and cavalry, fell back slowly, constantly skirmishing. Soon after Captain Dana, who was on picket at Atlee's, sent me word that the enemy had attacked his pickets at Hughes' Store, and were approaching in force. I directed Captain Dana to fall back slowly in the direction of Shady Grove Church and form a junction with my force there, which he did.

About 3 o'clock I learned that a crossing had also been effected by the enemy at Meadow Bridge, when the company at Mrs. Crenshaw's, being informed of it, also to avoid being cut off, fell back and joined some companies of the Bucktail Rifles, who were on picket at the bridge and upon the said road.

Skirmishing continued during the whole day, my men frequently driving back the advanced skirmishers of the enemy upon the main body, but, being advanced upon by large forces of infantry, were obliged to give way. They, however, held them at bay so much that not until between 3 and 4 o'clock p. m. did the rebels make their appearance in Mechanicsville, and during all that time my men were entirely unsupported by either infantry or artillery. I then brought in my men from that route. At about 1 o'clock I sent a company, under Captain Whitney, up the Pole Green Church road, and ascertained that the rebels had sent a force, who were approaching by that road. General Martindale, being informed of this, at once so disposed his force as to check them, otherwise they would inevitably have cut off the rear of the forces under General Reynolds at Mechanicsville. At night I put out companies upon the Old Church road and the Pole Green Church road, and held the main body of my command in hand near the intersection of these roads.

On the following morning, leaving one company under Captain Medill at the corner of the roads to cover the column and give notice to General Reynolds of the advance of the enemy by the Pole Green Church road, with the balance of my command I fell back in the rear of the forces of General Martindale to Old Cold Harbor. Captain Medill joined me, bringing up 15 fat cattle which had been abandoned by some quartermaster and which Captain Medill snatched from the very front of the enemy. During the preceding night Dr. Hard, the efficient surgeon of my regiment, succeeded in removing all my sick and wounded, some 40 in number, from my hospital and sending them to the White House Landing in safety.

Several times on Friday I sent messages through to General Stoneman in safety, the last time by your request. On Friday afternoon by your request I dispatched Companies E and K, under Captains Farnsworth and Kelley, to Dispatch Station, to picket and guard the approaches thereabouts. They saw no enemy until the following morning, but during the night they gathered up and sent across the Chickahominy near the railroad bridge numerous stragglers from our own army from the battle-field of Gaines' Mill.

On Saturday morning, however, the enemy's cavalry made their appearance. Skirmishing began and continued until afternoon, when, artillery coming up, my companies were obliged to fall back across the ford at Bottom's Bridge. During the forenoon, however, they succeeded in getting away all the sick and wounded, with the surgeons and nurses from the hospital at Dispatch Station, who were not informed of the proximity of the rebels until so informed by my officers. They also removed all the teams, wagons, and ambulances, and what hospital stores they could carry, and then burned the building with the remainder. They also killed several of the enemy, including the officer commanding the cavalry, whose horse was brought in by the man (Sergeant Freelove) who killed him.

During the battle of Friday afternoon the balance of my command stood to horse until a portion of your forces gave way, when, seeing the confusion, I directed my men to mount, then deployed them so as to stop the rout as far as possible. I regret to say we succeeded only

partially, crossing the Chickahominy that night about 11 o'clock and joining my wagons, neither men nor horses having had rest or food for nearly forty-eight hours. The following day I sent a part of my command to finish the destruction of Sumner's lower bridge and support the artillery there until I was ordered to report to General Marcy in the afternoon, when I called in my command and did so report.

The officers and men of my regiment, with scarcely an exception, behaved in the most cool and gallant manner, and displayed, in my opinion, great adroitness as well as daring during those days of constant activity and excitement, and bore all their fatigues and privations without the slightest murmur of discontent or complaint.

Two killed; 10 wounded, including Captain Hooker; 3 missing.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. FARNSWORTH,
Colonel, Commanding Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Commanding Provisional Corps.

No. 95.

Report of Col. William W. Averell, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations June 26–July 2.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 7, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to instructions contained in circular from headquarters Fifth Corps I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment since the 26th ultimo:

On the 27th, when the corps of General F. J. Porter became engaged with the enemy, I sent Capt. E. S. Jones, with a squadron of this regiment, to picket the railroad from Dispatch Station to Tunstall's, which duty was well performed by him until he was relieved at daylight the next morning. A squadron under the command of Capt. J. C. White went at the same time across the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge and scoured the country on the left bank of that stream as far down as Jones' Bridge. Captain White's squadron was relieved on the evening of the 27th by Captain Town's, which continued the same duty.

In obedience to orders received from the general commanding this army, through General Heintzelman, at 3 o'clock a. m. 28th I proceeded with five squadrons of the regiment and crossed the White Oak Swamp Bridge, which was completed at 6.30 a. m., and covered the advance of the army toward the James River about 2 miles, where the advance of the Second Corps was halted for the night. The advance pickets for the night were composed of Companies D, K, and E, of this regiment, under Captains Gary, Martin, and Russell. By direction of the general commanding the army I sent Lieutenant Davis to communicate with the gunboats on James River, which delicate duty was successfully performed.

Early in the morning of the 29th I sent Capt. J. C. White, with his squadron, a section of a light battery, and 200 infantry to Jones' Bridge, on the Chickahominy, to prevent the enemy crossing at that point and to patrol the right bank of the stream, in order that the army might have the earliest information of any attempt of the enemy to cross. Captain White performed this duty well, and held Jones' Bridge until

the night of June 30, when the enemy attacked him in force with artillery. The captain had his horse shot under him. My pickets in advance of the army were relieved about 8 a. m. by Captain Walsh with three companies. At 9 a. m. my pickets in the Quaker road were driven in by a force of rebel cavalry, represented to have been composed of five companies of the First North Carolina and four of the Fourth Virginia, under the command of Col. Lawrence Baker. My pickets drew them into a position in front of a section of Major West's artillery, which opened an effective discharge of canister at short range, which killed a major, 8 men, several horses, and wounded perhaps 100, and threw the regiment into complete disorder, when the reserves to my pickets, led by Captains Walsh and Russell, charged and drove them nearly 2 miles, taking many prisoners—I believe about 60.

Toward the close of the day I received an order to report to General F. J. Porter for duty with his corps, and under instructions from him took my regiment, Benson's battery, and Colonel Hays' regiment infantry and covered the advance of the corps on the road to New Market. Remained on picket duty until morning, when the column was withdrawn and put in the Quaker road, with the exception of one squadron under Captain Town, which remained in position in the road until relieved by General McCall about noon. The regiment was held in position on the Quaker road until 3 p. m., some squadrons being engaged in keeping the wagon trains in order and in arresting stragglers. During this time I was sent to White Oak Bridge by the chief of staff of the general commanding the army, to view the engagement then going on at that point and to give such orders as might be essential to the holding of the position. Upon my return from that duty I rode to Malvern Hill, on the James River, to investigate the position and condition of our advance, and seeing that my regiment could be well employed along the route sent back for it, and it was engaged from that time until next evening in controlling the movements of trains and collecting stragglers and returning them to their regiments. During the night of the 30th Lieutenants Newhall and Treichel were sent by the general commanding the army to communicate with our right and center. This hazardous duty was well performed. Lieutenant Newhall passed along the line of our army twice during the night, each time being obliged to go for 1½ miles through the bivouacs of the enemy. At 12 o'clock on the night of the 1st instant I received orders from the general commanding to take charge of the rear guard of the army. At daybreak on the 2d I took command of the rear guard, composed of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry and four regiments of U. S. Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan. I found the New York Chasseurs on the field, and assumed command of them also.

Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan informed me on my taking command that the enemy was threatening his pickets and advancing toward both his flanks. I sent an officer to the rear to direct the cavalry I had upon the road to push the trains forward with all dispatch and to collect those which could not be removed and prepare them for burning; then deployed three regiments of infantry with the Chasseurs along the front, which I immediately covered with a double line of skirmishers; then advanced the whole line as if for attack, pushing forward simultaneously from the right and left wings columns of cavalry and disposing parties of horsemen far to the right and left to divert the attention of the enemy and to give me information of their movements.

Observing that the feint was about to succeed, although the cavalry was suffering from the enemy's sharpshooters, I sent an officer to the

rear to assure the rear of the army of its security, and to bring me back a battery of artillery, of which I was destitute. Captain Frank responded promptly to this call, and soon had four guns in good position in rear on a hill. While he was coming one of my squadrons by a skillful disposition of troopers in sections created a very good semblance of a battery, which moved up under the crest of a hill in front, and went through the motions of going into action front. The enemy withdrew to the woods in their rear, and I held the position until 10 a. m. Parties of the enemy gaining confidence came out without arms and commenced collecting their dead, with which the fields in front were thickly strewn. At 10, hearing that the rear of the army was 2 miles away, I withdrew my artillery to another good position, with the reserve regiment of infantry; then withdrew the main body of the infantry, and then the line of skirmishers, screening these operations with galloping skirmishers of cavalry along the line in front. Two guns taken from the enemy the night before had to be spiked and the carriages broken for want of transportation.

I may mention here that I did not observe over a dozen of our dead upon the field and that our wounded were all under shelter.

From an early hour the rain commenced falling, and its increasing heaviness assisted to render my operations obscure to the enemy. As soon as the artillery and infantry were well upon the road I directed my cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, to withdraw, leaving 12 wagons without mules ready for them to destroy. The march was continued without incident until the rear crossed Turkey Island Bridge, which was destroyed. A mile farther on I found Brigadier-General Wessells in excellent position with his brigade, and a mile farther on Brigadier-General Naglee with a second line. Considering our rear perfectly secure, I passed through their lines with my wearied forces and came to this camp.

I have the honor to call your attention to the inclosed report of casualties during all these operations of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. FRED. T. LOCKE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fifth Provisional Army Corps.

No. 96.

Report of Col. Henry J. Hunt, commanding Artillery Reserve, of operations June 26–July 1.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY RESERVE, ARMY POTOMAC,
Camp near Westover, Va., July 7, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the service of the Artillery Reserve in the operations of this army since June 26, 1862:

Smead's battery of Napoleon guns, attached temporarily to McCall's division, and Edwards' battery of Parrotts were engaged at the battle of Mechanicsville, June 26. Smead's report is inclosed herewith. Gibson's battery of horse artillery was detached on the 25th for service

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* See p. 28.

with Stoneman's column. It is still absent, and no report has been received of its services. On the evening of the 26th Robertson's and Tidball's batteries of horse artillery were ordered to report to Brigadier-General Porter, commanding Fifth Army Corps, on the left bank of the Chickahominy. Smead's battery of light 12-pounders, Voegelee's battery of 20-pounder Parrotts already with him, and Weed's and Edwards' with General Sykes, were actively engaged in the battle of the Chickahominy on the 27th. For the particulars of their services I refer you to the reports of Lieutenant-Colonel Hays and Major Arndt, commanding brigades, and those of the battery commanders.

It will be perceived by reference to Major Arndt's report that Diederichs' and Knieriem's batteries of 20-pounders, stationed near Golding's house, were used with effect in cannonading the enemy's right at Gaines' Hill. On the 27th Elder's and Ames' light 12-pounder batteries, of Getty's brigade; Grimm's 32-pounder howitzers, and Diederichs' and Knieriem's 20-pounder Parrotts, under Major Arndt—in all thirty-two guns—under the general charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Getty, reported to Brigadier-General Smith, and took post in front of Golding's, where they were hotly engaged with the enemy's batteries of position and field batteries on Garnett's farm repeatedly during the day. After silencing them they took part in the defense of the position when it was assaulted in the evening. During the afternoon Diederichs' and Knieriem's 20-pounders were also usefully employed in cannonading the enemy's right on Gaines' Hill, on the opposite side of the Chickahominy.

On the 28th Morgan's battery was detached and reported to General Naglee at Bottom's Bridge. For a narrative of the services of the battery I would refer you to the report of Lieutenant Morgan.

On the evening of the 28th the reserve took the road for James River, passing through White Oak Swamp. It passed the bridge, and went into camp at General Keyes' headquarters, near the junction of the New Market and Charles City roads during the morning of the 29th. On the afternoon of that day Benson's battery of horse artillery was assigned to service with Averell's Horse to make a reconnaissance toward New Market. Diederichs' and Knieriem's batteries of 20-pounder Parrotts and Randol's of light 12-pounder guns were assigned to McCall's division, and Elder's to Keyes' corps for special service.

Diederichs', Knieriem's, and Randol's batteries were engaged in the battle of New Market road June 30. From the report of Lieutenant Randol it would appear that they were badly posted and badly supported. All that men could do under the circumstances seems to have been done by him and his officers to redeem the errors of others, but it was at the sacrifice on the part of Lieutenant Randol of all his guns and of two of Knieriem's. Randol might have saved his, but was not permitted to do so, as the effort would have brought on another attack. For the particulars of the action reference may be had to Major Arndt's report and Lieutenant Randol's, inclosed herewith.

The loss of Randol's guns and the success of the enemy's charge upon them might have been prevented but for an error, so common and so deeply rooted as to require special instructions from headquarters to correct it. It appears that the column of attack on the battery consisted of three regiments in line. The two first were repulsed. The second repulse was followed up by a charge from the supports of the battery. Immediately on meeting the third regiment of the assaulting column the support broke and sought shelter in the battery, closely pursued by the enemy, who entered it with them. Had they returned,

as urged and warned beforehand to do, by the flanks of the battery, thus leaving its field of fire clear, the third assault might have been repulsed and the guns saved; but, as is usual, the supports had in the first place taken up their positions in the rear of the guns, amongst the carriages, where they could by no possibility be of use except to repel an attack with the bayonet, and from which position they are almost always sure to fire through the battery. When in this case the supports were repulsed in their sortie they rushed through the battery for their former positions, depriving the artillery of the power of self-defense.

I have always found it difficult to get infantry troops ordered to support batteries to take positions on the flanks. They insist upon being either in front or rear of the batteries. Generally the commanders of these supports rank battery commanders, and the latter are unable to correct the evil. It is desirable that artillery officers should always be consulted as to the positions to be occupied by their supports. If this is not done, it would be better in most cases to give them no special support, but leave them to the chance assistance of troops in their neighborhood. Lieutenant Randol's guns were well defended by the gunners, and their loss reflects no discredit on either men or officers.

On the 30th that part of the reserve still at headquarters marched to Malvern Hill, and were posted on the height, on the west of the plateau and in front of the brick house. On the extreme left of the plateau, overlooking the valley, was stationed Smead's battery of light 12 pounders; then Voegelee's and Carlisle's 20-pounders; then Edwards' and Weed's, between whom and the house on the heights were two New York batteries not belonging to the reserve. About 4 p. m. the enemy commenced shelling the plateau from a point of wood at Turkey Creek across the valley. He was immediately answered, his fire silenced, his horses killed and men driven off, leaving two guns in our possession.

On the 1st of July the positions were held by these batteries very much as on the day before, the line on the left being strengthened by the siege guns under Colonel Tyler. On the right of the plateau were stationed Wolcott's and Snow's batteries of the reserve, and Frank's battery of New York artillery, temporarily serving with it. Facing the wood which stretches along the Valley road dividing the plateau was placed Grimm's 32-pounder howitzers. The horse artillery, the remaining Napoleon guns, Diederichs' and Knieriem's 20-pounder Parrotts were held in reserve near the brick house used as a hospital. Ames' and Livingston's were stationed on the left front of the line of battle, near the road and in front of Griffin's brigade. During the conflict of the afternoon such changes were made as exigencies required. Wolcott's, Diederichs', and Knieriem's batteries re-enforced General Sumner on the right. Snow's and Frank's were posted to support Couch's division. Edwards' was sent to the front to strengthen the position occupied by Ames. Weed's, Carlisle's, and Smead's were posted upon the road by which the enemy, should he succeed in forcing our left, would debouch upon the plateau.

Toward night his efforts to accomplish this were fierce and persistent, and the whole of the reserve was called into action. By direction of General Porter I brought up all the horse artillery under Colonel Hays and Grimm's 32-pounder howitzers, and pushed forward to the front of Malvern Heights, where they were immediately brought into action at the point of the enemy's main attack, and took a decisive part in the final struggle for the mastery of the position, following up the

enemy until darkness and the nature of the ground stopped further pursuit.

For the particulars reference is invited to reports of commanders of brigades and batteries transmitted herewith.

I concur with them in the praise awarded to their officers and men, whose conduct in all cases coming under my observation was excellent.

The loss of the batteries belonging to the reserve during these operations was: 8 officers wounded, 2 non-commissioned officers and 17 privates killed, 14 non-commissioned officers and 73 privates wounded, a number of them mortally; 17 privates missing, some of them probably killed or wounded; 142 horses killed, 56 wounded, and 23 missing.

The officers wounded and the time and place of the actions are: At Mechanicsville, June 26, Lieutenant Piper, of Smead's battery, Fifth Artillery, severely. Battle of Chickahominy, June 27, Lieutenant Hayden, Third Artillery, Edwards' battery, severely; Lieutenant Kelly, Third Artillery, Edwards' battery, slightly; Captain Weed, Fifth Artillery, slightly. At New Market road, June 30, Lieutenant Hill, First Artillery, Randol's battery, severely; since dead. Malvern Hill, July 1, Second Lieutenant Brownson, Third Artillery, Edwards' battery, severely; Lieutenant Vanneman, Snow's battery, severely, and Lieutenant Bigelow, adjutant of Petherbridge's Maryland Brigade, severely.

It will be perceived from this and the accompanying reports that the Reserve Artillery had its full share in all these operations; that it was represented at the advanced position at Mechanicsville by a battery of Napoleon guns and one of 10-pounder Parrotts; in the battle of the Chickahominy by six batteries of various descriptions, besides the aid afforded by the flank fire on the enemy's right from two batteries stationed near Golding's; that on the same day it contributed five batteries to our forces at the battle of Garnett's Farm, and furnished the horse artillery to Stoneman's command; that it furnished the batteries for the position of Sumner's Lower and Bottom's Bridges, and covered the passage of the army by those points; that it furnished three batteries for the battle at the advanced position on the New Market road; that it provided all the artillery which silenced the enemy's cannonade at Turkey Bridge; that in the battle of July 1 it re-enforced strongly the whole line, and sent forward its full quota to repel the attacks on our front and left, and finally brought up to the decisive point at the close of the day the howitzers and the three horse batteries, thus bringing every gun of this large artillery force into the most active and decisive use. Not a gun remained unemployed and not one could have been safely spared.

I trust that I may be pardoned for stating here that when we consider, in addition to all this, the service of its heavy batteries at Yorktown; that rendered by furnishing the large force of draught horses required for moving the siege train; the labors of officers and men in fabricating gabions and fascines and making and laying platforms; the details of its officers for engineer duty in constructing redoubts and batteries; the service of the horse artillery at Williamsburg and in all the operations of Stoneman's and other cavalry commands down to the time of our establishment on the Chickahominy and the part it took in the battle of Hanover Court-House and in minor operations; the great and indispensable service rendered by its complete ammunition train, in not only keeping up fully its own supplies but making good the deficiencies of others—it may be justly claimed that its artillery reserve has contributed its full share to the services rendered by the Army of

the Potomac, and vindicated in the most complete manner the wisdom and forecast of the general commanding in organizing so completely and thoroughly a special artillery force of such magnitude, and which events have proved was no larger than necessity required.

Captain Carlisle calls special attention to the services of Captain Taft's Fifth New York Independent Battery and to the good conduct of his officers and men. Captain Taft, finding his battery could not be mounted in time to take part in the campaign, volunteered its services for the Artillery Reserve, among the batteries of which the officers and men have been distributed. Captain Taft, his officers, Lieutenants Henderson, Denike, and Russell (the latter wounded at Yorktown), his non-commisioned officers, and men have served faithfully, efficiently, and usefully. I recommend them to the favorable consideration of the general commanding, and request that they be organized and mounted as a battery as soon as opportunity offers.

The commanders of brigades, Lieutenant-Colonels Hays and Getty, Majors Arndt and Petherbridge, and Captain Carlisle, Second Artillery, performed their duties on all occasions with skill, courage, and efficiency.

Captain Frank, First New York Artillery, temporarily attached to the reserve on the 1st of July, commanded his battery with judgment and effect at Malvern.

My personal staff, Lieutenants Carling, Third Artillery, acting assistant adjutant-general; Miller, Fourth Artillery, and Hardin, Third Artillery, were at all times and under all circumstances zealous, prompt, and indefatigable in the discharge of all their duties on the field, in camp, and on the march, and I beg leave to present their names to the favorable consideration of the general commanding. Lieutenant Miller not only kept the reserve batteries well supplied with ammunition, but by supplying the wants of many of the division batteries prevented their being thrown out of action.

Lieutenants Randol and Olcott, First Artillery, volunteered their services to me as additional aides-de-camp on the evening of July 1 at Malvern, and as such were engaged in the hottest of the fight, besides assisting in the service of the 32-pounder howitzer battery in the last struggle on the hill.

I wish here to make my acknowledgments to and record the services of Lieut. E. R. Warner, Third Artillery, who was until June 1 acting assistant adjutant-general of the reserve. He labored zealously in its organization, and served with it at the siege of Yorktown and until the 1st of June, when an attack of typhoid fever made it necessary to send him to Old Point. In all the duties devolving on them the labors of the officers of the staff departments attached to the reserve have been faithfully performed, and I am indebted for their services to Brigade Surgeon McMillan, Assistant Surgeons Gouley, Jaquett, White, and Smith, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeons Bennett, Wieber, and O'Donnell, volunteer forces; Captain Sappington, commissary of subsistence (especially), and Captain Beazell, assistant quartermaster volunteer forces. Assistant Surgeon Smith was left in charge of the sick and wounded at Savage Station, and Assistant Surgeon White at Malvern.

The services of the battery commanders, officers, and men are detailed in the reports transmitted herewith, and I respectfully call attention to the claims of those whose names are there presented. To the special attention called in the brigade reports to the services of Lieutenants Benjamin, Second Artillery, and Ames, Fifth Artillery, I give my hearty concurrence. The conduct of these officers has been above praise.

The names of First Sergt. Terrence Reily and Henry Flood, of Light Company M, Second Artillery; First Sergt. James Chester, of Company E, First Artillery (who commanded a section in battle), and First Sergt. Charles Holmann, of Battery K, Fifth Artillery, are especially presented by their battery commanders, Captains Benson and Smead, Lieutenants Randol and Elder, for commissions, for gallantry on the field. I concur in the recommendations, and request that the name of Quartermaster Sergt. James Davidson, Third Artillery, sergeant-major to the reserve, be added to the list. His character and services justly entitle him to the promotion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. HUNT,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Army Corps.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
September 26, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded to the headquarters Army of the Potomac. In my official report of the actions before Richmond I referred to the services of this command, but now take pleasure in again calling attention to the distinguished services of the Reserve Artillery and the importance of such resources, as well for the moment when suddenly large reserves are thrown into action as to replace that artillery of divisions which has been disabled in action or otherwise not available.

The Reserve Artillery, under command of Colonel Hunt and lately under Colonel Hays, has been ever judiciously employed, and always was within reach of and employed when it was required. In every case (and this has been in every action, not only in the Army of the Potomac, but in all in which this army was associated with the Army of Virginia) its services have been marked and valuable, its officers serving with distinguished ability, and doing their full part to gain the battle by their individual efforts and their cordial co-operation and labors with other troops.

I also here especially commend the services of that portion of the reserve which has served as mounted or light artillery or horse artillery, whose labors have been severe and losses in some cases irreparable. The officers of the artillery have received but little if any reward for their services, and while their companions of the same date are elevated in rank and command they receive not the reward a soldier seeks and they and the army are conscious that they merit, and the fact tends to discourage them. Their duty to the country which educated them and their patriotism alone keeps them in the service so long as they benefit her. Some have been offered promotion in volunteer regiments, but appreciating the value of their services in the artillery and that they could not be spared from an arm which has been among the most prominent in earning victory they have declined the advancement, while others have avoided seeking what they know they could obtain. Such self-sacrifice deserves reward, and taken in connection with their services, I would respectfully ask of the Government promotion by brevet or in volunteer service.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 97.

Reports of Lieut. Col. William Hays, commanding Brigade of Horse Artillery, of operations May 6–July 1.

HDQRS. BRIGADE OF HORSE ARTILLERY, ARTY. RES.,
Camp at New Bridge, Va., June 6, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the services of the batteries of the brigade of horse artillery:

On the 6th of May, at Williamsburg, Captain Robertson's battery joined General Stoneman's command (this command being the advance guard of our army).

On the 12th of May, with Captain Tidball's battery, I joined General Stoneman's command at Cumberland. The two batteries continued on duty with General Stoneman until the 31st of May, when they rejoined the Artillery Reserve. Captain Benson's battery was detached with General Porter's command on the 27th of May, and took an active and important part in the battle of Hanover Court-House.

On the 23d of May Captains Robertson's and Tidball's batteries were placed in positions to drive the enemy's troops from New Bridge and the banks of the Chickahominy, which service they succeeded in accomplishing in a very short time. The command on the same afternoon marched in the direction of Mechanicsville. When about three-quarters of a mile from the village the enemy's artillery opened a fire on us. Lieutenant Dennison's section of Tidball's battery immediately returned the fire. The two batteries were promptly placed in battery and commenced firing. The firing was continued until some time after the enemy had stopped firing. On the following day Lieutenant Pennington's section of Tidball's battery was ordered to report to General Davidson and was actively engaged in the attack on Mechanicsville. For a more detailed account of the services rendered by the batteries of my command I respectfully refer you to the reports of Captains Robertson,* Benson,† Tidball,† and Pennington,† herewith inclosed.

The officers and men were all active, cool, and efficient under fire, and bore with patience and cheerfully the privations and exposures incident to the arduous and important service they were on. Assist. Surg. Joseph S. Smith, U. S. Army, was on duty with the command, and performed his duties in a highly satisfactory manner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HAYS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Col. HENRY J. HUNT,
Commanding Artillery Reserve.

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HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE OF HORSE ARTILLERY,
Camp at Westover, Va., July 7, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the services of the batteries of this brigade since the 25th of June:

On the 25th of June Captain Gibson's battery was detached with General Stoneman's command. No report of his battery has since been received. I hear it has since arrived at Fort Monroe.

On the 26th Captains Robertson's and Tidball's batteries joined General Porter's command on the north side of the Chickahominy and took an active and important part in the battle of the 27th of June.

* See No. 99. † See pp. 656, 657, 694, 695, Part I.

On the night of the 28th of June the brigade moved on the road leading to the James River.

On the 29th Captain Benson's battery was sent on a reconnaissance with Colonel Averell's cavalry in the direction of New Market, and rejoined the brigade on the 30th.

On the 30th of June, at Malvern Hill, Captain Robertson's battery took part in the firing of our batteries on a battery of the enemy, which opened a fire on our camp from the woods beyond the swamp on our left. The enemy's battery was soon silenced and two of his guns taken.

On the 1st instant, late in the afternoon, I was ordered to take two batteries (Captains Robertson's and Tidball's) and move forward to where our troops were warmly engaged with the enemy. Captain Benson's battery had preceded me to the same point by order of General Porter. As soon as the batteries reached the battle ground they were promptly brought into action, and opened a rapid and effective fire until the enemy had disappeared. Every officer and man of the brigade acted with energy, coolness, and ability on this and all other occasions when under fire, and bore with patience and cheerfully the fatigues and privations of the different marches.

I find it difficult to discriminate where all did so well, but without disparagement to any one I would beg leave to call special notice to Captains Robertson, Benson, and Tidball, the commanders of batteries, and to Lieuts. J. M. Wilson, Barlow, and Pennington, the senior first lieutenants of the respective batteries.

For a more detailed account of the services of each battery I refer you to the reports of battery commanders, herewith transmitted, and which are adopted as a part of my report. Officers present with the batteries: Capts. J. M. Robertson, Henry Benson, and J. C. Tidball, and Lieuts. John M. Wilson, A. C. M. Pennington, John W. Barlow, Peter C. Hains, William N. Dennison, Robert Clarke, Carle A. Woodruff, Albert O. Vincent, and Robert H. Chapin.

WILLIAM HAYS,
Lieutenant-Colonel

Col. HENRY J. HUNT,
Commanding Artillery Reserve.

No. 98.

Reports of Capt. John C. Tidball, Light Battery A, Second U. S. Artillery, of operations June 27–July 6, including the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

CAMP AT WESTOVER, *July* 6, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that about sundown of the 26th ultimo I was ordered by you to proceed with my battery across the Chickahominy (to the north side) and there report to General Porter at or before daylight the next morning. This I did, and received instructions from him to post my battery on a rising piece of ground on the north side of the main road leading from Mechanicsville to Gaines' Mill, and about 1 mile from the latter. Here I was to remain until the troops near Mechanicsville should pass on their way to a new position beyond Gaines' Mill, and then by a judicious use of my battery delay the advance of the enemy. I detached one section under Brevet Cap-

tain Pennington, to a favorable position farther to the right and slightly advanced. The last of our troops passed about 5 o'clock a. m., and in a few minutes the enemy made their appearance and opened a fire of musketry upon Captain Pennington's section, which at once opened on and checked them. My other two sections at the same time opened fire upon troops advancing along the road. These were likewise checked.

I remained at this position until I supposed all of our troops had passed beyond Gaines' Mill, when I moved slowly to the rear. Arriving at Gaines' Mill, I found that some overloaded wagons had obstructed the road by the bridge, and quite a number of ambulances and a battery of volunteer artillery were not yet across, and all those belonging thereto, as well as numerous stragglers, were engaged in ransacking sutlers' stores. It took me about two hours to start forward these vehicles, battery, and stragglers, after which I crossed over my own battery, and, destroying both bridges, remained about one hour longer at this place. The skirmishers of the enemy in the mean time advanced, but it was only occasionally that bodies large enough to fire upon would make their appearance. Withdrawing a short distance farther, I remained at Little Cold Harbor until about 11 o'clock a. m., when I received an order from General Porter to rejoin him with my battery at Gaines' Mill, which I accordingly did.

After expressing his entire satisfaction at the manner in which I had performed the delicate duty assigned me, he directed me to report for further duty to Brigadier-General Sykes. Shortly afterward (about 1 o'clock p. m.) the enemy, appearing in force, opened fire with their batteries, and the battle of the Chickahominy, or Gaines' Mill, commenced. Soon thereafter General Sykes ordered me to place my battery on the extreme right of our position, there to assist Captain Weed, of the Fifth Artillery, who was then engaged with the enemy, then playing fiercely with his artillery from the ridge in front of his right flank. Hastening up at a trot and coming into battery, it required but a few minutes to silence the enemy at this point and cause him to change the position of his guns. The ground upon my left sloped off to a marshy slough, fringed with trees and bushes. Along this was posted a battalion of regular infantry (the Fourth), for my support; on my right and front came down to within 200 yards the point of a pine forest; directly in my front along the ridge, at about 1,000 yards' distance, was a growth of young pines, and farther around to my left extended a thin strip of pine woods; upon my left was the open field where was posted the Third Regiment Regular Infantry. In about half an hour the enemy again returned with his guns, and placing them behind the small pines already mentioned opened a hot fire upon us. Sheltered as they were from our view it required an unusual amount of shelling to silence them. In this way at irregular intervals the enemy would return and as often be driven back by our fire.

In the mean while the battle raged upon the ridge extending around upon my left. About 4 o'clock p. m. our troops at this point for a time were forced back, and the enemy threatened to sweep down through the thin pine woods before mentioned as being upon my left and front. I at once changed front, so as to meet with canister this new danger. A few rounds were fired into the woods and shell into the open space beyond, which was now occupied by the enemy. Repeated charges of our infantry cleared this space, as far I could see, of the enemy, and not knowing the position of our troops in this direction, I was fearful of continuing the fire. The ground in rear of my battery not admitting

of my caissons in position, I left them near by in charge of my first sergeant, who supplied the exhausted limbers of the guns by constantly bringing up full ones from the caissons.

When the enemy took possession of the top of the hill the caissons were forced to retire by the falling back of our troops. I had received instructions from General Sykes that if forced to retire to take the main road leading to my rear. The ammunition of my limbers, with the exception of a few rounds which I wished to retain for an emergency, was exhausted, and being now exposed to a sharp fire of musketry as well as of artillery I thought it prudent to withdraw and seek a position where my few remaining rounds might be effective. I accordingly changed my position a few hundred yards and brought some of my pieces into battery, but it was now so dark that I could not see whether the troops in front were friends or foes, and perceiving it impossible in consequence of the woods to join our troops toward the center of the battle-field I again limbered up and retired slowly by the road prescribed by General Sykes. About 9 o'clock p. m. I crossed the Chickahominy at Woodbury's Bridge and returned to my camp. My company officers in the engagement were First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Pennington, First Lieutenant Dennison, and Second Lieutenant Clarke, all of whom, as well as the whole company, did their duty in the most commendable manner. They had been up the whole of the night previous; the day was oppressively hot and water scarce, and all became exhausted by the labor of working the guns.

My casualties were Corporal Mathes, Privates Bedford, Bell, Bernhard, Guth, and Quin wounded, none mortally, and 6 horses killed and 3 wounded. I lost nothing in the way of material. I fired during the day about 600 rounds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. TIDBALL,
Captain, Second Artillery, Commanding Light Company A.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM HAYS,
Commanding Brigade Horse Artillery, Army of the Potomac.

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CAMP AT WESTOVER, *July* 6, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that soon after dark upon the evening of the 28th ultimo I received orders from you to move with my battery from my camp near the Chickahominy by Savage Station on the Richmond and York River Railroad toward the James River. Starting immediately I marched, with frequent delays, all night, and soon after daylight crossed the bridge at White Oak Swamp, and halted with the remainder of the Artillery Reserve about 2 miles beyond.

On the morning of the 30th resumed our march, and about 12 m. arrived at Malvern Hill, where we bivouacked for the night. The next morning, July 1, the enemy attacking in force, the battle commenced. My battery being held in reserve, was not called into action until the dusk of the evening, when under your directions I moved forward upon the battle-field, and took position in a field upon the left of the main road. Here I came into battery in the only position that I could see not already occupied by other batteries. A battalion of infantry was in my front firing, in consequence of which I could get only my two flank pieces into action. The enemy were retiring, and

it was but a few minutes until the firing ceased along our whole line. In about an hour afterward most of our troops were withdrawn from the field, and I was directed by you to close in toward the road on my right and remain in a state of vigilance during the night, occasionally firing a shot into the forest in front of me. About 11 o'clock you directed me to withdraw and take the road leading to the James River. I accordingly did so, and arrived at this point about 6 o'clock the next morning, July 2.

In the action of the day previous I met with no casualties, but on the march back one of my caissons breaking was unfortunately lost.

On the morning of July 3 the enemy, taking position with artillery on the high ground (now our front), commenced shelling the low ground, which was occupied by our troops. They also threw with great precision a score or so of war rockets. I was directed to prepare my battery for immediate action, and was in a few minutes afterward directed to report to General Smith, who ordered me up to the front, now occupied by the right of our line. Here I came into battery about 1,500 yards from the enemy's positions and opened fire, and in a few minutes drove the enemy away. I remained at this point until the 5th instant, when, being relieved by another battery, I returned to the camp of the Artillery Reserve.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO C. TIDBALL,
Captain, Second Artillery, Commanding Light Company A.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM HAYS,
Commanding Brigade Horse Artillery, Army of the Potomac.

No. 99.

Reports of Capt. James M. Robertson, Batteries B and L, Second U. S. Artillery, of the skirmishes at and battle of Williamsburg, skirmishes at New Kent Court-House and New Bridge, battle of Gaines' Mill, engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

CAMP NEAR NEW BRIDGE, VA.,
June 4, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I marched from Camp Winfield Scott at 10.30 o'clock a. m. Sunday, May 4, 1862, in command of Batteries B and L, Second Artillery. Taking the road to Williamsburg, I arrived (about 4 o'clock p. m.) at the edge of the woods near the enemy's batteries in front of Williamsburg. By order of the general commanding my battery was placed in position in rear of and only a few yards from the woods. Several of the enemy's shot falling in my battery, and having no opportunity to reply, I was ordered to retire and take a position on the opposite side of the field.

About 12 m. the 5th I was ordered to report to General Smith, and was placed in position in a wheat field, and remained till dark, at which time I was withdrawn.

On the evening of the 6th I was detached from your brigade, and reported to General Stoneman for duty with the advanced brigade of the army, and remained on this duty until the 31st of May, 1862, when the battery returned and joined the Reserve Artillery, under the command of Colonel Hunt. During the time the battery was with General Stoneman's column it performed the following service and marches:

At 6 o'clock a. m., May 7, 1862, left camp near Williamsburg and followed the retreating enemy toward Richmond. The roads were very heavy, and in many places impassable for artillery. Several times during the day I was compelled to dismount my cannoneers, build causeways, and cut new roads through the woods. The roads on the 8th were much improved, and we met with no serious obstructions till about 1 p. m. on the 9th, when the enemy opened fire upon us from a concealed battery in our front. Lieutenant Wilson's (the leading) section was at once put in position on the road, and Lieutenant Vincent's (the center) section placed in position on the right. These two sections at once opened fire, judging the direction and distance by the enemy's shot. Lieutenant Woodruff's (the rear) section was now thrown about 200 yards to the left of the road, where the smoke could be seen rising from the enemy's guns, and opened fire. Firing from the enemy soon ceased, and the battery advanced to Slatersville, near where the enemy's guns stood. Several of our shell struck near the rebel guns, one passing entirely through a house and another killing a cavalry horse. Thirty-four shells were fired by my battery during the skirmish, fully one-third of them failing to explode.

At Cumberland, on the 11th of May, I found it necessary to make the following repairs to the battery in consequence of the poor material and inferior workmanship used in its construction, viz: One chain to key of ammunition chest, one linchpin, one pole-prop, one chain to tar-bucket, one pole, one large pointing ring, and one handspike. What, however, was of the most importance was the breaking of the bolts connecting the upper and lower portions of the trail-plates on two of the guns. Owing to the lower plate having sprung from its place, the work of replacing these bolts was accomplished with difficulty. On the 19th of May, near Parsley's Mill, the plates of a third trail became disconnected, and were replaced like the two former.

On the 21st of May 1 officer and 24 enlisted men of the Ninth New York Volunteer Cavalry, attached to my battery, were detached by direction of the Secretary of War.

On the 23d of May the battery was put in position at Hogan's, near New Bridge, and opened fire upon some cavalry and a section of the enemy's artillery on the opposite bluff of the Chickahominy River. Fifty-one shell were fired, when the enemy retired. The practice was very good in regard to elevation and direction, but fully one-third of the fuses failed.

The battery returned to camp, and at 2 p. m. same day marched toward Mechanicsville. As the head of the column was passing the bridge at Ellison's Mill the enemy opened fire from a battery beyond the hill on the opposite side of the creek. His first shot (a 3-inch solid shot of the Hotchkiss pattern) passed between the teams of one of my pieces and lodged in the bank at the side of the road. My battery was ordered to take a position in a field on the left of the road and open fire. Ninety shell were fired, but with what effect I am unable to say, Captain Tidball's battery firing at the same time and a hill intervening to obstruct my view.

May 27, having arrived at the crossing of the Virginia Central Railroad, a section under charge of Lieutenant Wilson was put in position on the road. Soon after a train of cars was seen approaching from the direction of Hanover Court-House. Having reached a distance of about 1 mile, I ordered him to open fire with percussion shell. At the first shot the train was seen to run back a short distance, and after the second shot to stop. Seeing that the train did not move again, after

firing 12 rounds the firing ceased. Upon examination the cars were found deserted, and taken possession of. I was informed the following morning by negroes who were on the cars at the time that the first shot went directly over the train, struck, and exploded on the track, and that they were afraid to run them farther back.

During the whole time the battery was detached from the Artillery Reserve I have been most ably and efficiently assisted by my chiefs of sections, viz: First Lieut. John M. Wilson, and Second Lieuts. Carle A. Woodruff and A. O. Vincent, of the Second Artillery, and my chiefs of caissons, First Lieut. Perry Bly, Ninth New York Volunteer Cavalry, until he was detached from the battery on the 21st of May, 1862, and also by all the non-commissioned officers and other enlisted men of the battery, both regulars and volunteers, which entitles them to, and I hereby tender them, my most sincere thanks. During the skirmish near Slatersville several of the enemy's shell exploded in the battery, but without damage, except slightly grazing Private John De Waigner, of Company L, Second Artillery, on the shoulder, with a fragment of case-shot.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. ROBERTSON,
Captain, Second Artillery, Commanding Batteries B and L.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM HAYS,
Comdg. Horse Brig., Res. Arty., Camp near New Bridge, Va

CAMP NEAR WESTOVER, VA., *July* 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I was detached from your brigade on the 26th of June, 1862, and with my own (Robertson's Horse Batteries B and L, Second Artillery) and Tidball's Horse Battery A, Second Artillery, ordered to report for duty to General Porter at his headquarters on the north side of the Chickahominy River, near the house of William Gaines. In compliance with these instructions I left my camp near Mitchie's house, Virginia, at 8 p. m., and marched to the brow of the hill near Alexander's Bridge, where I was delayed till 11 o'clock p. m. by wagon trains passing the bridge to the south. The bridge having been cleared at 11 p. m. I crossed with my command and proceeded on. Owing to the large number of wagons in the road my progress was very slow, and I did not reach the point of rendezvous till 2 o'clock a. m. the 27th. Taking Captain Tidball with me, I at once reported to General Porter in person. After some conversation on the subject, the general assigned each battery to its special duty, relieving me of all further responsibility of Battery A. With my own batteries, B and L, I was posted in a peach orchard near the house of William Gaines, with instructions to cover and protect the rear of General McCall's division, who were falling back to a point farther down the Chickahominy. Soon after daylight the retiring troops began to pass, and had all filed by my battery except one company of the Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, which had been indicated to me as the rear of the column.

Meantime the enemy, having discovered our position or seen the troops passing, opened fire upon us from a heavy gun stationed near the widow Price's house, on the south side of the Chickahominy River. Several shot fell near my battery, but without causing any damage. At this time also the last company was seen approaching across the

field in front of the left of my battery, and at the same time sharp skirmishing was heard in a point of woods about 400 yards to the right and front of my right piece (between the positions occupied by mine and Captain Tidball's battery). Throwing forward my left wing, I waited for our skirmishers to clear the woods, which was indicated to me by a detached section of Captain Tidball's battery opening fire, and commenced shelling the woods in the direction of the advancing enemy, causing his advance to retire on his reserves. The company which was pointed out to me as the rear of McCall's division having passed and being well on their way to the woods near Hogan's, and distinctly hearing the enemy's columns advancing through the woods on my right and front, I retired simultaneously with Captain Tidball's battery, which was in view on my right, Tidball passing down the road to Gaines' Mill in column and my battery in line across the plain to Hogan's. I arrived at the entrance of the wood near Hogan's just after the rear company of infantry had entered it. I broke into column of pieces and passed through to clear ground beyond Dr. Gaines' house, where I formed in line and waited for the infantry to again pass. The rear company having, as I supposed, passed me and crossed the two small bridges below, I rode to Dr. Gaines' house to inform a small guard stationed there that I was in the rear of the retiring column, when upon looking up the road I saw several stragglers, and upon inquiring of one who just then came up I learned that they were a company of the Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, who by some unaccountable means had been left in the rear. Keeping the small guard of Dr. Gaines' house with me I remained till this company (who came up without any officer or formation) had got well past me and I could again hear the enemy approaching through the woods and see his skirmishers on the hill to my right, and having no support within a mile except a small guard of an officer and 17 men I retired. While halted in this last position the enemy opened upon me from a battery on the south side of the Chickahominy and dropped several shot near my battery, but without doing me any damage.

Having completed my instructions I reported with my battery to General Porter at his temporary headquarters near the Adams house and was held in reserve till about 1.30 o'clock p. m., when, by order of General Porter, I took up a position on the bottom ground to protect the left of the line resting on the Chickahominy Swamp. No enemy appearing at this point I remained in position till near sunset, at which time the left of the line was found to retire. As soon as the infantry had passed into the low ground in front of me I opened with shell, firing over their heads at the advancing enemy. As the first men and officers of the retiring regiment came opposite my battery I used every means in my power, without neglecting my more important duties with the battery, to induce them to halt and reform behind a small hill in my rear, and was most ably and energetically assisted by First Lieut. J. M. Wilson, of my battery, in these endeavors, but without success. The enemy advancing to within range, as soon as the infantry passed I commenced firing canister, and soon drove him from my front to the cover of the woods.

The action to my right and front had now become very close, and a battery posted near me on the brow of the hill was forced to retire, leaving two of its guns on the field. It was now getting to be dusk, and the enemy were appearing on the hill to my right, and seeing no support I limbered up to retire, when I was met by a squadron or more of Rush's Lancers, the commanding officer of which informed me he

would protect my right. I again brought my battery into action, and remained holding the enemy in check till I had exhausted all the ammunition in my boxes. I then retired, my rear being protected by the Lancers before mentioned. Taking the road toward Alexander's Bridge, I saw General Porter on the hill before descending to enter the swamp, and was told by him to get a position and come into battery, but upon being informed that I was without ammunition, he ordered me to make my way to my camp on the south side of the river. I arrived and went into camp at Mitchie's house at 10.30 o'clock p. m. My loss this day was 1 man and 3 horses missing.

Saturday, June 28, 1862, I left camp at Mitchie's house at 11 o'clock p. m., taking the road past Savage Station, and reached camp near Turkey Creek at 11.30 o'clock a. m. June 30, at 2 o'clock p. m., the enemy opened an enfilading fire upon a portion of our infantry lying in reserve behind the brow of a hill from a battery stationed in the woods on the west side of the swamp, and the infantry were forced to leave. I at once placed my battery in position, my right resting on the ground the infantry had just left. I fired 157 rounds, when, the enemy's battery having retired or been disabled, I ceased firing and returned to camp.

On Tuesday, July 1, my battery was held in reserve till after sunset, when I was ordered forward and placed in position on the left of the road. It being after dark when I arrived on the field I found some difficulty in getting to the front, owing to a brigade of infantry marching off as I was going on the ground. At the time I got my battery in position the fire of the enemy was very brisk, but it soon slackened, and finally, with the exception of an occasional picket shot, ceased altogether. At 10 o'clock p. m., in obedience to instructions, I withdrew my battery and returned to camp. My loss was 1 horse killed and 1 wounded. At 11 p. m., in obedience to instructions, I moved with my battery, taking the road to Harrison's Bar Landing, and arrived near that place at dawn of day on Wednesday, July 2. Thursday, July 3, I reported to General Sykes for duty with my battery, but my services not being needed I was held in reserve until late in the afternoon, when I went into camp near Westover, where I now am.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers of my battery, First Lieut. J. M. Wilson and Second Lieuts. Carle A. Woodruff and Albert O. Vincent, and also to all the non-commissioned officers and privates, for their coolness and strict obedience to orders while under fire, especially on the evening of the 27th of June, when, after having limbered up to retire, they were again brought into action on the same ground under a direct and flank fire. Where all did so well it is impossible for me to particularize.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. ROBERTSON,
Captain, Second Artillery, Comdg. Horse Batteries B and L.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM HAYS,
Second Artillery, Comdg. Horse Artillery Brigade,
Reserve Artillery, Camp near Westover, Va.

CAMP NEAR WESTOVER, VA., *July* 9, 1862.

SIR: In my report of July 5 I inadvertently omitted to mention the name of First Lieut. A. M. Randol, First Artillery, and now beg leave

to state that soon after I reported to General Sykes, on the morning of July 3, Lieutenant Randol joined my battery as a volunteer, with 1 sergeant and 12 privates. The battery not being called into action, late in the afternoon he received an order to report to Colonel Hunt to fit out a new battery and left me.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. ROBERTSON,
Captain, Second Artillery, Comdg. Horse Batteries B and L.

Col. WILLIAM HAYS,
Second Arty., Comdg. Horse Arty. Brig., Artillery Reserve.

No. 100.

Report of Capt. Henry Benson, Second U. S. Artillery, of operations June 28–July 2, including the battle of Malvern Hill.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING,
July 6, 1862.

SIR: I have to report for the information of the colonel commanding the brigade of horse artillery the operations of my battery during the following days:

The battery left Camp Lincoln, near Savage Station, on the afternoon of the 28th of June, and occupied the ground in front of the residence of Mrs. Couch, to command the bridge across the Chickahominy at that point. The object was to drive the enemy back should he attempt to cross the bridge. On several occasions during the afternoon the enemy appeared in force near the head of the bridge, and at one time a body of infantry approached apparently with the intention of crossing, but a few Schenkl shell dropped among his troops caused him to retire. The battery remained in position until 10 p. m., and then retired in the direction of the bridge across White Oak Swamp. The march was continued until the afternoon of the 29th, when the battery was moved to an advanced position on the New Market road, where it remained during the night, the men standing at their guns all night. At daydawn the battery was withdrawn, and retired in the direction of White Oak Swamp.

During the 30th the march was continued until the battery reached Malvern Hill, where it camped for the night. On the morning of July 1 had one horse severely wounded by a shell from the enemy, and late in the afternoon the battery moved rapidly to the front, and opened fire on the enemy's infantry engaged with the division of General Couch. This fire was continued until his infantry retired, when it was discontinued. The battery remained in position until ordered to return by the colonel commanding brigade, leaving one section, under command of Lieutenant Barlow, to cover the returning infantry, and then marched to camp near Charles City Court-House, where it arrived on the morning of the 2d instant.

Loss during the days mentioned above was 3 horses wounded and 2 lost.

Lieutenants Barlow, Hains, and Chapin commanded their sections with their usual gallantry. Conduct of non-commissioned officers and men, although broken down for want of sleep and rest, was admirable on the march and in battle. I would respectfully hand in the names

of Sergts. Terrence Riely and Henry Flood, of my battery, for commissions for distinguished conduct in the field at Hanover Court-House and on other occasions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY BENSON,
Captain, Second Artillery, Commanding.

Col. WILLIAM HAYS,
Commanding Brigade of Horse Artillery.

No. 101.

Report of Lieut. Col. George W. Getty, commanding Second Brigade, Artillery Reserve, of operations June 26–July 1.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, ARTILLERY RESERVE,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 8, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the services of the Second Brigade, Artillery Reserve, during the operations from the 26th of June to the 1st of July, 1862:

Smead's battery (K, Fifth Artillery), consisting of four light 12-pounder guns, was present at the battles of Mechanicsville and Chickahominy on the 26th and 27th of June, 1862, being attached temporarily to the division of General McCall. For detailed report of the operations of this battery in those actions I refer to the report of Captain Smead, already submitted. On the 30th of June this battery was placed in position on the bluff near the Malvern house, on the extreme left of the line of batteries, and rendered efficient service.

On the morning of the 27th of June Ames' and Elder's batteries (A, Fifth Artillery, and K, First Artillery), of six light 12-pounder guns each, were ordered to the division of Brig. Gen. William F. Smith. Elder's battery was held in reserve, while Ames' was placed in position with other batteries on a knoll about 700 yards in rear of the earthworks thrown up during the previous night in the wheat field near James Garnett's house. Whilst in this position it was subjected to a terrific cannonade from the guns of the enemy placed in redoubts and from their field batteries, numbering in all probably twenty-four guns. At night-fall, after the firing ceased, it was withdrawn and ordered to its camp, near Dr. Trent's house. Elder's battery remained with Smith, and was posted during the night as follows: Two sections near the redoubt covering the entrance to the lines, the remaining section covering the bridge on the Chickahominy.

On the morning of the 28th the battery was withdrawn and took position at Courtney's house, where it remained during the day. During the early part of the night it joined the brigade near Savage Station, on the road crossing White Oak Swamp.

On the afternoon of the 29th Elder's and Randol's (K, First Artillery, and E, First Artillery) were detached by your order, the former with the corps of General Keyes, the latter with the division of McCall. For the services of their batteries while detached I refer to the reports of Lieutenants Randol and Elder, herewith submitted.

At the battle of Malvern, July 1, Ames' battery was posted on the right of the main road leading by the house, and, with other batteries, was supported by the division of General Morell. The battery remained

on the field during the entire day, and was handled with great skill. Over 1,300 rounds of ammunition was expended by this battery during the day. Smead's battery was held in reserve. About dusk it was placed in battery across the main road in rear of the main position, with orders to act as occasion might require.

I beg leave to call your attention to the admirable behavior of the non-commissioned officers and men of the batteries. During all these operations they bore the fatigue and deprivation of sleep, and in many cases of food, without murmur, and were at all times ready and eager for action.

The commanders of batteries, Capt. John R. Smead, First Lieutenants Randol, Morgan, Elder, and Ames, are entitled to much credit for the able manner in which they managed their batteries. First Lieut. Adelbert Ames, commanding Battery A, Fifth Artillery, deserves particular mention for gallantry and skill at the battles of Chickahominy and Malvern. He was ably supported by his chiefs of section, First Lieut. William D. Fuller, Third Artillery, and Second Lieuts. James Gilliss and George W. Crabb, Fifth Artillery. In this connection I respectfully call your attention to the gallant conduct of First Lieut. Samuel N. Benjamin, of Carlisle's battery, on the afternoon of the 27th June, 1862. Although disabled and unable to stand without crutches, he remained with Lieutenant Ames' battery after his own had been withdrawn, and directed and encouraged the men until the firing ceased. He remained with the battery until it was withdrawn, after night-fall. On this occasion Captain Carlisle's (Second Artillery) conduct was also admirable. Other officers of the batteries doubtless behaved with gallantry and skill; all, however, with the exception of those mentioned above, were most of the time on detached service. I was therefore deprived of the opportunity of observing their conduct.

Asst. Surg. John W. S. Gouley, U. S. Army, the medical officer of the brigade, was on the field on the 27th June. On this occasion and at the battle of Malvern his professional services in the care and treatment of the wounded were invaluable.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. GETTY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Col. HENRY J. HUNT,
Commanding Artillery Reserve.

No. 102.

Reports of Lieut. Alanson M. Randol, Battery E, First U. S. Artillery, of operations May 27–June 30, including the battle of Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA.,
July 6, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that my battery, E, First Artillery, arrived in camp near New Bridge May 27. On June 1 I was ordered with my whole battery to a position near one of the bridges on the Chickahominy, and remained there until about sunset, when I was relieved by part of the Maryland Artillery. The whole battery was again on picket at New Bridge June 5, remaining in position twenty-

four hours. On the 9th of June the right and left sections were again on picket—the right at New Bridge and the left at the bridge immediately below it. On the 11th of June I crossed the Chickahominy to Camp Lincoln. On the 27th of June, while the battle was in progress beyond the Chickahominy, my battery was hitched up and in readiness, but did not leave camp until the morning of the 28th, when it took a position to command the bridge—Lieutenant Hill and the right section on the road near the bridge, Lieutenant Olcott and the left section at the bridge immediately below, the center section movable. As soon as the bridge was destroyed Lieutenant Hill moved his section back some 200 yards, and took up a position to command the bridge.

At about 11 o'clock p. m. the order was given to retreat, and I marched all night and part of the next day, crossing White Oak Swamp, and coming into the temporary camp of the Artillery Reserve about 11 a. m. on the 29th. Toward evening, in compliance with your orders, I reported with my battery to General McCall on the New Market road, and was placed by him on picket during the night. On the 30th of June my whole battery was engaged in action with the enemy until about 4.30 p. m., when my supports became panic-struck and ran. My cannoneers were driven from their posts with the bayonet and my guns were taken. I rallied a few companies of the supporting regiment and retook my guns, but was unable to hold them or remove them from the field. I then joined the remnant of my battery, and reported with them at City Point same night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. RANDOL,
First Lieutenant, First Artillery, Commanding Battery E.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE W. GETTY,
Commanding Second Brigade, Artillery Reserve.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA.,
July 7, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in compliance with your orders I left the temporary camp of the Artillery Reserve, near White Oak Swamp, on the evening of the 28th of June, in company with Benson's battery, and reported to General McCall on the New Market road, near the junction of the road leading to Malvern Hill.

At dusk we proceeded about a mile and a half along the New Market road, when I was ordered by General McCall to place the battery in position in a field on the right of the road and await further orders. The position designated by the general was at the foot of a hill covered with small trees and underbrush, the soil swampy. Supposing that the field was selected merely for an encampment for the night, and not for a position of defense, I made no objection to entering it. Fortunately the enemy did not make his appearance, and nothing of importance occurred during the night except three disgraceful stampedes by the infantry of McCall's division. About an hour before daybreak an aide of General McCall's informed me that the division was on the wrong road, having moved too far to the west, and ordered me to hitch in and follow them to the junction of the two roads above mentioned. I did so, and on applying to General McCall for further orders was told to remain where I was.

About 2 p. m. our advance pickets on the New Market road were driven in and measures immediately taken for forming our line of battle. I was ordered by Brigadier-General Meade to place my battery on a field on the right of the New Market road and on the left of Captain Thompson's battery (G, of the Second Artillery). Not having room for the whole battery, I placed four pieces in position, leaving the left section (Lieutenant Olcott) movable. Soon after General Kearny appeared on the field and changed the front of Captain Thompson's battery to right angles with mine. I then placed one piece of Lieutenant Olcott's section in position in the road on my left, near the woods, to command it.

Shortly after the enemy appeared in some force on our left and drove a regiment of our skirmishers, who ran without firing a shot. Immediately after the enemy opened fire on the batteries on my left, which was at once replied to, and a fierce cannonading ensued, which lasted about thirty minutes. As the enemy was beyond the range of my guns and their movements hidden by the woods I did not open on them, lest I should unnecessarily expose the battery to a fire which we could not return with any effect. After the firing of the enemy had ceased, and while they were supposed to be forming for a charge, at the suggestion of General Meade I fired four rounds of spherical case into the woods in front of me, but receiving no reply, a regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves was sent into the woods on my left to ascertain their position. They met them, fired one volley, broke and ran, closely pursued by the enemy. As soon as our flying troops had unmasked Lieutenant Olcott's gun he opened on the enemy with canister, making a terrible slaughter in their ranks. After this first attack of the enemy on the batteries on my left having been repulsed, I ordered Lieutenant Olcott to limber up and come in battery with his section on my right. Soon the enemy made a second attack on the batteries on my left, when I changed front forward on my left piece, so as to take them in flank. Again they were forced to retire, but not until they had driven the cannoneers away from all of the batteries on the left and killed many of their horses. They next appeared on my present right flank (my former front), when I immediately changed front to the rear on my left piece. Captain Thompson also changed front to a line parallel to mine, his pieces being in line with my caissons. The rebels approached under cover to within 300 yards, when I opened on them with canister. They came boldly on, notwithstanding the frightful havoc made among them, to within 100 yards of the battery, when they broke and ran, but were rallied behind a second regiment, advancing to the attack, who approached to about 50 yards, but they too were driven back in confusion with great slaughter. My infantry supports, who during the attack were lying down between the lines of my limbers and caissons firing at the enemy, arising for a charge on the disordered mass, I ceased firing.

Early in the engagement I had cautioned both officers and men of my supports that if they charged in front of the battery and were obliged to fall back, they should at once unmask my fire by returning by the flanks of the battery. They rushed boldly to the charge, confident of an easy victory, but being met by a fresh regiment, the third of the column of attack, they fired once, were seized by unaccountable panic and fled, threw away their arms, and rushed directly for the battery. I in vain endeavored to make them unmask my fire. On they came, the foe close behind them, till when within 30 yards I gave the command to fire; but it was too late. They rushed through the battery, followed by nearly 50 of the enemy. When our troops broke I ordered the pieces to be limbered to the rear, but 38 of my horses lay

dead on the field and many were badly wounded. Captain Thompson's battery had opened fire also, and being on the same line with our caissons it was impossible to move up the limbers of the caissons, so I ordered them to leave the field.

When the enemy entered the battery they drove the cannoneers (who had up to this time kept up the fire) from their posts at the point of the bayonet, and took Lieutenant Hill, who was badly wounded, a prisoner. It was impossible to stop all our frightened, flying supports, but I rallied a few companies, and with them charged the battery and retook it, one of their officers recapturing Lieutenant Hill; but we could not hold our advantage. The enemy were within 50 yards, charging again, and I was obliged to leave the field.

I found two caissons and four limbers and the bulk of the men of my battery on the road about half a mile from the battle-field, and proceeded with them to the hospital, where the wounded of my battery had been carried. Soon afterward I moved the remnant of the battery, carrying all my wounded except 2 to City Point, where I reported in person to the colonel. My loss during the action was 2 killed and 8 wounded. Thirty-eight horses were killed and 8 wounded. I also lost six light 12-pounder guns, four caissons partially packed, and two limbers.

The regiment that pretended to support the battery was the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves. They acted very badly, rushing forward as if to charge the enemy, receiving one volley, breaking and running, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts of General Meade and his staff to rally them.

I would particularly call your attention to the conduct of my officers and men during the engagement. It was gallant and meritorious in the extreme, although almost completely worn-out by frequent picket duty and long and tedious marches night and day; yet they performed their duty willingly and cheerfully, and manfully stood by their guns till (being unarmed) they were driven from them at the point of the bayonet. Lieutenant Hill, who was badly wounded, taken prisoner, but retaken, acted with commendable bravery and coolness, and was one of the last to leave the field. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the conduct of Lieut. E. W. Olcott during the whole engagement; constantly active, ever foremost in the fray, endeavoring to rally our panic-stricken supports by voice and action, it was a miracle he was not killed. After we had been driven from the battery he joined Captain Thompson, and did noble duty as cannoneer to one of his guns. He left the field with me, but after we had assembled the remnants of the battery he returned and acted as volunteer aide to one of our generals. All my non-commissioned officers performed their duty with great gallantry, and where all did so nobly it would seem invidious to make any distinction among them; but I would particularly recommend for promotion my first sergeant, James Chester, who commanded the center section of the battery, and exhibited qualities which eminently fit him for a higher position than the one he now fills. The greater part of my command were in the attacks on Forts Sumter and Pickens, and they did not belie the almost world-wide reputation they there obtained for bravery, skill, and endurance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. RANDOL,

First Lieutenant, First Artillery, Comdg. Battery E.

Col. GEORGE W. GETTY,

U. S. Army, Comdg. Second Brigade, Artillery Reserve.

CAMP OF ARTILLERY RESERVE,
July 25, 1862.

GENERAL: In my official report of the battle of New Market I stated it was the Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves that rushed toward the enemy, received one volley, broke and ran, charging through my battery. Since then I have been led to believe, from testimony given in court of inquiry and statement made to me by Colonel Magilton, that I was mistaken about the number of the regiment. My mistake arose from the fact that Colonel Magilton's regiment was early in the engagement posted between my limbers and caissons, and I was not then aware he had changed his position and another regiment taken his place. In justice to Colonel Magilton I would therefore respectfully request that so much of my report as designates the number of the regiment be corrected, the rest of the report remaining unaltered.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. M. RANDOL,
First Lieutenant, First Artillery.

Brig. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Commanding Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac.

No. 103.

Report of Lieut. Samuel S. Elder, Battery K, First U. S. Artillery, of operations June 27–July 3.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S BEND,
July 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that having been temporarily transferred to Light Company K, First Artillery, I assumed command of that company June 26, 1862, at Camp Lincoln, near Trent's house, on the Chickahominy. On the 27th I was ordered to proceed to the front with the battery of maneuver and remained in line on the plain near the headquarters of Brigadier-General Smith until the evening of the 28th, when I was ordered to place two sections of my battery on the right and front of our line of intrenchments at that point, which was done under a brisk fire of the enemy's musketry, with no other casualty than the loss of one man mortally wounded, Private James Kellian, of Company G, First Artillery, who has since died. My remaining section was in the mean time placed to command the bridge over the Chickahominy, which had been partially destroyed. On the 29th the sections were withdrawn and the battery placed in position about 1,200 yards in rear of our line of intrenchments.

About 9 o'clock a. m. of the same day the battery was withdrawn, and after a tedious march joined the Artillery Reserve in camp near the crossing of the White Oak Swamp about noon of the 30th. I was here directed to report to Major-General Keyes, and by him ordered to place myself under command of Brigadier-General Couch, and under his orders arrived on the James River on the morning of July 1, 1862, at a point near Turkey Bridge. In compliance with orders from General Keyes I placed my right section in battery on an elevation commanding Turkey Bridge, masking the pieces, and the remaining four pieces in position on the right of the general's headquarters. On the 2d of

July 1 was relieved from duty with General Keyes and ordered to report for duty to General Smith, who directed the battery to be placed in position on his right. About 1 o'clock on the morning of the 3d I was relieved from duty with General Smith's command and ordered to fall back to this point, where the battery arrived about 6 o'clock p. m.

I regret to report that while on the march to this camp one of the carriages of Battery G, Fourth Artillery, which had fallen in rear of its battery, drove up at a trot while one of my pieces was crossing a narrow bridge, crowding the horses from the bridge into the stream, which was some 5 or 6 feet deep, drowning 3 of my horses, severely injuring one of my drivers, and temporarily disabling the piece. It was impossible to save the limber under the circumstances, and the road was rapidly being blocked up. I therefore attached a prolonge to the lunette of the axle-strap, drew the piece to the rear, and unlimbering a caisson limbered up the piece and abandoned the caisson, having first destroyed the ammunition. I have also to report that 4 men of the battery are missing since the night of June 30. The men of the battery had been three nights without sleep, and during the temporary halts which the nature of the road made necessary would drop asleep in their saddles and by the guns. Several were thus left behind the battery, not being seen in the darkness. I regret to say that four of these are still absent.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. S. ELDER,
First Lieutenant, First Artillery, Comdg. Battery K.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE W. GETTY,
Commanding Second Brigade, Artillery Reserve.

No. 104.

Report of Lieut. Charles H. Morgan, Battery G, Fourth U. S. Artillery, of operations June 19–July 4.

CAMP NEAR JAMES RIVER, VA., *July* 5, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with your directions I have the honor to submit the following report of the services of Battery G, Fourth Artillery, since it joined your brigade on the evening of the 19th June, 1862:

Until the morning of the 28th no special service was rendered, though the battery was frequently in harness many hours at a time waiting for orders. About daylight on the 28th a section of the battery was placed in position to dispute the crossing of Grapevine Bridge. About 10 a. m. of the same day the battery marched to Bottom's Bridge (a march of 10 or 12 miles), where I reported to General Naglee. The battery was placed in position here to dispute the crossing. At 4 p. m. the next day I drew off four of the pieces, all the caissons, and three pieces and caissons of a volunteer battery, leaving a section behind, under Lieutenant Dickenson. One piece of this section joined the battery that night, the other the day that the reserve arrived at its present camp. After leaving Bottom's Bridge I reported to General Peck at White Oak Swamp Bridge, and marched with his command to the James River. On this occasion the battery was on the road from 4 p. m. till 11 a. m. on the 30th, a period of nineteen hours.

At 2 o'clock p. m. on the 30th I was ordered to report to the chief of artillery of Keyes' corps. The battery was placed in line of battle

about 4 o'clock, where it remained until noon of the next day, when it was ordered to the rear again and placed in line of battle in Smith's division. About 5 o'clock it was withdrawn, marched to the bottom on the river, where it was parked till 1 a. m. on the 2d July, when it resumed the march for the camp now occupied by the Artillery Reserve, where it arrived at 6 a. m. At noon on the 3d July the battery was again in line of battle in Smith's division, where it now remains.

From the 30th June to the 4th July the men were without rations except such food as could be found without apparent owners on the road, with the exception of a little hard bread and coffee issued at the landing on the 2d July.

I have expended to date 11 round shell, 10 solid shot, and 6 spherical case.

The right piece, under Lieutenant Dickenson, fired a few rounds during the battle of Monday. The rest of the ammunition has been expended on picket or advanced duty. One man disappeared on the night of the 1st July, supposed to have straggled and been taken prisoner.

Two horses (one unserviceable) were lost on the march. No other casualty or loss of material has occurred, and the battery is now entirely serviceable. It will be seen that the battery has not been without its share of severe work, though deprived of the more agreeable duty of engaging in action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. MORGAN,
First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, Commanding Battery.

Col. GEORGE W. GETTY,
Commanding Second Brigade, Artillery Reserve.

No. 105.

Reports of Lieut. Adelbert Ames, Battery A, Fifth U. S. Artillery, of action at Garnett's Farm and battle of Malvern Hill.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S BAR LANDING, VA.,
July 5, 1862.

SIR: On the 27th of June last Battery A, Fifth U. S. Artillery, was ordered into position near the banks of the Chickahominy River in front of General Smith's lines. About 12 o'clock a heavy cannonade was opened upon us by five rebel batteries, four of which were in field works. Their distances varied from 800 to 1,500 yards and their fire converging. After a cannonading of about an hour and a half they were silenced. Their loss is supposed to have been considerable. During the afternoon all the batteries but my own were withdrawn, the firing having ceased. At about sunset a brisk fire was opened on us. It continued fifteen or twenty minutes. The enemy's guns numbered at least twenty and their practice very good.

During both engagements our guns were served with coolness and effect. The amount of ammunition I expended was 273 rounds.

My officers, First Lieut. W. D. Fuller, Third Artillery, and Second Lieuts. J. Gilliss and George W. Crabb, Fifth Artillery, conducted themselves most creditably. I consider it my duty to call your attention to the gallant conduct of First Lieut. S. N. Benjamin, Second Artillery. Although lame and obliged to use crutches he remained on the

field after his own battery had retired, and greatly assisted me in the second cannonading.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. AMES,

First Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery, Commanding Battery A.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE W. GETTY,

Commanding Second Brigade, Artillery Reserve.

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CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S BAR LANDING, VA.,

July 4, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the engagement of Battery A, Fifth U. S. Artillery, in the battle of July 1, 1862:

The battery was in position in a field at distances varying from 400 to 1,100 yards from woods occupied by the enemy. In the forenoon a heavy cannonading was opened upon us and continued at intervals during the day. Early in the afternoon the enemy charged a battery on our right, but were entirely cut up, with loss of their colors. In this instance our canister were very effective. Vigorous attempts were afterward made by heavy masses to turn our left. A heavy artillery fire was poured into them, canister being used from time to time. After night-fall all our ammunition but a few rounds of canister was expended. To use them to advantage we maintained our position for some time under a heavy musketry fire. During the battle 1,392 rounds of ammunition were expended. To obtain this quantity the caissons were sent to the rear as soon as emptied. Had not the ammunition train been removed we would not have failed of ammunition at any time.

During the time we were in position two or three batteries were successively in position on our left and three or four on our right, being relieved as their ammunition was expended.

My officers, First Lieut. W. D. Fuller, Third Artillery, and Second Lieuts. J. Gilliss and George W. Crabb, Fifth Artillery, behaved with great coolness and bravery, and ably seconded all my efforts. My noncommissioned officers made themselves conspicuous by their bravery and skill in handling their guns. Every private of the battery nobly did his duty.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. AMES,

First Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery, Commanding Battery A.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE W. GETTY,

Commanding Second Brigade, Artillery Reserve.

No. 106.

Reports of Capt. John R. Smead, Battery K, Fifth U. S. Artillery, of operations May 11–July 2, including the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill and engagement at Turkey Bridge.

CAMP AT HARRISON'S LANDING, JAMES RIVER, VA.,

July 6, 1862.

COLONEL: Having been directed to submit a report of the movements of my battery, K, Fifth Artillery, since leaving Roper's Church,

I have the honor to state the battery reached that point on Sunday, May 11, and from there marched to the camp of the Artillery Reserve near New Bridge over the Chickahominy River, reaching the latter place on May 28, passing Cumberland May 13, and White House May 17.

On June 1 and 2 the battery was in position covering the construction of Upper Bridge over the Chickahominy River opposite William Gaines' house. Four shots were fired (high) over the battery from the enemy's guns. June 6 Lieutenant Piper went with his section to guard New Bridge, and Lieutenant Brewerton with his to Upper Bridge. They were relieved June 7. Sent again on the 11th and relieved on the 13th.

June 13 the Artillery Reserve, except my own and one 20-pounder Parrott battery, crossed the Chickahominy. I was ordered to report for orders to General Fitz John Porter. June 17 the battery went on duty at New Bridge in position behind a breastwork. About 3 o'clock p. m. June 18, by order of General Porter, the battery fired about a dozen shots at the enemy's battery near Mrs. Price's house, to draw its fire. The battery opened upon us very briskly. As my shells did not quite reach only the above number of rounds were fired, but the enemy continued to shell us for nearly an hour, bursting them close in front of and over the breastwork. My men lay close under the epaulement, and none were injured. My horses I had sent back to camp. The shells thrown were 10-pounder Parrott and 3-inch. Three spokes of one of my gun-carriage wheels were cut. The paulins spread between the guns to shade the men were much cut by fragments of shell, one having twelve holes through it. An empty camp-kettle, standing a few yards in rear of the battery, had a Parrott shot through both sides without moving or upsetting it. The battery was relieved on the 18th. June 22 Lieutenant Brewerton was posted again at Upper Bridge and relieved on the 23d. June 24 I received orders to report with the battery for temporary duty with General McCall's division. General Reynolds, of that division, directed me to place one section to command the Mechanicsville Lower road. I sent Lieutenant Piper with his section. June 25 Lieutenant Brewerton was detached by orders from headquarters Artillery Reserve, and sent to report to Captain Gibson, Third Artillery. Lieutenant Van Reed with his section relieved Lieutenant Piper. June 26 I was directed by General Reynolds to take my remaining section and occupy the small breastwork on the Upper Mechanicsville road. During the afternoon the enemy attacked in force with artillery and infantry.

In this battle my battery was divided as above stated, Lieutenant Piper commanding the right and Lieutenant Van Reed the left section. Lieutenant Piper was severely, but I am happy to say not dangerously, wounded by a musket-ball in the right hip early in the action. I was then obliged to remain with his section and unable to superintend the section under Lieutenant Van Reed. However, I am glad to be able to say that General Seymour informed me that Lieutenant Van Reed handled his guns well and did very efficient service. Lieutenant Piper also did good service at short ranges with shrapnel and canister. Private John Duffy, of Lieutenant Piper's section, was killed by a musket-ball through the forehead. Three horses of Lieutenant Piper's section were wounded. In Lieutenant Van Reed's section James Sullivan, a private of Captain Tatt's company, of New York Volunteer Artillery, temporarily attached to my battery, was wounded by a fragment of shell. He went to the rear and has been missing since—supposed to have died. Three horses were killed in Lieutenant Van Reed's section.

In this battle the battery (four guns) expended about 350 rounds of ammunition—shell, shrapnel, and some canister.

At daybreak, June 27, I was directed to withdraw and unite the sections. I remained with General McCall's division near Adams' house, between Gaines' Mill and Woodbury's Bridge, until about 11 o'clock a. m., and was then ordered across the Chickahominy to obtain ammunition, forage, and rations, my wagons having been sent across the day previous. In the afternoon the battery returned to the field north of the Chickahominy, where the battle of 27th of June was then progressing, and got into position at the close of the battle in time to give the advancing enemy 40 or 50 rounds of shell and shrapnel. The battery was under their artillery fire for a short time, but without loss of men. Lieutenant Van Reed's horse was wounded at this time by a fragment of shell.

About 2 o'clock a. m. June 28 the battery was ordered across the Chickahominy, and took position to cover the crossing at Woodbury's Bridge. There it remained until after dark on the same day, when I was ordered to report to Colonel Getty, commanding Second Brigade Artillery Reserve, and marched with his brigade to White Oak Swamp Bridge, arriving there about 10 o'clock a. m. June 29, and remaining in harness until the morning of June 30, when the battery moved to Turkey Island Bridge and took position on the bluff to the left of the Malvern house, to sweep the lower Richmond road. During that afternoon a battery of the enemy of four guns, apparently, opened fire upon us, about 900 yards from and nearly opposite to my position. Captain Voegelee's 20 pounder Parrott, Captain Weed's 3-inch, and my battery of 12-pounders returned the fire and soon silenced the enemy's battery. I have been informed that two guns and 30 dead horses were found at that point next morning.

On the morning of July 1 my battery was withdrawn from its position. About sunset I received orders to place it at the gorge of the woods just in rear of the battle-field, and to hold this point as long as possible in case our troops should be driven back. I was thankful the emergency did not arise which would have called the battery into action.

About 11 o'clock p. m. I was ordered to march to this place, where I arrived at daylight on the 2d of July, with my men and horses nearly exhausted with the fatigues of the past week. My horses were in harness from June 25 until July 2. My officers and men bore up under their fatigue without complaint and behaved gallantly in action, and on arriving here not one was missing, except those killed or wounded.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. R. SMEAD,
Captain, Fifth Artillery.

Col. HENRY J. HUNT,
Commanding Artillery Reserve, Army of the Potomac.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING,
James River, Va., July 6, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of my battery during the battles of the 26th and 27th of June and on the march to this point:

Battery K, Fifth Artillery (4-gun battery), belonging to the Artillery Reserve, under my command, was temporarily attached to General McCall's division on the 24th of June, and one section placed in position near the mill to sweep the lower road from Mechanicsville. About noon

on the 26th of June the remaining section, Lieutenant Piper's, I placed, by direction of General Reynolds, in the small earthwork on the upper road from Mechanicsville (the one leading to Old Church). Lieutenant Van Reed commanded the other section, placed as stated above. Between 4 and 5 o'clock the enemy attacked in force with artillery and infantry. My first section being on a hill, fire was opened as soon as the enemy appeared on the opposite one, the distance being some 700 yards, a small creek and marshy ground lying between the hills. The enemy approached down toward the creek several times to within 400 yards, when I opened upon them with canister, and I think with considerable effect. The fire, both of the artillery and infantry, was quite severe, but my position and the breastwork saved me from many casualties. Lieutenant Piper's section was first engaged, being on the right. When I heard that the section under Lieutenant Van Reed had opened fire I wished to proceed to it to superintend it, but just at this moment Lieutenant Piper was wounded, and I remained to take charge of his section. On this account I cannot speak from my own observation of Lieutenant Van Reed's section, but I was informed by General Seymour, who witnessed its fire, that Lieutenant Van Reed handled his guns well and did efficient service. Lieutenant Van Reed speaks well of the conduct of his men.

Lieutenant Piper showed great coolness and judgment in directing the fire of his guns, while the good conduct of his men was only what I had expected from the good order and discipline he has always maintained in his section.

At daylight on the 27th of June, in obedience to orders, I united the two sections and moved the battery to the neighborhood of Adams' house, between Gaines' Mill and Woodbury's Bridge. About 11 a. m. I was ordered to cross the Chickahominy for ammunition and then recross by the Grapevine Bridge. This was countermanded, however, and I recrossed by Woodbury's Bridge, and endeavored to find General Reynolds on the field. The battle was then progressing. I could not find the general, nor Generals McCall, Seymour, or Meade, and not being able to find a position that was not already occupied by a battery, I kept my battery ready for any emergency that might arise.

At the close of the fight, on the approach of the enemy, I came into battery, and fired some 30 or 40 rounds of shell and shrapnel. At this point Lieutenant Van Reed's horse was wounded, but no men were hurt.

The night of the 27th of June the battery stood in park without unharnessing until about 2 a. m. (28th), and then moved across the Chickahominy and took a position to cover the crossing of the troops. After dark on the 28th, having joined the Artillery Reserve again, the battery marched with it, arriving at White Oak Swamp Bridge about 10 o'clock June 29, remaining with horses harnessed until the morning of June 30, when the battery marched to Turkey Island Bridge, and was placed in position on the bluff to the left of the brick house. During the afternoon four guns opened from a point in the woods skirting the road from Richmond nearly opposite my battery, about 800 or 900 yards distant. I opened fire on them, together with two other batteries on my right. The enemy's battery was silenced. I was informed next morning that two pieces and 30 dead horses were left at that spot. The next morning, July 1, the battery was withdrawn to give place to the siege guns and stood in harness until evening, when I received orders to place the battery at the gorge of the woods just in rear of the battle-field of July 1, to hold the enemy in check in case our troops were driven back. I placed the battery and loaded with double

canister, but was very happy to find my services were not needed on that occasion. About 11 p. m. I received orders to move to this place, which I reached about daylight on the 2d July, and removed the harness from my horses for the first time since June 25. The men of the battery bore up wonderfully well under the fatigue, loss of sleep, and short food from the day of the first action at Mechanicsville to their arrival here. Although a new battery, in a new regiment, I think they have established their claim to the title of old soldiers of the Regular Army. I am proud to say that in action my officers and men behaved like men, and when I reached here none were missing except the killed and wounded.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. R. SMEAD,
Captain, Fifth Artillery, Commanding Battery K.

Capt. FRED. T. LOCKE, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fifth Army Corps.*

No. 107.

Report of Maj. Albert Arndt, First Battalion New York Light Artillery, commanding Third Brigade, Artillery Reserve, of action at Garnett's Farm, the battles of Gaines' Mill and Glendale, engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S BAR., VA.,
July 7, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report respectfully about the position and activity of the batteries under my command during the time from the 27th of June to the 1st of July:

On the 27th day of June, at 5 o'clock a. m., I was ordered, with three batteries (Captains Diederichs', Knieriem's, and Grimm's), in front of General Smith's division, where I took position in the following order: Grimm's was placed on the left of the redoubt and close to the siege pieces, in order to shell the enemy's redoubt. After a few shots he was stopped firing by order of Colonel Getty. Knieriem's was posted just in front of our redoubt, and began about 11 o'clock p. m. firing at the enemy, who came down Gaines' Hill in great force. Diederichs' was placed, by order of General Smith, to the right of the redoubt, close to the ravine, with the object to sweep the ground in front and to shell the wood to his left, but after a few shots he had to cease firing because some of his shells wounded our own men. After this battery had been nearly an hour inactive, and while the enemy continued marching down Gaines' Hill, I met General Barry, and asked his permission to bring Diederichs' battery in the same position as Knieriem's, in order to increase the fire on Gaines' Hill. My request was granted, and I did in consequence, and according to the acknowledgment of General Porter and my own observation, terrible damage to the rebels. I ceased firing about 7 o'clock p. m., when the rebel batteries opened their firing into our rear, which was silenced by Diederichs' battery in less than half an hour.

Captain Voegelee was during this day in battle on the other side of the Chickahominy, under command of General Sykes. About noon he was placed near the bridge leading over the Chickahominy below Gaines' Mill, and was soon brought into action by a rebel battery 2,000 yards in front. He kept up a brisk fire at the enemy till late in the

evening, but could not tell with what effect, as the enemy's batteries had been hidden in the woods. He lost during the engagement 2 men killed, 6 severely wounded, 16 horses, mostly by rifle-balls, and the battery wagon.

On the 28th, at 3 o'clock a. m., I was ordered to return with my batteries to Camp Lincoln, where I was rejoined by Captain Voegelee. About 11 o'clock a. m. I received orders to march to Savage Station, and from there soon to White Oak Swamp. I arrived at 12 o'clock p. m. near the bridge, which I crossed at 4 o'clock on the 29th, and I went into park 1½ miles farther on. In the evening, about 5 o'clock, I received orders to send 8 pieces (Captains Diederichs' and Knieriem's) to the disposal of General McCall.

On the 30th, at 4 o'clock p. m., they were put in position by General McCall himself on a field about 600 or 700 yards square, and surrounded on all sides by woods. On the left wing they commenced shelling the woods. At 4.30 o'clock Knieriem, whose position was about 100 yards in advance of Diederichs', was attacked by infantry on his left flank at a distance of no more than 60 yards, wounding 4 men and killing 22 horses. Two men were missing. In consequence of the loss of horses he had to abandon two caissons. He lost in this action also two pieces, but saved the limbers.

The moment Knieriem had left his position Diederichs fired at the attacking infantry as long as he had canister and shrapnel, used with very short fuses. Then he also was obliged to withdraw. When entering the road the traces of the wheel horses of a caisson broke, and caused the loss of the hind part of that caisson. Diederichs lost in this action 1 man killed, 1 wounded, 1 missing, and 12 horses killed.

With Voegelee's and Grimm's batteries I arrived about noon at the heights of the James River, and went into battery on the right of the road. Toward evening the enemy opened fire with a heavy battery from the woods, which was, however, soon silenced by Captain Voegelee, in conjunction with several other batteries. I sustained no loss whatever.

On the 1st of July Voegelee's battery remained in the same position as the day before. Diederichs and Knieriem I brought in position to the right of our center, where they silenced a rebel battery about 7 o'clock p. m. Grimm's battery was all the day in position in front of the hospital without firing. Toward evening he was brought up in pursuit of the enemy, whence he returned about 10 o'clock.

At 12 o'clock we began to march to this camp, where we arrived at 8 o'clock on the 2d of July, with no other loss than three wagons.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT ARNDT, *Major.*

Col. HENRY J. HUNT, U. S. A., *Comdg. Artillery Reserve.*

No. 108.

Report of Capt. John W. Wolcott, Battery A, Maryland Light Artillery, of operations June 26–July 1, including the battle of Malvern Hill.

CAMP OF ARTILLERY RESERVE,
Near Harrison's Bar, Va., July 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on Thursday, June 26, after the action near Mechanicsville had commenced, four pieces of my bat-

tery were ordered to the Grapevine Bridge, where they remained, under command of First Lieut. James H. Rigby, until the following day without being brought into action. On Friday, the 27th, my battery was not under orders, and remained in park. On Saturday, the 28th, while my battery was in position guarding the Woodbury Bridge over the Chickahominy, my guidon-bearer, named Randolph M. Ridgley, was wounded by the explosion of a shell. Leaving the above position, in compliance with orders, at about 11 o'clock p. m. the same evening, I arrived at the bridge across the brook at White Oak Swamp the following noon, where I encamped and rested my command until the following morning. Leaving our place of encampment near the White Oak Swamp Bridge early Monday, June 30, I arrived at Malvern, near the James River, on the afternoon of the same day, and at about 3 o'clock p. m. was ordered into position near the brick house, which was used as a hospital, where I remained until Tuesday without seeing signs of the presence of the enemy. At about 9, however, in the morning the rebels opened with artillery, and kept up a galling fire from the cover of the woods at long range for more than two hours, during which time I had 2 men wounded and 1 horse injured.

At about 11 o'clock, in obedience to orders, I withdrew my battery to a less exposed situation, where I remained until about 3 o'clock p. m., when I received from Colonel Getty an order to report to General Sumner. I at once proceeded with my command, and was placed by General Sumner upon the right of his line, to enfilade two rebel batteries which were engaging our center and which were about 1,600 yards distant. Here I remained, firing at intervals and with effect as occasion seemed to require, during the afternoon, and receiving a return fire, which passed over our heads and inflicted no injury. At about 10 o'clock in the evening I received your order to prepare for a march, and immediately limbered up and left, reaching this place at about 7 o'clock the following morning. The names of the two men wounded, as mentioned above, are Privates Crawford and McNulty. The injuries received are not severe.

I have to report as missing Lieut. Francis I. Witcher, who became separated from me on Monday, June 30. He had been ill for two or three days previous, but his illness does not seem sufficient excuse for his prolonged absence. Private George W. Dougherty has also been missing since the morning of June 30, and is doubtless a prisoner. My loss of horses, which were disabled on the march and abandoned, is 4.

In conclusion, I am gratified to be able to state that during the whole of the fatigue and peril of the past week the officers and men of my command have conducted themselves with entire propriety and in a manner which reflects credit upon them and upon the State to which they belong.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. WOLCOTT,
Captain Battery A, First Maryland Light Artillery.

Major PETHERBRIDGE,
Commanding First Division, Maryland Light Artillery.

No. 109.

Report of Capt. Alonzo Snow, Battery B, Maryland Light Artillery, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

CAMP ARTILLERY RESERVE, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Harrison's Landing, July 4, 1862.

SIR: About noon on Tuesday last, July 1, when in column at camp near James River next above this camp, I was ordered by yourself to move my battery forward to General Porter's headquarters and await further orders. Colonel Hunt there ordered me to report at once to General Griffin out on the road by which the battery fell back from White Oak Swamp. On reporting, the general directed me to General Couch, who placed the battery in a corn field on the right of the road in rear of the battery then playing on the enemy. Afterward I was placed on the right of the line of battle by General Howe, in a field of oats, and before I got into position the enemy opened upon us from a battery in a field of wheat opposite, well masked by stacked and standing grain. After a fire of thirty minutes the enemy were driven from the field, one piece with its team and men certainly destroyed. Shortly after another battery in the same field, about 200 yards nearer to us and to the right of the position of their farther battery, opened on us, to which we replied, and after about a half hour's fire drove it from its position.

During this time the enemy's sharpshoopters drew up in a wooded ravine and annoyed us severely, wounding two of my men badly. The colonel commanding the infantry support was repeatedly begged by myself and first lieutenant to drive them out, but did not comply. The enemy's batteries having been driven off I drew the battery about 50 yards to the rear, and by the time this was accomplished an order came to send a section toward the left of the line. The left section, in charge of Lieutenant Vanneman, moved off at once, and in obedience to a second order the center section, under Lieutenant Kidd, was sent out also, leaving the right section, under Lieutenant Gerry, on the right. I had fired some canister into the ravine to silence the enemy's sharpshooters, but some remained and continued their fire upon us. The right piece had a canister lodged in the bore, and although tremendous efforts were made to disengage it all failed, and I was compelled to send it back to camp. Whilst in this position I had 4 men wounded and 4 horses killed.

Leaving the right section, I proceeded along the line and found Lieutenant Vanneman's section in action in a hot fire about the center and Lieutenant Kidd's on the left of the line of battle. Both of these sections were exposed to a heavy fire of musketry during the remainder of the battle, and by their gallantry drew forth the praise of officers and cheers from the troops. My battery remained thus divided until the close of the fight, when they were separated and ordered to cease firing and fall back to camp, the remaining piece of the right section with the last of the caissons being the last to leave the field, between 9 and 10 o'clock at night. I used 688 rounds during the engagement, but having long fuse, rendering it necessary to cut them, and a large number of rounds having been expended after night, I cannot give as full report of the efficiency of the fuse and shell as may be desirable. Those used at the batteries did excellent execution at the different ranges of about 1,200 and 1,500 yards.

I have the pleasure of reporting gallant conduct on the part of my whole command, both officers and men, but regret to state that the casualties amounted to 2 killed and 18 wounded. Lieutenant Vanneman, whilst bravely directing the fire of his section, fell, struck by pieces of shell on the breast and each leg, wounding him severely. Lieutenant Parker, whilst superintending the supply of ammunition, had his horse killed under him, but mounting another coolly continued his duties. When Lieutenant Vanneman was carried off the field Adjutant Bigelow, of the battalion, took charge of his section and fought it gallantly until the close of the fight, and was shot through the left fore-arm during the engagement. I left one spare wheel on the field, having to throw it off to bring in a piece whose limber had gone to the rear for supplies. Two spare wheels were broken by shell. Six horses were killed and five wounded and rendered unserviceable. Owing to the darkness one of my dead was left in the field. The other was brought off and has since been buried. The division of the battery prevented that care of the wounded which it would have been my pleasure to have rendered. Some of our wounded were left on the field, and those severely wounded who were taken to the hospitals have not since been heard from, Lieutenant Vanneman and Corporal Taylor excepted, who were placed on steamers at this place.

ALONZO SNOW,
Captain, Battery B, Maryland Artillery.

Maj. E. R. PETHERBRIDGE.

No. 110.

Report of Capt. J. Howard Carlisle, Battery E, Second U. S. Artillery, and Fifth Brigade, Artillery Reserve, of operations June 27–July 4, including the action at Garnett's Farm, engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA.,
July 4, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of operations of Battery E, Second Artillery, from Friday, June 27, up to July 4, 1862:

On Wednesday, the 25th of June, the battery took position near Golding's house, returning to camp at 9 p. m. At 3 a. m. the next morning again took position near Golding's, by order from general headquarters. On Friday, the 27th, the battery was ordered to occupy a position in the large wheat field near Garnett's house, where intrenchments had been commenced. Threatening demonstrations of the enemy drove the working parties from the field, and the battery was ordered to take position on a knoll about 700 yards in rear of the unfinished intrenchments. On this knoll were also five 30-pounder Parrott guns and Battery A, of the Fifth Artillery (light 12-pounder). An opening through the woods gave us a sweep of fire over a portion of the wheat field.

At about 12 m. the enemy opened fire upon us, which was returned, and the firing soon became hot on both sides. The position of the enemy's guns commanded ours, and they had the advantage of being nearly concealed by the crests in the field. Their guns were 6-pounders, 12-pounders, and rifled pieces of unknown caliber, and their firing rapid

and true. Their fuses were also well timed, shell and shrapnel exploding among and around our guns with rapidity and precision. Our fire soon caused them to change position, but they immediately reopened fire from a new position, firing probably from about twenty-four guns and from their redoubts, placing us under a fire from the front and two oblique fires. Our limber-boxes being exhausted, two caissons were brought up and the fire kept up with as much rapidity, but with deliberate aim. We were crowded close together, owing to the nature of the ground, making us a fine target. The enemy also frequently changed position. The fire was very hot for about an hour and a half and then quickly died away. During the last twenty minutes of the firing the enemy used but little shell. Our range varied from 900 yards to 1,700 yards with the enemy's change of position. Two men were killed at the guns and 2 wounded. Four horses were killed and 3 disabled. One wheel was broken by a shot; also a sponge-staff and a maneuvering handspike shot from the trail. Two of the other gun-carriages were marked by shot, but not injured, and our guidon torn and burned by shrapnel. Near sunset the battery was ordered to return to Golding's. The battery had hardly arrived at Golding's before the enemy shelled the plain vigorously, and then made a sharp attack on Hancock's brigade, stationed in the woods in front of the small redoubt. The battery was ordered up to shell the woods if the enemy should succeed in driving our troops out. The attack lasted about an hour. The battery did not fire.

The next morning (June 28), about 8 a. m., we were ordered to take a position near Courtney's house. The enemy threw some shells after us without effect as we left. We took position in battery in front of Courtney's, and remained there until 12 at night, when we were ordered to march through the White Oak Swamp. A stampede of teamsters took place on the road in front of us when in the woods at about 3 a. m., the 29th of June (Sunday). The men acted admirably; all perfectly cool and ready for action, in spite of the confusion and terror of the teamsters and the guard to the train. About noon we crossed White Oak Swamp Bridge, and went into park without unhitching near Brettin's house, then used as general headquarters. About 3 p. m. we took position in battery to sweep the approaches to the bridge by order of General Marcy. At night we unhitched for the first time since the evening of the 26th.

On the morning of the 30th, at 5 o'clock, in obedience to an order from general headquarters, we continued our march toward the James River. At noon we halted at the brick house and unhitched. One of the chiefs of pieces had to be taken in an ambulance, leaving but 5 non-commissioned officers with the battery. About 2 p. m. we hitched in and took a position in battery, by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Hays, of the Second Artillery. By order of Colonel Hunt we limbered up and again took position in battery near the house since used as a hospital. The enemy, at about 5 p. m., opened fire from the low ground to our left, which was returned by one of the German batteries. The battery changed front, moved forward, and opened fire. The gunboats also fired, and in about half an hour the enemy withdrew. The battery again moved forward and to the right, taking position on the crest of the hill, facing nearly to the northwest.

On Tuesday morning, July 1, about 10 o'clock the enemy opened fire and shelled the plain. In the afternoon when the attack was made on our troops we shelled the woods to the left of the position of the regular infantry for some time, and one of the enemy's batteries ap-

pearing shelled it and drove it from its position. The range was about 2,600 yards. Our shells burst among their guns with great precision after we had got the range. Afterward, toward dusk, we again shelled the woods up the valley and to our left, it being reported that the enemy were advancing from that direction. Later in the evening, at the request of General Butterfield, we threw a few shells in the woods. Corporal Scheerer died in an ambulance this day. He did his duty well and faithfully till the day before his death. At 11.30 p. m. the battery started for Harrison's Landing, arriving at 4 a. m. July 2. The evening of the 3d instant the battery moved to its present camp.

During this time the men bore the fatigue and deprivation of sleep and food without a murmur, and were ever ready and eager for action. Although the ammunition was economized with the greatest care nearly 800 rounds have been fired. With the battery I had First Lieut. Samuel N. Benjamin, Second Artillery; Second Lieut. W. P. Graves, Second Artillery, and Second Lieut. J. P. Denike, Fifth New York Independent Battery (temporarily attached), who during all of this time conducted themselves with gallantry and fortitude. Lieutenant Benjamin deserves very particular mention. As he has served much under your own immediate observation, it is unnecessary for me to recount his valor and untiring energy from the day the battery left Washington, and in the affairs of the last week he was always present with the battery, directing and encouraging the men, although so entirely disabled as to be unable to stand without crutches, and could only be carried on a gun-carriage. I would respectfully request that the particular attention of the general commanding be called to his service. First Sergt. Joseph Keeffe, of this battery, rendered, as he has during the whole of this campaign, invaluable service. I would respectfully recommend him for promotion.

In connection with this report of the battery I would call your attention to Capt. E. D. Taft, Fifth New York Independent Battery, who has been by your order for some months attached to the brigade under my command. His services have been of the greatest importance. His courage, perseverence, and endurance have been of the highest order, and are deserving of all praise and of the highest consideration of the Government.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOWARD CARLISLE,
Capt., 2d Arty., Comdg. Bat. E, 2d Arty., and 5th Brig. Art. Res.

Col. HENRY J. HUNT,
A. D. C., Commanding Artillery Reserve.

No. 111.

Report of Capt. La Rhett L. Livingston, commanding Batteries F and K, Third U. S. Artillery, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

CAMP AT HARRISON'S LANDING, VA.,
July 4, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the 1st instant I engaged the enemy with my battery at about 10 a. m. My firing first commenced on the enemy's infantry, who debouched from the woods on my right and front. They soon retired, however. An hour later

the enemy opened fire from some guns directly in front of us, and very soon after his infantry advanced from that point. They were soon driven back. About this time they made another attempt on the right, advancing in line in fine style. Here I had an enfilading fire on them with two of my guns, assisting in driving them back, and in such haste and disorder that they left their colors on the field. While this was going on they advanced again in front, but did not succeed in getting nearer the battery than 400 yards. About 4.30 p. m. my battery was relieved by Captain Edwards' battery, Third Artillery, and I went to the rear for a supply of ammunition, my case-shot and shell being almost exhausted. My men behaved with coolness and served the guns admirably. The officers, Lieutenants Turnbull, Barstow, and Cuyler, are deserving of honorable mention. Sergeant Parke, of Company F, was dangerously wounded in the groin in the first of the engagement. Private McCabe, of Company K, was very slightly wounded in the arm. Two horses were killed and 2 wounded. No injury was done to the carriages or other material.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LA RHETT L. LIVINGSTON,
Captain, Third Artillery, Commanding.

Capt. J. H. CARLISLE,
Comdg. Fifth Brigade., Arty. Res., Army of the Potomac.

No. 112.

Report of Brig. Gen. George W. Morell, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill, engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. MORELL'S DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS (PORTER'S),
Harrison's Bar, Va., July 21, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my division from the 25th of June last to the 2d of July:

On Wednesday, the 25th of June, whilst encamped on the north bank of the Chickahominy, at Gaines' Mill, near New Bridge, having received orders from the headquarters of the corps to detail two regiments of not less than 500 men each to report that evening to General Stoneman for special service, I directed Generals Martindale and Butterfield to designate each from his own brigade a regiment for that purpose. The former detailed the Eighteenth Massachusetts, Colonel Barnes, and the latter the Seventeenth New York, Colonel Lansing, and these regiments remained with General Stoneman till the 2d of July, when they rejoined the division at Harrison's Bar, on the James River.

Reports having been received on the morning of the 26th (Thursday) that the enemy were crossing the Chickahominy in force at Mechanicsville and Meadow Bridge, I was ordered to send one brigade to Mechanicsville, one to Old Church via Cold Harbor, and to retain one in camp to take to the support of either, as circumstances should require. I ordered the First Brigade, General Martindale, with Martin's battery (C, Massachusetts), which was joined afterward by Kingsbury (D, Fifth U. S. Artillery), to Mechanicsville, or Beaver Creek, to take position on the extreme right, near Richardson's; the Third Brigade, General Butterfield, with Allen's (E, Massachusetts) battery, Lieutenant Hyde com-

manding, toward Old Church, and retained the Second, General Griffin's, with Weeden's First Rhode Island Battery, in camp. The Third was subsequently ordered to go no farther than Cold Harbor.

Early in the afternoon the attack of the enemy was developed at Mechanicsville, and I was ordered to go there with the Second Brigade, and to recall the Third and direct it to follow me. I arrived at Mechanicsville, or Beaver Creek, between 5 and 6 o'clock, and found McCall's division Pennsylvania Reserves closely engaged on the defensive. His right, under General Reynolds, was severely pressed, and I ordered General Griffin to support him and take care of the interval between him and General Martindale. Two of Griffin's regiments, the Fourteenth New York Volunteers, Colonel McQuade, and the Fourth Michigan, Colonel Woodbury, became almost immediately engaged; the other two, the Ninth Massachusetts, Colonel Cass, Sixty-second Pennsylvania, Colonel Black, and Weeden's battery, were held in reserve. The action continued until after dark, our troops repelling the enemy and maintaining their ground. As soon as the Second Brigade was in position I rode to General Martindale, who was near Richardson's. Three of his regiments, Thirteenth New York, Twenty-second Massachusetts, and First Michigan, had been slightly engaged in the early part of the action. The Third Brigade returned from Cold Harbor, and was placed in line of battle in rear of General Sykes' division by General Porter, between his headquarters and Gaines' Mill, and remained under his immediate orders until we formed line of battle the next day. Toward morning it removed by hand the heavy guns from the battery near Hogan's house to the hill near Watts' and Adams', to cover the retrograde movement of the troops from Mechanicsville.

About 1 o'clock a. m. Friday orders were received from General Porter for the whole line at Mechanicsville to retire beyond Gaines' Mill and take a position in that vicinity, which movement, begun on the right just before daybreak, was successfully executed, the rear being covered by Seymour's brigade, McCall's division. We reached our old camping ground at Gaines' Mill about 7 a. m. Our wagons had been packed and sent over the Chickahominy near general headquarters the evening previous. A small quantity of commissary and ordnance stores were not removed, and as for want of transportation (some of which was absent at White House) they could not be, they were destroyed, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. We then retired about a mile beyond Gaines' Mill to Mrs. Watts' farm, near New Cold Harbor, and under General Porter's orders formed line of battle.

From Gaines' Mill to a distance beyond New Cold Harbor the road is bordered on the southerly side by woods. Near New Cold Harbor a small, shallow stream of water flows southerly between steep banks of equal height (say 30 feet), passing 150 or 200 yards west of Watts' house, and having on each side to the edge of the table-land a belt of timber, which diminishes in width and terminates where the stream strikes the bottom-land of the Chickahominy. On the east side the table-land ascends gradually some 1,200 or 1,500 yards to Adams' house, where it falls off abruptly toward the river. On the west the ground is also open and rolling to Dr. Gaines' house.

The Third Brigade, General Butterfield, which during the night had been under the immediate command of General Porter, was posted by him behind this stream, with its left in the southerly extremity of the belt of timber, and being directed to place my other two brigades also in this timber, I posted the First, General Martindale, on the right of the Third, and the Second, General Griffin, on the right of the First,

the whole forming almost a straight line, slightly convex, facing to the west, and in its general direction a prolongation of General W. F. Smith's, from which it was separated by the bottom land and the Chickahominy, his being on the south side of the river. Some of his guns, however, commanded part of the open country between my left front and Dr. Gaines' house, and rendered good service during the battle. The Third and First Brigades were each in two lines, with small intervals; the second in one line, with one regiment in reserve. Martin's battery was in the open field between my division and General Sykes', on my right, mine being on the extreme left. A section of Weeden's, under Lieutenant Buckley, was placed at an opening through the timber in General Martindale's line, and a section of Allen's in a like position in General Butterfield's. The rest could not be brought into action. Kingsbury's was on the high ground some distance in rear of my left, to command the valley of the Chickahominy. The Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Cass, of Griffin's brigade, was ordered to hold the enemy in check at the bridge at Gaines' Mill as long as practicable and then to retire slowly to our position, which duty was ably performed.

With the few axes that could be obtained and the time at command a few trees were felled along a small portion of our front and slight barriers erected by means of rails and knapsacks. Berdan's Sharpshooters, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ripley, were thrown well forward as skirmishers. The enemy approached through the woods from the direction of New Cold Harbor, and made their first serious attack about 12 o'clock upon the right, which was handsomely repulsed by Griffin's brigade. The second attack was made about 2.30 and the third about 5.30 o'clock, each extending along my entire front, and both, like the first, were gallantly repulsed. At the fourth and last, about 6.30 o'clock, they came in irresistible force, and throwing themselves chiefly against the center and left, swept us from the ground by overwhelming numbers and compelled us to retire. Lieutenant Buckley lost his two guns, yet without discredit, for he fought them to the last moment, having but three men, including non-commissioned officers, left to each piece when the infantry gave way. As we retired the artillery opened fire from the left and rear, but the pressure was so great that the troops could not be rallied except in small bodies to support it.

Besides, General Cooke's cavalry, having been repulsed in a charge upon the enemy's right, rode at full speed obliquely through a large portion of the artillery, carrying men and horses along with them. The cavalry reformed under the hill beyond the reach of musketry, and advancing to the neighborhood of Adams' house imparted some steadiness to the infantry near them. I urged their immediate commanding officer, Colonel Blake, in the presence of Lieutenant-Colonels Grier and Platt, to make a demonstration on our left, which he seemed disposed to do, when he received a peremptory order from General Cooke to retire from the field, and they rode at a brisk pace to the rear. The infantry followed, and finally rallied in the valley before reaching the hospital. The Third Brigade, with the exception of part of the Twelfth New York Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, crossed the Chickahominy near Woodbury's Bridge, and bivouacked with General W. F. Smith's division.

It was now dark; the firing had ceased on both sides; ammunition was partially distributed, and after taking all necessary precautions we laid ourselves down to rest. During the battle my command was

supported by General Newton's brigade and by part of the Pennsylvania Reserves, under General Meade. About 2 o'clock a. m. the 28th, Saturday, pursuant to orders, we crossed the Chickahominy via Alexander's Bridge, and bivouacked near the late general headquarters, on Dr. Trent's farm.

At 2 o'clock p. m., by General Porter's orders, I marched with my division to Savage Station, and reported to General Marcy, chief of staff, who directed me to push on immediately, cross the White Oak Swamp, aid General Woodbury's engineers in contructing a bridge, and support General Keyes. I crossed the swamp, bivouacked before sunset on the south side on Britton's farm, reported to General Keyes, who was a mile and a half in advance, and furnished a detail of 500 men to General Woodbury, by whom the bridge and causeway over the swamp were completed.

Early next morning, the 29th (Sunday), firing was heard in the direction of James River and Richmond, and a message from General Keyes directed me to move up so as to be in a position to support him if necessary. The firing, however, soon ceased. While my division was getting in motion General McClellan and staff arrived, followed soon after by General Porter, under whose direction I proceeded up the Long Bridge, or New Market, road a short distance beyond its junction with the Charles City and Quaker roads, and formed partial line of battle, facing toward Richmond. The day passed quietly, and at daylight on the 30th (Monday) I started for Turkey Bridge and James River via the Quaker road and Malvern Hill, and bivouacked about 10 a. m. on the bank of the river below the bridge, but was soon recalled to Malvern Hill, as the enemy was approaching.

Near a mile north from Malvern house is a large cultivated field, stretching about three-fourths of a mile from south to north and one-fourth from east to west. It lies on the west side of the Quaker road and north side of one known to us as the Richmond road, which, beginning at a point where the Quaker road turns sharply to the east, descends along a depression of the grounds and runs first westerly then across a valley southwesterly till it intersects the River road to Richmond. On the west is a valley some 800 or 1,000 yards wide, which, sweeping around the westerly base of Malvern Hill, extends to the river. For 100 yards from the Richmond road the ground rises gradually to the height of about 40 feet, and then gently descends to the woods, which bound the field on the north and for some distance on the east. These woods extend also westerly across the valley and along its west side. On the west edge of the field, not far from the Richmond road and overlooking the field and valley, is a large white house, Dr. J. H. Mellert's, at which were my headquarters. My division occupied the extreme left of the line, and in this field bore its part in the battle of Malvern.

The Second Brigade, General Griffin, was ordered to the front. The artillery advanced toward the woods, and was supported on the left by the Ninth Massachusetts, Colonel Cass, and Sixty-second Pennsylvania, Captain Hull, and on the right by part of Couch's division. While getting into position a few casualties were caused by shot thrown from a battery on our left and rear and on the opposite side of the valley, which, however, was soon silenced by guns near Malvern house. At evening the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, Captain Campbell, Third Brigade, was sent forward to the left of the batteries, and in this position we passed the night on our arms. Early in the morning of July 1 (Tuesday) the Eighty-third was relieved by the Fourth Michigan,

Colonel Woodbury, Second Brigade, and retired to its brigade. The Fourteenth New York Volunteers, Colonel McQuade, Second Brigade, with a section of Weeden's battery, was placed in the edge of the field, between the Richmond road and Dr. J. H. Mellert's house, facing to the west, to watch the road and valley and protect our left. The First and Third Brigades were under cover of a narrow strip of woods which skirts the Quaker road after it turns to the east. The artillery in front was placed under command of General Griffin. Berdan's Sharpshooters were thrown forward as skirmishers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ripley. Shells were thrown into the woods where the enemy were supposed to be approaching and forming, to which they replied on my right front, but on my left front and left maintained an ominous silence.

About 10 o'clock an attack was made upon General Couch's right by a moderate force, which was repelled by his batteries and those in my front. Satisfied that a heavy attack was impending, and my First and Third Brigades being too far to the right and rear to render prompt assistance, about 11 a. m. I moved the First, General Martindale, into Mellert's field, immediately north of the Richmond road, and the Third, General Butterfield, in its rear on the south side, both in close order, making the men lie down, in which position, while sheltered by the rise of the ground in front from all except vertical fire, they were near at hand to support Griffin's brigade, directly in front, Couch's division on the right, or to meet an attack on the left. Further, to guard against accident, I directed Generals Martindale and Butterfield to support General Griffin, if he called for assistance, and each other, without waiting for further orders, if the emergency required it. Sykes' division and the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, under General Seymour, were in reserve. General Couch was on my right, on the east side of the Quaker road.

The batteries first in position were Captains Edwards' and Livingston's, Third U. S. Artillery; Lieutenant Kingsbury's (D) and Lieutenant Ames' (A), Fifth U. S. Artillery; part of Captain Weeden's (C), First Rhode Island; part of Captain Allen's (E), Massachusetts, Lieutenant Hyde commanding, and Captain Bramhall's New York, which were relieved by others whose designation I am unable to give.

About 12 o'clock the enemy advanced against my left front and some two hours later against my right, but were driven off by the fire of the artillery, the infantry not being engaged. Neither of these attacks was vigorously pressed, and I considered them demonstrations made to feel our position prior to the commencement of more serious work. There was now a cessation of firing till near 5.30 o'clock p. m., when they made their most determined attack. It was begun by a heavy fire of artillery from the front of my division and of Couch's, producing a serious cross-fire over my two rear brigades, which were concealed and partially covered by the undulation of the ground. While this was in progress I received notice from Lieutenant-Colonel Ripley, of the Sharpshooters, that a considerable body of the enemy were stealthily making their way along the valley to attack my left and rear. I had been on the lookout for such a movement, but a growth of bushes and a light mist floating a few feet above the ground completely concealed it. I cautioned Colonel McQuade, Fourteenth New York Volunteers, to be prepared; ordered General Martindale, the left of whose brigade was immediately in his rear, to wheel the Thirteenth New York, Major Schœffel, to the left to his support; directed General Butterfield to be ready, and dispatched a note to General Porter apprising him of my

situation. I had barely completed these arrangements before the enemy appeared ascending the hill near Mellert's house, and opened fire upon the Fourteenth New York Regiment, which promptly advanced to meet them, and after a sharp engagement, in which three attacks were repulsed, drove them away. The attempt in that quarter was not renewed.

Simultaneously with the attack on the left of my rear a most determined and powerful one was made on my left front. The enemy in great force emerged from the woods, and, notwithstanding the severe fire from the batteries, advanced steadily until they arrived near them, when the supporting regiments—the Fourth Michigan, Colonel Woodbury; Ninth Massachusetts, Colonel Cass, and Sixty-second Pennsylvania, Captain Hull—gallantly moved forward and repulsed them; but being re-enforced by fresh troops, who extended their line on the right and left, these regiments were compelled to fall back to their former position, where they maintained their ground until their ammunition was exhausted, and they were regularly relieved by the Twelfth New York, Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson; Forty-fourth New York, Lieutenant Colonel Rice, and Eighty-third Pennsylvania, Captain Campbell, and these, supported by the First Michigan, Col. H. S. Roberts; Twenty-second Massachusetts, Captain Sampson; Second Maine, Col. C. W. Roberts; Twenty-fifth New York, Captain Gleason, and Sixteenth Michigan, Lieutenant-Colonel Ruehle, continued the fight against unequal numbers until they were in turn relieved by part of Sykes' division and the Irish Brigade, General Meagher, which, having been sent to our aid, was led into action by its own commander and General Porter.

It was now after 7 o'clock. The enemy, constantly re-enforced, fought with great obstinacy, but made no impression on our line; yet they continued the struggle till after dark, and only relinquished it when their strength was exhausted. They were finally driven from the field, which remained in our possession, and was picketed from my division by the First Brigade, the Sixteenth Michigan, of the Third, and the Fourteenth New York Volunteers, of the Second Brigade, this last regiment retaining the position it held in the morning. The Second Brigade, with the exception of the Fourteenth New York, when relieved retired to the vicinity of Malvern House, and the Third a little to the rear of their position before going into action. Having received orders about 11 p. m. to go down the James River to Harrison's Bar, I put my division in motion as soon as practicable, and arrived there near sunrise the morning of Wednesday, July 2.

I cannot speak too highly of the endurance and courage displayed by officers and men during the period embraced in this report. From the moment we were summoned to Mechanicsville till we arrived at Harrison's they were constantly on the alert, and though without shelter and at times almost without food, they responded with the utmost alacrity to every call to duty. At Gaines' Mill the flag of the First Tennessee Regiment was taken by the Thirteenth New York, and that of the Fifth Alabama, which was stricken down by the fire of Buckley's section of artillery, was secured by the Second Maine. At Malvern a flag was captured in a charge made by the Forty-fourth New York and Eighty-third Pennsylvania, which fell into the hands of the last regiment. At Malvern the flag of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania was five times cut down, but quickly raised again and carried, displayed by the regiment from the field. The Fourth Michigan nobly held its ground after its colonel (Woodbury) was killed until its ammunition

was exhausted and it was relieved by the Fourteenth New York, when it retired in perfect order.

I regret to add that our loss, as appears by the returns already forwarded, has been extremely severe.* Forty-seven officers of this corps are reported killed in action, 28 of whom fell in my division, viz: 2 in the First, 19 in the Second, and 7 in the Third Brigade. At Gaines' Mill, Colonel Black, Sixty-second Pennsylvania, was killed in the early part of the action leading his regiment in a charge, and soon after Lieutenant-Colonel Skillen, Fourteenth New York Volunteers, met a similar fate. At a later hour Colonel Gove, Twenty-second Massachusetts, was killed, and as the line gave way Colonel McLane and Major Naghel, Eighty-third Pennsylvania, fell while changing the position of the regiment. Col. H. S. Roberts, First Michigan; Colonel Childs, Fourth Michigan, and Major Gilbert, Twenty-fifth New York, were wounded, and Colonel Stockton, Sixteenth Michigan; Lieutenant-Colonel Sweitzer, Sixty-second Pennsylvania; Lieutenant-Colonel Varney, Second Maine; Major Tilton, Twenty-second Massachusetts, and Major Gilbert, Twenty-fifth New York, were made prisoners. At Malvern, Colonel Woodbury, Fourth Michigan, was killed late in the afternoon. Colonel Cass and Major Hanley, Ninth Massachusetts; Lieutenant-Colonel Ripley, First Sharpshooters, and Major Barnum, Twelfth New York, were wounded. Colonel Cass' wound was mortal. He died a few days after reaching home.

I am under obligations to the brigade and regimental commanders for their able discharge of the arduous duties which devolved upon them, particularly after the great loss of officers at Gaines' Mill, and I desire especially to recognize the services of General Griffin, who held the front at Malvern, and in addition to his brigade had the immediate command of the batteries, which his knowledge and experience as an officer of artillery enabled him to use with a skill and judgment that contributed materially to our success. His horse was killed under him.

I make my acknowledgments to Captain Grannis, division quartermaster, and to Captain Batchelder, Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, division ordnance officer, for their care and attention in getting their trains to the James River; and I am particularly indebted to Captain Auchmuty, assistant adjutant-general, and to Lieutenant Williams, Thirteenth New York Volunteers, one of my aides, and the only members of my staff with me, for communicating orders, and for doing promptly and cheerfully whatever was required of them, though they were far from being well. Captain Auchmuty's horse was shot at Gaines' Mill and Lieutenant Williams' at Malvern. Also to Captain Weeden, of the First Rhode Island Battery, and chief of the division artillery, who, besides performing his peculiar duties, joined me whenever he could do so, and acted as one of my staff.

I forward reports from the commanders of brigades of the regiments of the First and Third Brigades (I have received none from those of the Second), of the batteries of Captain Weeden, chief of division artillery, of Colonel Berdan's First U. S. Sharpshooters, and of Colonel Barnes, Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, of the services of his regiment while detached with General Stoneman, to all of which I beg leave to refer for further details and for the names of officers and men who have particularly distinguished themselves, concurring in their recommendations and asking for them a favorable consideration; and in addition I recommend Col. James McQuade, Fourteenth New York

* See revised statement, pp. 30–31.

Volunteers, the only surviving colonel of the Second Brigade, for promotion.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MORELL,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. FRED. T. LOCKE, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 113.

Report of Col. Hiram Berdan, First U. S. Sharpshooters, of the battles of Gaines' Mill, Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS,
Camp on James River, Harrison's Landing, July 4, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, agreeably to orders, I marched the portion of my command not on detached service late in the afternoon of the 26th ultimo with the Second Brigade. We lay on our arms all night, and retired on the morning of the 27th ultimo as far as ordered, and I then posted my men in front of the Second Brigade, on the farther side of the woods in which the principal action of the day occurred, the First Brigade being on our left and the Ninth Massachusetts on our right.

About 1.30 p. m. the enemy advanced in line of battle the whole length of the woods. My men had good cover, and so rapid was our fire from our breech-loading guns we repulsed the enemy with great loss. They were also repulsed on our left, but the Ninth Massachusetts fell back some 300 yards in disorder, where it reformed. This made it necessary to bring my right back to prevent being outflanked.

We received and repulsed the enemy a second time, as did the troops on our left. At this charge the Ninth Massachusetts fell back altogether. We held the same position during the third charge, repulsing the enemy with great loss, but finding that at this time the lines of the First and Third Brigades were broken on our left and that our supports were falling back, we also fell back in good order.

When I arrived on the field in the rear of the woods (*) I saw not less than 12,000 of our men and officers, each apparently making quick-time for the bridge. Only a few of the enemy's cavalry would have been necessary to create a stampede. In this event the most of our force would have been inevitably lost. Seeing no effort made to rally the men, I rode through them to the right and left, appealing to the officers to get the men together, and I would go down to the bridge and bring up the rear. The bridge was full when I reached it, and finding my appeals to the officers and men of no avail, I drew my pistol and threatened to shoot the first officer or man who passed me, and finding these threats of no use, I fired several shots over their heads before I succeeded in checking the rush, which had become almost a panic at this point. I forced them into line without reference to regiment or rank. I regret that I have not the names of some line officers who were more determined on crossing than the men, if possible. Others saw the importance of forming lines, if only for the appearance of order, to deter the enemy from attacking us, and rendered valuable assistance.

In about a half hour we reached the top of the hill with four battalions, varying from 600 to 2,000. Here I halted them, and compelled the stragglers in front to form. Many a brave officer had responded to

my appeals and gathered large squads of men. Seeing the rebel cavalry forming in line in the field on the left of the woods which they had taken possession of, and having little confidence in the men, I set them to cheering, when the enemy, thinking, perhaps, we had been re-enforced, retired, and we crossed the bridge in good order.

On Monday night, the 30th ultimo, we lay on our arms near where I had previously posted my men, where an attack was anticipated on our right. On Tuesday morning, being unable to find General Morell, and learning that the enemy was approaching, I marched my command to the front and was about to deploy them as skirmishers, when General Porter came along, and he approving my suggestion, I posted them in front of the batteries, where they remained all day, receiving and repelling the enemy's skirmishers, and received the rebel infantry in the afternoon standing firm and firing with great rapidity and coolness until the enemy's line was within grape-range of our artillery, when they fell back with the Fourth Michigan, firing constantly.

At this period it became necessary to have re-enforcements, and at the request of the commanding officer of the Fourth Michigan, Lieut. Col. W. Y. W. Ripley, of my regiment, went back and got two regiments, first the Twelfth New York and afterward the Fourteenth New York, which arrived just in time to save the left wing. Lieutenant-Colonel Ripley behaved with great bravery and coolness. The same may be said of my whole command, with a few exceptions, including the companies on detached service, as I have learned from the general commanding. Companies C and G were in General McCall's division, and were in the engagement at Mechanicsville, and covered the retreat on the morning of the 27th. They were also in the battle at Gaines' Mill. Companies A and D helped to cover the retreat in Smith's division, Company H in Richardson's, and Company B in Hooker's.

My men have all been in several engagements and are almost worn-out, but are in good spirits.

One officer and 7 men killed; 4 officers and 31 men wounded; 13 men missing; 14 men left sick in hospital.

Respectfully,

H. BERDAN,
Colonel, Commanding U. S. Sharpshooters.

Capt. R. T. AUCHMUTY.

[Indorsement.]

Colonel Berdan was not in the fight at Gaines' Mill. What occurred far to the rear near the bridge I do not know of my own knowledge, but I have every reason to believe this statement is highly exaggerated. I refer to the statement marked thus (*).

GEO. W. MORELL,
Brigadier-General.

No. 114.

Report of Capt. George G. Hastings, First U. S. Sharpshooters, of operations June 29–July 1.

HDQRS. CO. H, FIRST REGT. U. S. SHARPSHOOTERS,
Camp at Harrison's Point, Va., July 5, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to the order of the general commanding division, requiring reports from commanding officers in this division of the sev-

eral actions at Allen's farm, Savage Station, Nelson's farm, and Malverton, I have the honor to report that on Sunday, 29th June, as soon as our line of battle was formed at Allen's farm, I reported in person to the general commanding the division, who ordered me to deploy my company in such manner as to command by an enfilading fire the road from the Chickahominy. I deployed my company accordingly where the road entered the field occupied by our troops, about 300 yards to the right and rear of our line of battle. No enemy appearing in sight in that direction, but information being brought me that our cavalry scouts had been fired upon about three-quarters of a mile farther down the road, I advanced my men as skirmishers through the wood on the left of the road about three-quarters of a mile to an open field, and took position in the edge of the woods bordering on the field, which position commanded the road and enabled me to observe any movement of the enemy from the direction of the Chickahominy. Communication between me and the main body was maintained by cavalry pickets. I observed only some two or three parties of armed men of three or four each in the edge of the woods on the opposite side of the field, but saw no organized body of the enemy, nor was any hostile demonstration made from that quarter. I sent report of these facts to the general commanding the division, who ordered me to remain in the position I then occupied. I did so during the entire action. When our troops had all withdrawn from the field I assembled my skirmishers, and overtook the rear of the column upon the road to Savage Station. At Savage Station I reported with my command to the general commanding the division, who ordered us to remain where we were until further orders.

Receiving no further orders, we had no part in the action which took place there. From that time I had no orders except to march my command with General Caldwell's brigade. I kept that position in the column of march through White Oak Swamp, and on Monday, 30th of June, formed in line of battle on the right of the Sixty-first New York in supporting our batteries, and remained in line with the brigade until it went into action at Nelson's Farm on the evening of that day. I reported to Colonel Barlow, commanding the Sixty-first New York, who requested me to keep my company on the right of his regiment, which I did, and took my command into action with that regiment, putting myself under Colonel Barlow's orders. His report of that action will render it unnecessary for me to speak of the part which my command bore in it, but I cannot forbear to state that my men stood nobly in the field with the Sixty-first under a terrific fire of musketry from an enemy concealed in the woods evidently far outnumbering our own force there immediately engaged. The conduct of my men was fully satisfactory to me. Lieutenant Peet, of my company, though suffering from sickness, entered eagerly into the battle, and conducted himself with great bravery and perfect coolness. He fell wounded while encouraging and cheering on our men.

In the action at Malverton on the 1st instant my command was not engaged.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. HASTINGS,

Captain, First U. S. Sharpshooters, Comdg. Company H.

Lieutenant DRAPER,

Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 115.

Report of Capt. William B. Weeden, Battery C, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, of operations May 24–July 2, including the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. BATTERY C, FIRST RHODE ISLAND ARTILLERY,
Harrison's Bar, Va., July 2, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to hand you the following report of the movements of the battery under my command since it was first stationed at Old Church, Va., Saturday, May 24:

Having reported at headquarters, Brigadier-General Porter commanding corps, the battery was attached to the command of Colonel Warren, commanding brigade, Sykes' division. At 11 a. m., by his order, marched to Old Church, Va., 7 miles, and encamped at dark. May 25 moved camp one-half mile to field opposite Old Church Hotel. May 26 three pieces of the battery, under command of Lieutenant Buckley, were ordered on a reconnaissance at 9 a. m., one piece moving with a detachment of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry on the road toward Hanover Court-House, two pieces marching with the main body along the northerly road. The two forces made a junction near Hanovertown, 6 miles from Old Church, drove in the enemy's pickets, destroyed a bridge across Pamunkey. Battery returned into camp at 7 p. m. May 27, after an hour's delay, caused by the carriages sinking in deep quicksands, by command of Colonel Warren commanding, the battery marched at 8 a. m. by direct road to Hanover Court-House. At 3.30 p. m. the column arrived at the point from which the enemy had been driven by General Morell's force and continued in pursuit on the road to Hanover Court-House.

At about 5 p. m. the column was reversed by command of Brig. Gen. F. J. Porter, commanding corps, to meet the enemy, who had appeared in rear. The battery was halted in field to right of White House, used as hospital headquarters, and was held in reserve. By command of General Porter it bivouacked on the battle-field at 9 p. m. May 28 moved three-quarters of a mile toward Hanover Court-House and took position to command the roads.

May 29, by command of Colonel Warren, the battery marched on a reconnaissance toward Ashland, passing by Peake's Station. After marching 4 miles three pieces were posted to command the roads to Ashland and the cross-roads on each side. At 5 p. m. the whole force returned to their camps, and at 7.30 o'clock p. m. we marched 15 miles to Old Church, arriving in park at 12.30 a. m. May 30 marched to New Bridge at 2 p. m., during a heavy thunder-storm, and reported to Capt. Charles Griffin, commanding division artillery, at 6.30 p. m. The service of the battery in this expedition was very severe. It rained nearly every day; the roads were bad, and neither horses nor men ever fully recovered from the fatigue.

June 1 I was stationed in position at 5 a. m. to command New Bridge, and returned to camp at dark. From this date until 26th instant the battery remained in camp on Gaines' farm, doing picket duty at bridges once every three days. June 15 four pieces, under Lieutenants Waterman and Clark, stationed in intrenchments to the right of New Bridge, opened on the rebel battery to the left of Price's house in intrenchments. Eight rounds of percussion shell and shrapnel were fired, seven of which were seen to take effect. Our advanced pickets ob-

served the same, and deserters reported that 6 rebels were killed or wounded. The rebels did not open fire again while our guns were in position.

Thursday, June 26, by command of the division general, this battery moved from camp on Gaines' farm at 5 p. m. and marched with Griffin's brigade on the Mechanicsville road. Griffin's command went forward into action, and the battery was held in support in rear and to right of the road. During the night it was ordered by the division general to fall back with General Griffin's column. Moved at daybreak, and was in position on the field at Gaines' Mill in rear of Griffin's brigade at about 11 a. m. By command of division general, before the enemy appeared in force I placed one section under Lieut. W. W. Buckley at the edge of the woods and on General Martindale's right. The enemy attacked General Martindale in force at about 3 p. m., and Lieutenant Buckley opened fire with shrapnel, bursting in the enemy's line as they appeared on the crest beyond the ravine. The practice with the guns was excellent, and the fire was continued until the enemy retired. He advanced and was repulsed three times, the section firing shell and shrapnel. At the fourth attack the infantry gave way; the pieces kept up their fire, using canister as the enemy came near. The cannoneers served the guns until the supporting infantry had all retired. There were then (including non-commissioned officers) 3 men at each piece. Three horses were killed at one limber, one horse was killed at the other, and the remaining ones stampeded under the tremendous musketry of the enemy, though the drivers made every effort to restrain them. The pieces were necessarily abandoned. The caissons retired in good order. I would respectfully submit that, from my own observation and the information of officers who saw the whole of the contest, Lieutenant Buckley made every effort to save his pieces, and that his section, as well as himself, should be commended for gallant conduct. The colors of one rebel regiment were struck to the ground by a case-shot. They were never raised again by the enemy. After he retired they were brought in by the Second Maine Regiment. In view of these facts I would respectfully ask that they be given to this battery.

The right and center sections, under command of Lieutenants Waterman and Clark, from their position in rear of Griffin's brigade, opened fire when our first line retired. After a few rounds they changed position 100 yards to rear and in line with the other artillery. After firing some 40 rounds we saw the enemy turning the left of the batteries. The smoke had filled the whole field to the woods, and it was impossible to direct the fire. The batteries were limbering to the rear in good order, to retire and renew the fire from the brow of the hill, when the cavalry, repulsed, retired in disorder through and in front of the batteries. The caissons were exchanging limbers with the pieces, and it was impossible to limber up and withdraw them. Men were ridden down and the horses stampeded by the rush of the cavalry. The whole line of artillery was thrown into confusion. Commands could be neither heard nor executed, and different batteries were mingled in disorder. One piece of my battery mired in the woods. Other caissons in front and rear of the same having been abandoned by the drivers, it was impossible to rescue the piece. The remainder of the battery crossed Woodbury's [? Alexander's] Bridge at dark and encamped on Trent's farm.

Saturday, June 28, by command of the division general, we moved at 1 p. m., and encamped at 7 p. m. at White Oak Bottom, having marched 8 miles.

Sunday, June 29, at 8 a. m., by command of the division general, we moved to Charles City Cross-Roads; halted until near evening, moved forward about 2 miles, and encamped in the field to the left of the road at 9.30 p. m.

Monday, June 30, at daybreak, by command of the division general we marched about 6 miles, and encamped at 10 a. m. at Turkey Bend. At 3 p. m., by the same command, recrossed the creek and took position on the plateau in the rear of Malvern house and bivouacked for the night.

Tuesday, July 1, by command of Brig. Gen. F. J. Porter, commanding corps, at 8.30 a. m. we moved to front, and remained in reserve to support General Griffin's command. At 12.30 p. m., by command of Brigadier-General Griffin, we took position on left of the White House, to command the bottom on our left. We fired several rounds into the woods below. One shell from a 30-pounder rifled gun in our rear struck into the battery, killing 2 men instantly, wounding 3 others, and killing 2 horses. At about 4 p. m. we moved to the right of the road, and in connection with one section of Allen's Massachusetts battery we relieved Kingsbury's battery and commenced firing with shrapnel, and swept the woods wherever the enemy were known to be. The enemy opened fire from batteries posted under cover of woods opposite Griffin's position. We replied to them with shrapnel and percussion shell. When the enemy deployed his masses of infantry he ceased firing with artillery. This battery maintained a rapid fire until the ammunition was expended, excepting canister, which could not be safely used, owing to the oblique front of General Couch's troops on the right. We were relieved by a battery of 10-pounder Parrotts, and retired about 7 p. m. Lieutenant Phillips' section of the Massachusetts battery, which had done excellent service, withdrew at the same time.

At 12 p. m., by command of the division general, we moved from Malvern house, marched 10 miles, and encamped at Harrison's Bar at 4 a. m. July 2.

The exact amount of ammunition fired cannot be ascertained, as some caissons were lost. The boxes contained 1,200 rounds. June 26, 200 rounds additional were obtained, and on the 28th all was expended except 100 rounds canister and shell.

The conduct of officers and the men with very few exceptions was satisfactory. There were many marked instances of heroism. Having been on duty with the division artillery, the immediate command of this battery since June 26, both on march and in action, has devolved on Lieut. Richard Waterman. He discharged his duties with skill, and at Malvern had two horses shot under him.

The foregoing is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

W. B. WEEDEN,
Captain, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. MORELL, *Commanding Division.*

No. 116.

Report of Capt. Augustus P. Martin, Battery C, Massachusetts Light Artillery, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Malvern Hill.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S BAR, VA.,
July 4, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the

disposition and engagement of the battery under my command on the 26th and 27th of June and 1st day of July, 1862:

At about noon on the 26th ultimo I was ordered to report with my battery to Brigadier-General Martindale at Mechanicsville. I was assigned a position in reserve with the brigade, where we remained until about 10 o'clock a. m. of the 27th ultimo, when I received orders to march with the brigade in the direction of Gaines' Mill, where we arrived about 7 o'clock in the morning, and were assigned a position by General Porter on the left of General Sykes' division and on the right of General Morell's, commanding an open field occupied by General Sykes' division.

The enemy made their appearance in the edge of the woods, about 1,000 yards in front of the battery, several times during the day, and endeavored to form a line of battle. My battery opened upon them at every attempt to form a line with spherical case, which broke their lines and drove them back into the woods. The battery remained in the same position until late in the afternoon, when it was found that the enemy had broken the left of our line, and I was ordered to retire with my battery. I at once commenced the execution of the order, when I observed a large force of the enemy advancing in line up the slope of the hill, which appeared to be a brigade of the enemy advancing on our front. My support had all retired from the field with the exception of the Eleventh U. S. Infantry, Major Jones commanding, who were immediately on the right of the battery. When the enemy arrived within 150 yards of the battery we poured a double charge of canister into the regiment directly in our front, which broke their lines and drove them to the rear in utter confusion, giving me an opportunity (after firing 36 rounds of canister) to retire with my battery in safety, except three caissons, on which the horses were so completely disabled that it was impossible to get them from the field, although I returned to the field in person after I had secured my pieces and made another effort to get the caissons from the field, but the horses were so badly cut up that it was impossible to move them.

During the retreat, about half a mile from the field, one of my pieces was accidentally run off from a bridge, capsizing the piece and breaking the leg of one horse. The pressure was so great that the guards would not allow time to extricate it, and we were obliged to leave it and the horse with a broken leg.

We crossed the Chickahominy, and encamped during the night with General Martindale's brigade.

On the afternoon of the 30th ultimo I received orders to report with my battery to Colonel Warren, Fifth New York Volunteers, commanding a brigade in General Sykes' division, on the road near Turkey Creek Bridge. At daybreak the next morning Colonel Warren directed me to place one section of my battery in an open field near the banks of the James River, on the extreme left of the line of battle. Lieutenant Tyler was assigned to the position with one section of the battery.

The enemy's cavalry made their appearance in an open wheat field several times during the day, and were shelled and driven from their position whenever they made their appearance.

The remaining portion of the battery took a position on the road to the left of Malvern Hill, supported by Colonel Warren's brigade. The woods in front, where a regiment of the enemy were reported to be concealed, were shelled.

No damage whatever was sustained by the battery during the engagement.

The officers and men of the battery behaved well.

A. P. MARTIN,
Captain Battery C, Massachusetts Artillery.

Capt. WILLIAM B. WEEDEN,
Chief of Artillery, Morell's Division.

No. 117.

Report of Lieut. John B. Hyde, Battery E, Massachusetts Light Artillery, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING,
July 5, 1862.

I have the honor to make the following report as regards the battery under my command:

June 26 I was ordered to report to General Butterfield, and proceeded with his brigade in the direction of Cold Harbor, and was subsequently ordered back to a field near General Morell's headquarters, and took position near the woods. Afterward I was ordered to the field formerly occupied by the Reserve Artillery; remained there until 3 a. m. of the 27th, and was then ordered to take position in battery to the left and near Dr. Gaines' house, to command the bridge in front and to cover the retreat of our troops and then to retire after all were over and the bridge destroyed. This being accomplished, I again took position on the other side of a bridge on a hill, about 100 yards from the woods, and then was ordered to take position near the edge of the woods by General Butterfield, and with the assistance of his brigade drove the enemy back several times in great disorder, after which we resumed our position on the hill and remained in readiness for the enemy to come out of the woods, then to give them double canister, which we did with great effect until, our support giving way, we were obliged to limber up and retire, which we did in good order, with all our pieces but one, the horses of which having been previously killed, I was obliged to leave. We had proceeded but a short distance when the fire of the enemy became so intense that the horses in three of the pieces were killed, thereby preventing their removal from the field.

After having retired from the field we crossed the Chickahominy River, and encamped for the night near General McClellan's headquarters.

July 1, 1862, I was ordered by Captain Weeden to take my remaining pieces with his battery to the front and on the brow of a hill, about 2,000 yards from the enemy, who were in the edge of the woods with artillery and infantry. We began to shell them, and after about half an hour, in connection with other batteries, silenced the enemy, and were then ordered with Weeden's battery to take position in the field on the opposite side of the road, and again began firing in the direction of the enemy. This was kept up till night, when we were relieved and returned to camp.

During the engagement all the men behaved remarkably well.
All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN B. HYDE,
Lieutenant, Commanding Battery E, Massachusetts Artillery.

Captain WEEDEN,
Chief of Artillery, General Morell's Division.

No. 118.

Report of Lieut. Henry W. Kingsbury, Battery D, Fifth U. S. Artillery, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

CAMP AT HARRISON'S LANDING, VA.,
July 5, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to orders I report as follows as to the service of Battery D, Fifth Artillery, since the 26th ultimo:

At noon on that day orders were received to pack camp equipage and send the wagons to General McClellan's headquarters. One teamster deserted his charge; the mules were lost, the wagon destroyed by order of Captain Tidball, of the artillery. Later on the 26th I was ordered to follow Brigadier-General Griffin, then on the march toward Mechanicsville. Being misled as to his route I did not find him, but reached the cross-roads near Mechanicsville just after sundown, and took position in an open field, supported by regiments of Brigadier-General Martindale's command—this with the assent of Brigadier-General Morell, commanding division.

On the 27th, at 2 a. m., I returned, by order, with General Martindale over the same route by which we had advanced. A little after sunrise I halted near Gaines' Mill and reported to Brig. Gen. F. J. Porter. He ordered, "Stand still and await further orders." These I soon received from yourself, viz: "Cross the bridge and follow General Griffin's brigade." This I did, and parked near Tait's house. Soon, by your order, I went into battery in a position commanding a wide stretch of the valley of the Chickahominy. In the afternoon I received orders from General Porter to move to the right of General Griffin's brigade. These were immediately countermanded. Later, through Lieutenant Monteith, General Porter sent me an order to move quickly to the right of our line and report to General Sykes, if I could find him; if not, to go and act at my own discretion, as a regiment would be sent to support me. I reported to General Sykes. He held the battery, with its support (the Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers), in reserve.

Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan, of the Fourth Infantry, asked, in conversation, "If the battery would support his troops should the enemy attempt a flank movement upon them?" I replied, "Certainly." General Sykes not being present at the time, seeing what I thought the enemy's preparation to attack, I brought forward four pieces and placed them on the right of two pieces of Captain Edwards' battery, already in position. I opened fire with shrapnel on the enemy's artillery and infantry—effect satisfactory. After two hours the last fierce charge of the enemy was made. I ordered up my remaining two pieces. Immediately in front of the battery the enemy did not emerge from the woods, being prevented by our canister. On our left the infantry were

soon forced to retire. Finding the enemy so gaining in that quarter as to have an enfilading fire upon us and my support retiring, I moved to the rear about 80 yards and came into battery in front of the Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteers. There we again opened fire with shrapnel—effect apparently good. The Sixteenth New York Volunteers advanced handsomely through our battery. I directed the guns to the left, where there were crowds of Union fugitives and where the enemy were still gaining ground.

At this juncture a remnant of the Twelfth Infantry passed, disorganized, but walking. Captain Read, Lieutenant Heckscher, and the standard-bearer strove manfully to rally them. They succeeded in so doing among some bushes 150 yards to our rear. I was now in the open plain, with no infantry near my battery. I retired, therefore, to these bushes and again opened fire with shrapnel. The smoke was dense. An officer from the front, however, reported our range exact. In this last position the battery remained until after dark, when it withdrew by order of General Sykes. I parked for the night near Woodbury's [?] Bridge. A caisson-driver mistook the road of retreat. Four caissons were thus misled. The next morning they came to the bridge and attempted to cross. The structure was already damaged by our engineers, and was soon after blown up. The caissons were destroyed at the same time. The driver, with the horses, save two, forded the stream and reached the battery.

On June 28, at 2 a. m., moved, by order of General Porter, across Woodbury's [Alexander's ?] Bridge and parked. In the afternoon moved with General Griffin's brigade to White Oak Swamp; camped at dusk. On the road we picked up three abandoned caissons. On June 29, about 9 a. m., the battery marched with General Butterfield's brigade, and parked after dark at Prospect Hill. On the 30th marched at 2 a. m. to join General Griffin's brigade. After marching about 2 miles halted to await daybreak. At sunrise the march was resumed. We crossed Turkey Creek and parked at noon at Turkey Bend. After a rest of a few hours we marched back and were held in reserve near Malvern House. For the night we parked on Malvern plain.

On July 1, at 9 a. m., the battery moved by your order and took position on the right of that occupied by the battery of Lieutenant Ames. Our guns commanded the fork of the roads, one of which led to Richmond. Toward noon horsemen appeared to our front and right, distance 1,600 yards. Lieutenant Hazlett's section opened with shrapnel and percussion shell. The enemy immediately disappeared. Soon the enemy appeared in force to the front and left of Captain Livingston's battery, which was posted on the left of Lieutenant Ames. The three batteries at once opened with shrapnel, and the enemy were speedily driven back to the woods. Simultaneously with the appearance of this infantry a field battery opened on us from the Richmond road. We returned the fire, and forced it apparently to change its position. Soon what I conceived to be two more batteries opened upon us from the same road. In connection with the other batteries we replied with shrapnel, range about 1,300 yards. In our front, distant 500 yards, there now appeared a mass of infantry preparing to charge. I ordered at once a brisk fire upon them with shrapnel. They advanced steadily until within 150 yards. Our canister then caused them to fly in confusion. They left a battle-flag behind them. (This was picked up by an infantry officer some time later.) Against these rebels a portion of a regiment on our right assisted. When they first formed I drew the attention of Lieutenant Ames to them. He, too, pointed some of his

guns on them. We entered the fight in the morning with not less than 600 rounds of ammunition. Owing to the blowing up of our caissons on the 28th of June this began to fail. One hundred and fifty rounds, mostly shell, were sent us. This we used mostly in firing at masses of the enemy as they appeared in the distance.

I was now relieved by your own battery, and went to the rear for ammunition. I left with 16 rounds to a piece, which by your order I reserved for emergencies. During the day Brigadier-General Couch frequently urged me to fire through the woods at a rebel field battery stationed on the opposite side of Turkey Creek. I replied that it was useless to fire at objects we could not see. As I left the field the general's staff officer told me from the general that it was not intended that I should retire more than 100 yards, there to receive ammunition. I replied that I was directed to receive it at General Porter's headquarters. He asked if I would return immediately. I replied yes, if so ordered after receiving my ammunition. I repeated this conversation to General Porter. He bade me await his orders. The effect of the firing upon our pieces was to enlarge materially the vents of three. No ammunition for 10-pounder Parrott guns was to be had, nor did we receive a supply until we reached Harrison's Landing. On the night of the battle the battery marched to Harrison's Landing, where we have since remained.

In both these actions the conduct of both officers and men was such as to command my hearty praise. Especially would I commend to your attention First Lieut. Charles E. Hazlett, Fifth Artillery. To his unwearied exertions of preparation is due much of the efficiency of the battery. In both the recent actions I have consulted with him freely, and have frequently adopted his suggestions. Whatever credit is awarded the battery much of it should fall to his share. To Second Lieut. L. M. Harrison is due credit for coolness under the hottest fire of the enemy. Second Lieut. H. B. Reed was, as usual when under fire, cool and brave. He displayed judgment in shielding his pieces and men from the enemy's fire while his section was in reserve.

In the second action (July 1) Second Lieutenant Carroll behaved well. From enlisted men I select for your special notice First Serg. Samuel Peeples, Corporals Broderick and Grady. When acting as gunners the accuracy of their fire could not be excelled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY W. KINGSBURY,
First Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery, Commanding Battery.

Capt. WILLIAM B. WEEDEN,
Commanding Division of Artillery.

No. 119.

Report of Brig. Gen. John H. Martindale, U. S. Army, commanding First brigade, of the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill, engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., March 27, 1863.

GENERAL: At your request, and for the purpose of placing on record in proper form the operations of your command during the eventful

movements of the Army of the Potomac in the months of June and July last, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operation of the First Brigade of your division, then commanded by me:

After the interval which has since transpired I should fail in making a report from memory satisfactory to myself, but it happened that on the 4th and 5th days of July I prepared a written account of the events through which I had just passed, and which, omitting incidents of a purely personal nature, is almost literally transcribed in the following report:

It is proper to premise that the infantry troops of the Fifth Provisional Army Corps then consisted of Sykes' and Morell's divisions and Berdan's regiment of Sharpshooters, under the command of Brig. Gen. Fitz John Porter; that Morell's division consisted of three brigades, as follows: First Brigade, commanded by the undersigned; Second Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. C. Griffin; Third Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. D. Butterfield. My brigade consisted of six regiments, viz, Eighteenth Massachusetts, Col. James Barnes commanding; Twenty-fifth New York, Major Gilbert commanding; Twenty-second Massachusetts, Colonel Gove commanding; Second Maine, Col. C. W. Roberts commanding; Thirteenth New York, Colonel Marshall commanding; First Michigan, Col. H. S. Roberts commanding.

On Wednesday, the 25th of June, my brigade was encamped near Dr. Curtis' house, in the valley of the Chickahominy, about 1 mile from New Bridge and 7 miles from Richmond. Near night I received orders to detail a regiment of 500 men at least to go with General Stoneman on a reconnaissance. I detailed the Eighteenth Massachusetts. The Seventeenth New York, of Butterfield's brigade, was detailed for the same service. They were to leave as early as 5 o'clock in the morning of the 26th.

At 6 o'clock in the morning the regiment and expedition had left. In the course of the forenoon of the 26th I received a notice to repair to General Porter's quarters. There I learned that intelligence had been received that a strong demonstration against our right and our communications with the Pamunkey at White House was apprehended and to be guarded against. I was instructed to have our wagons all loaded and packed and to move with my brigade to the rear of and above Mechanicsville about three-quarters of a mile, and to form on the Hanover Court-House road to guard against any approach in that direction. The brigade was soon under arms and moved rapidly about 3 miles away and near to McCall's division, ready to resist any effort to turn his right and assail him in the rear. At this place Colonel Farnsworth was encamped with a body of cavalry. I proceeded more than 2 miles farther toward Hanover Court-House with a small escort furnished to me by Colonel Farnsworth, until it was reported to me by the scouts that the woods and grounds in front were full of rebels. I then formed my brigade in line of battle in a strong position about half a mile in advance of the Mechanicsville road. Afterwards I received peremptory orders from General Porter to withdraw from the line I had taken. I did so a very short distance. The battle had opened on our left nearer to Mechanicsville. I sent out the Thirteenth New York and Twenty-second Massachusetts to support General Reynolds, who was commanding in that direction, and waited the demonstration against my front. The fire was very hot on the Mechanicsville side. My regiments were not much exposed to it. The Twenty-second Massachusetts lost there but 4 men killed. In my front the enemy

opened upon us with six pieces artillery, wounding only one of my men in the First Michigan. In this condition the sun went down and the firing on both sides ceased. At 1 o'clock in the night I received orders from General Porter to withdraw my brigade and return before daybreak. Immediately the men, who were resting on their arms, were roused and got in motion.

Shortly after daylight I had reached my old camp, but on our march the battle had opened behind us. I learned that we were about to abandon the easterly side of the Chickahominy and our base at the White House and pass to the Richmond side. When I reached camp most of the wagons were gone. A considerable quantity of commissary and quartermaster's stores had not been removed, and by command of General Porter these stores were burned. General Porter directed me to move into position on the right of Butterfield, about half a mile to the east and south of Dr. Gaines' house, and where Morell's division formed a line of battle as indicated in the following diagram.

Sykes' division was on the right when the battle opened and a few solid shot were thrown at us. Before getting into position I went in person across the ravine and over the ground in our front. Our forces formed an obtuse angle, one arm of which was held by Sykes' regulars on the right and the other arm by Morell's division on the left. McCall's division of Pennsylvania Reserves were held in reserve. I found that Butterfield's brigade (which had not been to Mechanicsville with Griffin's and mine) was already in position, two of his regiments being placed down in the bottom of a ravine behind a ditch in a dense wood, and the other two regiments on the crest of the hill concealed by the woods, but having open ground in the rear. A similar arrangement was intended for me. I remonstrated, insisting that we were placing our men on the defensive in the last ditch, and that the front line ought to be placed near the top of the hill on the opposite side, because they would be concealed from observation there as the enemy approached, and could rise at once and deliver an effective fire. Besides, such a position afforded opportunity for pursuing the rebels should we repel them. But I was informed by General Butterfield that General Porter had directed it. I then sought General Morell and went over the ground with him, and pointed out the objection to the proposed formation of our lines. General Morell directed me to form on the right of General Butterfield, and I accordingly did so. The enemy approached from the direction of Mechanicsville. Had artillery been placed on the crest of the ravine held by Morell's division the enemy's line of approach was within reach of our guns. It was practicable, therefore, to have directed a cross-fire against the enemy's troops as they advanced to attack Sykes, as well as to meet face to face when they changed direction or sent independent columns against us.

Morell's division, except Griffin's brigade, was in two lines, and the back line was on the crest of the hill which formed the south bank of the ravine. I applied to General Morell for artillery to be planted on this crest, and where on clearing the woods a sight would be afforded of the advancing columns of the enemy. At first the application was not heeded. The battle went on. Not a piece of artillery was used on our left. It was placed 100 yards in rear of the woods where we were formed, and where it remained silent and useless. I applied again to General Morell, and asked him to see how desirable it was to have the artillery brought forward to the crest of the ravine. He said that General Porter had control of the artillery. Afterward I went to his head-

quarters, which were in convenient proximity at Watts' house, to urge the use of the artillery again. There I met General Griffin, who at my request went with me to examine the ground. He pronounced the artillery most needful in the position I indicated. At length two pieces only were sent. Then my pioneers proceeded to trim up the woods, so as to get a clear sight of the enemy as they approached. I solicited and got permission to send skirmishers across the ditch at the foot of the ravine (over which men could almost jump and could easily climb) to the crest of the hill on the opposite side. Soon the skirmishers got engaged and drove back the enemy.

At this time the battle raged on the right, and Sykes' division appeared to me to be falling back. On the left we did not follow up the enemy as they were repulsed by our skirmishers. The design of battle seemed to contemplate that we should simply hold our position. After a considerable interval of time a determined assault was made in our direction. At that time I was posted on the crest of the hill close to the rank of the Second Maine Regiment. Our skirmishers came rushing back. My command withheld their fire until the enemy were within 500 yards. We then opened. The enemy *followed*, halted, tried bravely to hold their own, but soon retired. As soon as they passed over the crest of the hill on their side they were beyond our reach. If we had had twenty pieces of artillery in position there and the woods sufficiently cleared we might have done much greater execution. We did not move our forces across the ditch at the bottom of the ravine; we simply held our own. Repeated efforts against us of similar character were unavailing and the fire for a considerable time ceased.

At length the enemy renewed the attack more determinedly than before. I sent for a part of McCall's reserve, one regiment of which was placed in rear of a part of my own line. The right of our line, where Sykes' division was formed, had at this time receded. The enemy had succeeded in planting artillery opposite Sykes', so as to enfilade the left of my brigade. From this fire the left of the Twenty-second Massachusetts suffered severely. It was nearly sundown. Looking through the partial clearing in front of my two pieces of artillery, I saw the enemy approaching in dense columns. Already the right had shown signs of suffering, and part of Griffin's regiments had retired, having been relieved.

The enemy came on. The battle was now a continuous roar. It was a very stubborn and prolonged assault, in which the enemy had a very great preponderance of force. Presently I saw one of Butterfield's regiments coming in order out of the woods. Their movement grew quicker. The right, too, was receding. At once the whole line gave way and retired in disorder. After retiring about three-quarters of a mile re-enforcements were met from the Richmond side of the river. The enemy did not pursue. It was dark, and during the night we went deliberately across the Chickahominy.

Thus ended the battle of Gaines' Hill, or Mill. I had about 2,500 men in the action. Of that number I lost in killed, wounded, and missing 662. Every regiment suffered, but the Twenty-second Massachusetts much the most of all. Colonel Gove, commanding it, was killed. Major Tilton, of the same regiment, was wounded and taken prisoner. Major Gilbert, of the Twenty-fifth New York, and Lieutenant-Colonel Varney, of the Second Maine, were also taken prisoners. The Second Maine and the Thirteenth New York each bore away a

stand of rebel colors, which during the fight their skirmishers had taken on the field. We rested a little during the night on the flat ground bordering the Chickahominy.

The next day, being Saturday, the 28th, we were ordered forward, and marched some 6 or 7 miles to a camp toward the James River across White Oak Swamp, being a swampy tributary of the Chickahominy. My men had scarcely any food, and that little consisted of hard bread principally, with coffee and sugar. We got into camp, tents were pitched, wagons were parked, and we counted on a good night's rest, though the men were tired and they knew that the enemy which we had fought the day before was close at hand. About 1 o'clock we were roused by a false alarm, the men were got under arms, the wagons were repacked, and thus we rested until daylight. Not long after we had information that Keyes' corps required our aid, and my brigade was put in motion to go to his assistance. It was a hot, sultry Sunday morning. My brigade was moved forward about a mile. Back of us was fighting, by whom I do not know. We remained in position, covering the retirement of other portions of our troops, all day. We had no food but hard bread and coffee.

Night came, and pursuant to orders from General Morell I moved my brigade out of the road-side to a field half a mile distant, and halted again for more troops to pass. There was random firing all about us. My men were exhausted with the excitement of battle, want of sleep and food. They were reminded that it was a time to remember that panic would be destruction. Should an enemy assail us, there could be no security except in steady, unfaltering obedience to orders. On being reminded of these facts the response came repeatedly from the ranks, "We shall be steady." A panic was started in a regiment of another brigade near us. Shots were fired in the neighboring woods. The men sprang to their feet and arms, and then quietly sank again to the ground without leaving the ranks.

It was 2 o'clock in the morning when I received orders to move immediately forward. I got my command in motion and in the road again, but only to halt in expectation until morning. During all the preceding day it was almost impossible to find water, and as in most cases where a halt is ordered for a few hours, all the wells were drained dry and the springs made muddy. The sun rose, and we got in motion again; went forward about 5 miles, when we struck the James River close by Turkey Island, or Oakley, or better known as Malvern Hill. We hoped that our troubles were ended, but there was fierce cannonading in our rear, mingled with the roar of musketry. The men had already fixed their little bough houses, when we had an order to get under arms and return to the summit of the high hill from which we had descended to the river.

It was now Monday afternoon, June 30. Back we marched up the hill. This march was about three-quarters of a mile, and through a narrow path, most of the way covered by a dense wood. The springs ran down the road, and it had only been made passable by placing rails thickly across it. As we returned some of the baggage wagons obstructed the passage, and we had to pick our way along in single files. At length my brigade was on the elevated plateau above, where we could overlook the country for miles. The battle was coming nearer and nearer. Transportation wagons were teeming in on the trot. Clouds of dust and smoke filled the air. I received orders to move my brigade still farther to the front about a mile to support a battery. These orders were communicated to me by Captain Auchmuty, assist-

ant adjutant-general of General Morell, and he showed me the position which the orders indicated. General Griffin was already there with part of his brigade. I passed Butterfield's brigade on the road. My lines were all formed and I had sent out pickets. I knew that there was a force of our troops still in our front, and soon Couch's division went forward to relieve it.

At about 10 o'clock at night I received information from General Porter that he did not expect me to go so far to the front and not farther than the position held by Butterfield's brigade, but he sent me no orders. I then withdrew my command about half a mile, but still in advance of Butterfield's brigade. We had parted from our transportation, tents, and food back at White Oak Swamp on Sunday morning. This night the men had to forage for food, and although firing had ceased, pigs were squealing wherever they could be found in our vicinity. The Thirteenth New York Regiment had a full day's ration of hard bread on hand, and they generously divided with the First Michigan, which regiment had been twenty-four hours without rations.

Morning came, July 1. We got intelligence from our wagons, and had sent around to us a quantity of sugar, coffee, and hard bread. This was a great relief. It was quite along in the forenoon, when the rear guard of the day before retired, and Porter's corps and Couch's division were left to cover the front. I think it was full noon when the battle opened. The firing was in a northeast direction from us, toward Couch's division, which was on our right. Under orders from General Morell I moved my brigade forward and formed in line of battle by battalions at half distance. They were slightly covered by ground rising in front. The Second Maine Regiment was on the right; the Thirteenth New York was on the left. I directed them to lie down. Griffin's brigade was in front, still farther on the left, where we had a couple of batteries. Butterfield's brigade was immediately in my rear.

The battle was now an affair of artillery, and none of Porter's corps had yet engaged the infantry. Couch, however, was pressed severely on the right, but held his ground. I had encountered artillery before, but now it opened as I had never yet seen it. It was obvious that the whole Army of the Potomac was resting there for safety on the steadiness of the portion of it which was then confronting the enemy. I went along the line of my regiments and told them my dispositions for battle, and reminded them that a retreat would be annihilation. It would be better to face the enemy to the last than to retire—that there was no Washington to fall back upon, as at Bull Run; no Chickahominy to cross, as at Gaines' Mill. We must be victorious or perish. That statement of the case was true, and the men knew it and appreciated it.

During the progress of the cannonading my men were held inactive. I saw repeatedly the wounded rise from their places and retire to the shelter of a bank to our left and rear (which place was selected for a hospital), and those that could not go without aid borne by comrades, who deposited them with the surgeon, and promptly and quietly returned to their places. In this position a number of men were killed and were borne away in like manner, and the places thus made vacant were immediately closed again. Without contrasting the quiet, steady, resolute courage of my brigade with any other engaged that day, I am sure that no other furnished finer exhibitions of fortitude and heroism than my men displayed. At length the enemy ceased their cannonading. There was a calm, but the storm burst again speedily. I had directed the Second Maine to the right, to be in readiness to support Couch. I

formed the Twenty-second Massachusetts with the Twenty-fifth New York (which was reduced to a fragment) and advanced it to the support of Griffin's brigade. I reformed the Second Maine in rear of the Twenty-second Massachusetts and ordered it forward.

At this time the enemy was attempting to move around under cover of a bank and turn our left flank. Griffin had one regiment, the Fourteenth New York, in that direction. I received orders from General Morell to use my own judgment in repelling that attack. Deeming the emergency imminent, I went in person to form and lead the Thirteenth New York in that direction. Major Schœffel, who was in command (Colonel Marshall and Lieutenant-Colonel Stephan both being absent sick), under my direction formed line to the left and moved to the support of the Fourteenth New York. I returned to the First Michigan Regiment, and deploying it, ordered it forward. At nearly the same time Butterfield's brigade came forward and one of the regiments (the Twelfth New York) reported to me. Other re-enforcements appeared on the ground not belonging to Morell's division. There was danger of confusion. I placed the Twelfth New York in position to protect the extreme left, and I think also another of the regiments which moved up from the rear. As I made these dispositions General Porter himself appeared on the ground, and I explained to him how the commands were situated.

At this time a considerable body of wounded men and stragglers were retiring from the lines. General Porter directed me to form a line to prevent straggling and collect the wounded. I proceeded to execute his orders, and took the Twenty-fifth New York and stretched it across the field for that purpose. The enemy had been driven back at all points. I was directed by General Porter to send out pickets to the front, and did so. My brigade, except the Twenty-fifth New York, bivouacked in line of battle on the advanced ground which had been won on the left, and which was part of the identical ground to which I had advanced the night before. The light of the fires, reflected on the clouds over the woods, and the report of the pickets disclosed that the enemy was using the night to retire out of reach of our cannon toward Richmond.

At about 10 o'clock, while preparing to bivouac, I learned that we must make a forced march that night 11 miles down the James River to Harrison's Bar. At a later hour the order was given me by General Morell in person to get in motion. My brigade, according to the order, was to lead, and I called in my pickets and moved my command back a mile to the summit of Malvern Hill. Descending, it was necessary to go through the long, dark passage which I have before described. General Morell met me there. The artillery was moving down the defile. He told me to follow the artillery and left me, saying he would rejoin me there. I rested with the head of my column close to the moving artillery. Soon troops came on and attempted to pass the head of my column. I halted them. They pressed through to the other side of the artillery and moved on. I moved the head of my column down about 100 yards to a bend in the road to see if I could not stop the movement, and halted again.

But the tide on the other side rolled on. We were left in the rear, and the order of march was no longer maintained. I sent back an orderly for General Morell, but no tidings of him were brought to me. The head of my column still maintained its ground. In the darkness I discovered General Butterfield's assistant adjutant-general passing

by me. I halted him. He informed me that Generals Butterfield and Porter had just passed. Thereupon I gave the order to the Second Maine, then in advance, to move forward. We advanced, groping through the darkness. At length we emerged from the long defile and came opposite to the ground where we had encamped the previous day. There I found General Morell. The troops were retiring in great disorder. It was fortunate for us that we had whipped the rebels so soundly a few hours before. I found that the rear of my own brigade had been following the troops on the other side of the artillery where I had been halting and were already quite in advance of me. I went forward and joined General Porter. He stopped near Haxall's Landing. I proposed to remain with him. He did not desire it, and I went forward in company with his staff to Harrison's Landing. I came in front of a regiment encamped at Harrison's Landing, which proved to be the Eighteenth Massachusetts. The regiment had left their camp to join General Stoneman and proceed to White House on the morning of the 26th. They had destroyed and removed the stores at that depot, had gone down the York River to Fortress Monroe, and the night before, July 1, had come up the James River to Harrison's Bar. The rain had commenced to fall early in the morning and continued during most of the day. During the forenoon my brigade was encamped in close proximity to the Eighteenth Massachusetts, over which regiment, from the time that I joined it, I resumed command as brigade commander. The continued rain and inpouring of troops, teams, and wagons were cutting up the soil, through which movement grew more and more difficult.

The following night was passed in great discomfort. The men were subsisting on hard bread and drinking polluted surface water.

The morning of the 3d of July came. All around us was a sea of deep mud, through which the mules were struggling and goaded to drag the loads behind them. At length there was the sound of cannon. The enemy were shelling us. I got my regiments into line of battle by battalions in mass, agreeably to orders. A few solid shots plowed the earth right in our midst, but without doing any damage, except in a single instance, where a shot went crushing through a transportation wagon. At length some troops (not of our division) were sent in the direction of the firing, and the enemy retired. Then I moved my brigade about three-quarters of a mile into the edge of woods which bounded the broad plain at Harrison's Bar and skirted the Westover marshes. Our wagons reached us the following morning at about 10 o'clock July 4, and during that day our tents were pitched and camp established.

During the following night, agreeably to orders, my brigade was got in readiness to move, information having been communicated to me in orders that the enemy had appeared in force in our front and that the command must be on the alert.

Thus ended the succession of events commencing with the breaking up of the camps of my brigade in the valley of the Chickahominy and followed by the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac to the James River.

I was immediately afterward taken sick with typhoid fever, and on the 11th of July separated from my brigade. Since my recovery I have been assigned to other duties, and have never resumed that command. For these reasons it would not now be possible for me to distinguish with satisfactory discrimination the particular instances of

gallant conduct of which I was a witness. The reports of the commanding officers of regiments are respectfully referred to in this connection.

Because during a critical period of the battle of Malvern and toward its close the Twelfth New York, then commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, reported to me and was by me put in position and brought into action, I have taken the liberty to request a brief report from Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson on that subject, which is herewith respectfully transmitted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to remain, general, with high respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. MARTINDALE,
Brig. Gen., lately Comdg. First Brig., Morell's Div., Fifth P. A. C.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. MORELL,
Lately Comdg. Morell's Div., Fifth Prov. Corps, A. of P.

No. 120.

Report of Col. Charles W. Roberts, Second Maine Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill, engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. SECOND REGIMENT MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 5, 1862.

SIR: Pursuant to orders I submit the following report, viz:

The morning of the 27th June my regiment, having been on picket for twenty-four hours at New Bridge, Virginia, left New Bridge at 4 o'clock a. m., taking a position near the house occupied by Dr. Gaines. At 6 o'clock a. m., however, we left this position, and, together with the remainder of General Fitz John Porter's army corps, were *en route* for Gaines' Hill, where we arrived about 10 o'clock a. m. The enemy, pursuing our rear guard from Mechanicsville with very little loss to our troops, soon notified us that we could not cross the Chickahominy without making a stand. By orders of General Morell our division was speedily drawn up in line of battle, as follows: The Second Brigade on the extreme right on the skirt of the woods facing northeasterly towards the road coming from Gaines' Mill, General Martindale in the center, General Butterfield on the left. On the extreme right General Sykes' division of regulars were posted. My regiment was posted on the extreme right of our brigade, the Twenty-second Massachusetts, Colonel Gove, and other regiments attached to the brigade, on my left.

Having the advantage of a rail fence, I ordered my boys to make with their knapsacks a barricade, which they did in a very short time. In this position we remained nearly two hours, waiting for the enemy. At the expiration of this time sharp cracks of rifles notified us that our skirmishers were being driven in, and the shell of the enemy, striking about us from the right and left, warned us that the rebels were in force. Soon our extreme right was attacked and the enemy repulsed. Then they tried our center, when they were again repulsed with great loss, my regiment taking during this encounter the colors of the Fifth Alabama Regiment. We were not allowed long to remain

inactive, for speedily our whole line was attacked from right to left by four times our number. We stood our ground, however, until our ammunition was nearly expended.

At this juncture I requested one of the Pennsylvania regiments, stationed directly in my rear, to relieve me, and I gave to my command the order to fix bayonets, when, to my surprise, the Pennsylvania regiment, rising up to relieve me as I supposed, went to the right-about and retreated from the field in confusion. At this time, the right and left flanks of our entire army corps having broken, I followed suit with my own command, and finally rallied them in rear of the Reserve Artillery, some eighth of a mile behind our original line of battle. Here I remained until 1 p. m., when orders came for us to cross the Chickahominy. We crossed and bivouacked for the night, and, together with the whole army, left the following morning for the James River, where we arrived, after sundry forced marches and uncomfortable bivouacs, on the morning of the 30th ultimo. Here on the banks of the James River we went into camp, but were soon informed that there was no rest for the poor, wearied soldier, as the enemy was pressing us hard, and by orders from General Martindale we pressed forward double-quick on to Malvern Hill, so called. Here our brigade, being drawn up in line of battle in close columns of divisions near the southerly end of said hill, awaited the approach of the rebels.

The roar of the artillery at this time was tremendous. The gunboats opening, however, the enemy retreated. Later in the evening I was ordered to the front, facing easterly, to watch and ward off any attack of the enemy from this quarter. About 10 o'clock the same night, however, we were relieved from this position and moved by General Martindale's orders to the rear. The following day, at about 2 o'clock, the enemy still giving us no rest, we were ordered, together with the remainder of the brigade, to defend the left, and in rear of Griffin's and other batteries we laid for three hours under an incessant and extremely hot artillery fire, both from the right, left, and front.

At about 5 the fight became general, regiment after regiment moving forward to repel the enemy, who were charging our batteries, my command in rear of the First Michigan. I moved forward prepared to support them, but a regiment on the left of the battery being low in ammunition, Colonel Roberts, of the First Michigan, relieved them, and I advanced my command in his position. I finally defended the right flank of a battery under the supervision of Colonel Hunt, when, darkness ensuing, the battle ceased, and retiring a short distance we laid down for the night, but at 1 o'clock we were ordered to move, and through rain and mud, after a forced march, I arrived at our present location.

During the last seven days of trial, danger, and fatigue I cannot but express myself perfectly satisfied with my own command, and would respectfully call the attention of the commanding general to the fact that they were obliged to leave behind their knapsacks and all the effects available to a soldier excepting muskets and ammunition.

Very respectfully, yours,

CHAS. W. ROBERTS,
Colonel Second Maine.

Capt. CHARLES J. POWERS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, Morell's Division.

No. 121.

Report of Col. James Barnes, Eighteenth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations June 26–July 2.

HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT,
In Camp at Harrison's Landing, on James River, Va., July 5, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with instructions received from you I have the honor to make the following statement of the duty performed by this regiment since Thursday last, the 26th day of June:

Very late on Wednesday evening, the 25th, while in camp at Gaines' Hill, I received orders to report to Brigadier-General Stoneman, of the cavalry, for special duty early on the following morning. I accordingly reported to him, and was instructed to report to him at an early hour in the morning at or near Old Church, equipped in light marching order, and by way of the Mechanicsville turnpike. The men were to be furnished with three days' provisions in their haversacks. An extra supply of ammunition was to be carried in a wagon and a supply of medical stores and ambulances. I accordingly started at 4.30 o'clock in the morning with an entire force of 514 officers and men, one ammunition wagon, one hospital transport, and two ambulances, the men furnished with the required provisions, and without other incumbrance than their blankets. The sick and others unfit for the arduous duty that was to be performed were left behind, who, together with the camp guard and others detailed for special duty, amounted in all to 238; these, with the portion taken with me, constituting the entire regiment. All the knapsacks and other property of the regiment were left in the camp.

Proceeding by the Mechanicsville turnpike, I reached that village and found everything apparently quiet. Passing thence by the old Hanover road toward Old Church, nothing particular occurred until arriving at the point where the road turns off to Old Church. I found General Emory in charge of a body of cavalry and artillery, and a good deal of excitement existing on account of the rumors that the enemy were likely soon to be in our rear. Under his instructions I moved rapidly forward toward Old Church, accompanied by a section of Captain Gibson's battery. We soon reached the place, and the battery and the part of the regiment assigned for its support were at once placed in position, the remainder being held in reserve.

In the mean time heavy firing was heard upon our left toward Mechanicsville, the point from which we had so recently arrived, and the approach of the enemy was eagerly looked for. After waiting in this position for some time and no force appearing, the firing in the mean time ceasing, I received instructions from General Stoneman to leave four companies as a support to the artillery and to withdraw the remainder of the regiment to the rear about half a mile on the opposite side of a small creek, which I did just after dark, and bivouacked for the night. During the night two additional companies were established as a picket to the left of our position. Nothing further transpired that night. The regiment was under arms at early dawn, and at a later period the pickets from the front and left were drawn in and the entire force under General Stoneman was withdrawn about a half mile to the rear, the four companies before spoken of acting as a rear guard of the column, under the direction of Major Hayes. Here the whole force

was drawn up in order of battle. The heavy firing upon our left heard the day before in the mean time was renewed with more frequency and vigor than before.

After waiting in this position for some time orders were again received to continue in motion to the rear. This was accomplished in good order, without undue excitement, in readiness at any moment to act in any direction to which it might be called. In this way we continued on until, on reaching Tunstall's Station at dark, the regiment bivouacked for the night. On Saturday morning the regiment was again early in position. The firing of the day before was continued, but apparently more remote. We remained in this position, awaiting orders, which at length came, directing us to continue to withdraw toward the White House Landing. The force was soon in motion, and upon arriving at the Landing a large part of the property there was in flames and preparations making to fire the remainder. Leaving General Stoneman about a mile from the landing I was directed to report to Brigadier-General Casey, from whom on arrival I received instructions to place five companies of the regiment on the steamer Vanderbilt and five on the John Brooks. This was soon done, and the latter placed under command of Major Hayes. Everything at this place having been prepared to be destroyed, and the flames having already consumed the larger portion of the property abandoned here, word was received from General Stoneman that the enemy were already attacking his rear. The remaining tents were soon fired, and the forces being all on board, General Casey himself being on the steamer Knickerbocker, the whole moved slowly down the river, leaving nothing for the possession of the enemy but the blackened and flaming ruins of what had up to that time constituted the White House Landing.

It gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the alacrity and cheerfulness of the command, both officers and men, during the whole of this exciting duty, an active enemy constantly threatening to cut off their communication with their rear, no sign of undue hurrying, no disorder, nothing but a constant cheerfulness marking every step.

We proceeded a few miles below, and near the Cumberland Landing came to anchor for the night. I was able here to recover the hospital supplies with which we started, the ambulances and transports having been turned from the road to White House, which they were unable to reach. Taking in the band, now acting as attendants on the hospital department, and the medical supplies, the ambulances were directed to continue on to Old Point, which place they subsequently reached in safety.

The next morning (Sunday) the boats started on their route down the river and arrived at Old Point the same evening. Orders were here received to have the boat prepared for proceeding to Harrison's Bar, on the James River. The removal of the large number of the sick and wounded brought down from White House, the coaling of the steamers, &c., occupied the whole of Monday, and on Tuesday, after receiving the supplies of provisions necessary for the men, the boats started for the James River, and reached Harrison's Landing late in the afternoon. The regiment, with a large number of stragglers from other regiments, was soon landed, and under instructions I proceeded about a mile from the Landing, established the necessary pickets to the front, and bivouacked.

On the following morning (Wednesday) the other regiments of the brigade arrived upon the ground, and I soon received orders from General Casey to report once more for duty with the brigade. The

large number of sick and detailed men left by us in camp began to make their appearance, having found their way across the Chickahominy with the trains, some of them having been able to perform some service on the way. About 20 of the number are still missing, some of whom it is supposed were captured by the enemy. I have caused requisitions to be made for shelter-tents and camp equipage for the men, all their clothing and knapsacks, including their shelter-tents, having been left in camp, and subsequently destroyed before the camp was abandoned to the enemy. In every other respect I am happy to be able to report the regiment as in good order.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES BARNES,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. CHARLES J. POWERS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Morell's Div., Porter's Fifth A. C.

No. 122.

Report of Maj. William S. Tilton, Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry, of the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill.

BOSTON, *July* 25, 1862.

GENERAL: In accordance with your request I have the honor to make a brief report of the part taken by the Twenty-second Massachusetts in the battles of the 26th and 27th ultimo. That I may be properly understood, I shall have to mention the position of other troops, which I trust will not be out of order.

On Thursday, the 26th, I left camp in command of the regiment, and by order of General Martindale made a stand on Hanover Court-House road, about 1 mile east of Mechanicsville. The First Michigan, covered by the Twenty-fifth New York, were posted in a belt of timber on the right of the road; the Thirteenth New York and the Twenty-second Massachusetts to the left. A section of Martin's battery was drawn up to the right of our regiment and covered the road. I proceeded to fell trees, to make openings for artillery and an abatis, to strengthen our position. Colonel Gove now came upon the ground and assumed command of the Twenty-second and Thirteenth.

Rapid musketry firing was now heard to the left. General Martindale ordered Colonel Gove to deploy a company of skirmishers to ascertain what it was. Pending this operation word came that the enemy were in force at Old Church. The brigade should guard against being outflanked. Before the skirmishers had time to deploy we were ordered to move through the woods to our left and rear, and support a battery in Griffin's command engaged with the enemy at Mechanicsville. On emerging from the woods, about 800 yards in the rear of the battery, we met a warm reception, but got under cover within supporting distance with a loss of 3 men. The enemy having retreated across the Chickahominy, at dark I withdrew a short distance and picketed for the night.

Friday, June 27, turned out at 2 o'clock a. m., and after much delay marched back to camp on Curtis' Farm. During our march quite an action was going on on the bank of the Chickahominy toward our right. We stopped in camp an hour, packed up for a retreat, destroyed commissary stores; also the pontoon train. The four right companies

of the Twenty-second being on picket, the colonel had great anxiety, fearing their knapsacks would be left to the enemy, but by vehement urging we obtained an order to withdraw the men and saved them.

We now took up the line of march down the Chickahominy, the firing between General McCall and the foe having ceased. At Gaines' Mill Bridge there was some confusion, caused by an effort of several brigades of infantry and artillery, together with baggage wagons and ambulances, to get over one small bridge at the same instant. No directing hand was there, the only order appearing to be, "The devil take the hindmost." At or near noon we came to Watts' house, and soon thereafter I was ordered to deploy the Twenty-second in line of battle on the hither edge of a wood to the left and front of the house. It was an excellent line of defense, a deep ravine running through the woods parallel with our line of battle; yet on the suggestion of Colonel Gove I still more strengthened our position by felling great pines and constructing of them and smaller trees a barricade. Before us on the edge of a ravine were posted the Thirteenth and Twenty-fifth New York, whom we were to support. The Second Maine was on their right, the First Michigan on their left, the latter supported, I think, by a regiment from the brigade of General Butterfield, which occupied the extreme left of the line, which extended through the woods to the Chickahominy bottom. Colonel Gove was very active, and caused a similar barricade to be thrown up by the regiments in front of us.

At 2.30 p. m. the enemy's shells began to burst over our heads, doing, however, little injury. (And here let me say, by the way, that while a prisoner I was told by the Confederates that they suffer little by artillery fire, especially when posted in the woods, our shells generally passing harmlessly over their heads. Query: Is a proper allowance made for the heating of the gun?) Fierce fighting was now heard on the right, the scene extending as far as Cold Harbor. Presently a rebel regiment came out of the woods from the other side of the field before our position in the forest and charged toward us. They received such a warm reception from our first line and a section of Martin's battery stationed on our right that they broke and ran back to the cover of the woods. Meanwhile the din was incessant on our right, and soon three Yankee cheers told us that there the enemy had been repulsed also. Now our extreme left was visited by the vigorous assaults of the enemy, and they there met a similar fate. The battle raged furiously for two or three hours, the enemy making two distinct attacks (which I saw), only to be defeated. Everything looked favorable for us and much enthusiasm was manifested among the men. Congratulations were exchanged between Generals Martindale and Butterfield. The latter felt much pleased with his work, and rode up and down the lines, while the men cheered at the success of our arms. So strong was his confidence, that he re-enforced the line to our right, weakening himself.

I now supposed the enemy would abandon the field for the night, but such did not prove to be their design, for, forming in three lines, they made a final and desperate effort to break through our lines, and they were successful, but not until our weary men were trampled upon by the hordes of Jackson's army. The attack, I say, was desperate, and so was the defense. The noise of the musketry was not rattling, as ordinarily, but one intense metallic din. The sound of the artillery was sublime. The forces on our left began to give way by regiments. Individuals from our own first line sought shelter behind our barricade. The brave Thirteenth and Twenty-fifth New York, which had so long

defended our front, were soon compelled to retreat with the rest, falling back to our breastworks. The First Michigan did the same. Before many of the troops had fallen back to our breastworks I shouted to our men to rise and fire by file. Some fired one, some six rounds, but they were much embarrassed by the difficulty of distinguishing friend from foe, so closely were the former pursued by the latter.

At this juncture I was shot through the right shoulder, went to the rear, and was ordered to the hospital by Surgeon Prince. While the surgeon was examining my wound the house was surrounded by Confederates; so our whole line must have given way. Soon after I left the field the house was penetrated many times by shells from our own batteries. After this I can say nothing, as I saw no more of the action, unless it may be to recite the reports of some of my captains. As well as I can judge Colonel Gove gave the order to retreat, when our regiments in front threw themselves back on the Twenty-second, as at that moment we were outflanked on either side and subject to a cross-fire.

On coming out of the woods about 200 yards it would appear that the colonel strove to rally the regiment, but was shot down in the act half way between his men and the enemy. I am told that Captain Thompson, of Woburn, rallied a few men around the colors and made a stand. Afterward, when near the bridge, Captain Wardwell, Captain Burt, Lieutenant Field, and others rallied all of our own men that they could find, together with many others retreating in disorder, forming them into a battalion. This body consisted of upward of 1,000 men. Lieutenant-Colonel Griswold, being now in camp, can question these officers, and give you a more thorough account of the last of the battle than I can. On Captain Burt's testimony I should place great reliance, as he is a gentleman and a modest soldier.

I was told by several prisoners in Richmond that Captain Sampson, of Company A, was the first man to run away. On the other hand, it is said Lieutenant Connor, of the same company, did bravely. I am also told that Lieutenant Symonds, of Company D, was eminently cool, sedulous, and vigorous in the discharge of his duty. Sergeant Carr, of Company E, not being too sick to take the field, as were both of his superior officers, fell while bravely fighting in commanding his company. Capt. J. J. Thompson, of Company H, proved himself to be a brave and reliable soldier. His first lieutenant, T. T. Salter, one of my most valuable officers, I learn with much grief is among the missing. These are the only officers in the regiment worthy of particular mention excepting Lieutenant Stiles, of the Sharpshooters, who did his duty, all of it, manfully. Captain Whorf, Lieutenant Washburn, and Lieutenant Stearns were wounded before they had much opportunity to distinguish themselves. I had nearly forgotten our chivalric adjutant, who was severely wounded in the shoulder. We can illy spare his services, as he is one of the most intelligent gentlemen in the regiment and altogether the hardest working man. Assistant Surgeon Prince is a superior man. Neither shot nor shell can deter him from his duty, which he has always performed under whatever circumstances with untiring zeal. In Richmond his good qualities were pre-eminent.

I have the honor to be,

WM. S. TILTON,
Major, Twenty-second Mass., in command on 26th and 27th June.

Brig. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Commanding Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac.

No. 123.

Report of Capt. Walter S. Sampson, Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT,
Harrison's Landing, Va., July 7, 1862.

SIR: Thursday morning, June 26, at 6 o'clock, I was detailed to take the four right companies (A, Lieut. H. C. Connor, commanding; D, Capt. John Dunning; F, Capt. S. J. Thompson; L, Lieut. Charles O. Conant, commanding), and proceeded to the vicinity of Upper Bridge (one of the new military roads) to do picket duty. Nothing of unusual interest occurred during the day. At night I had orders to assist in destroying the bridge. This accomplished I awaited further orders. To Capt. D. K. Wardwell, of Company B, I am indebted for verbal report of the proceedings of the regiment during my absence.

About noon (Thursday, June 26) the regiment received light marching orders to proceed to the vicinity of Mechanicsville to support General McCall, who was severely pressed by the enemy in overwhelming numbers. The right of the line was placed in charge of the First Brigade. The left of the right was the position of the Twenty-second Massachusetts, and on approaching the scene of action the regiment was brought under a heavy fire of the enemy's artillery. Shot, shell, and grape flew fast and furious over and around the regiment for upward of an hour, during which time 1 man of Company K was killed and 2 mortally wounded in Company G (since dead).

About this time Company B, Captain Wardwell, was deployed in front in a piece of woods and exchanged several shots with the enemy. About 8 o'clock p. m. the regiment retired slowly across a large field toward the Hanover Court-House road, leaving Company B in the woods to do picket duty. The regiment was drawn up in line of battle alongside of the Richmond road. Colonel Gove ordered Company C, Captain Burt, to deploy in the large field through which the regiment had just passed and the balance of the regiment to seek what rest they could resting on their arms. The shades of night were closing around the fearful scene (the battle on the lull), except discharges of artillery, which was kept up until about 10 o'clock p. m.

About 3 o'clock a. m., Friday, June 27, the pickets in front of the regiment were recalled, and all moved as rear guard toward the camp on Curtis' farm. Along the whole route on the right the battle was raging furiously. On reaching camp orders were given to sling knapsacks and get ready for an immediate movement. Very early on Friday morning I received orders to withdraw my pickets and report at the old camp at Gaines', there to await orders. Here was a mistake. I should have reported at regimental camp on the Curtis farm. By this I lost an hour and a half of time. The mistake was discovered, and I hastened to join the regiment. This I could not do, for I met the regiment some distance this side of Curtis' farm, where I received orders from Colonel Gove to hasten to camp, secure our knapsacks, and then destroy everything left behind, such as commissary and quartermaster stores, tents, knapsacks, guns, equipments—in fact, all pertaining to a soldier's comfort or necessities. This duty was faithfully discharged by the officers and men of my command. They had hardly finished the task before the enemy came bounding into the camp, expecting to find an abundance of stores suited to their taste, but, alas for human expectations, nothing met their view but the burning and charred remains

of store and camp equipage. My command was hastening on to join the regiment, which we soon did. I made a verbal report to Colonel Gove as to the success of my mission, which I am happy to say was approved.

The second company of Sharpshooters, under Lieutenant Stiles, was left the day before on camp guard, and had been detailed as guard for the baggage train to go to Savage Station. The regiment moved to its assigned position toward the rear of the Gaines estate, and took position on some high rolling lands overlooking the bottom lands and the Chickahominy Swamp. The position was a most important one, commanding the road across the Chickahominy from its elevation. Orders were early sent to Colonel Gove to hold this position at any cost or sacrifice, and the colonel ordered a rude barricade to be built. This was accomplished by felling some large trees that stood near the regimental line and by the use of rails near at hand. This was scarcely done before the enemy opened a well-directed fire from a battery on this position.

Here was tested Colonel Gove's military knowledge and foresight. The shell burst directly in front of the regiment, and many lives would have been lost, if no more serious consequences involved, had it not been for this barricade. The enemy seemed determined to have this position, for they rained metal enough into this piece of woods to drive out any body of troops who were unprotected. Their effort was furious and full of determination. The battery ceased its work for a short time to enable a large body of infantry which they pushed forward to seize this position. They met such a reception that but few lived to tell the tale.

This conflict was short. The enemy was repulsed with a firmness, a steadiness, worthy of such men as performed deeds of noble daring on this eventful day. The enemy's battery was soon again at work. They also placed a battery on the flats and opened a cross-fire, seeming determined to drive out the troops from around this ravine. Nothing moved Colonel Gove, his officers or men. They stood to their posts faithfully. Night was fast approaching, and the enemy, being largely re-enforced, made a fearful dash at the whole line of battle. At all points the battle raged fiercely. A more bloody struggle never occurred. Our hungry, weary, and worn-out soldiers had to bear the impetuous charge of at least four times their number.

This unequal contest was prolonged for upward of an hour amid a hail-storm of lead and iron that surpasses description. At an early period of this last attack Major Tilton was wounded and left for the hospital. Soon regiments posted on the right and left of the Twenty-second, and who had no barricades, had to fall back, closely followed by an ambitious and exulting enemy. This caused the position of the Twenty-second to become untenable. Being outflanked right and left, it was forced to give way a few yards behind the barricade. In the open field Colonel Gove endeavored to reform the line to rally the men. Here he gave his country his life. He fell nobly and manfully. Endeared to all, sincerely does the regiment mourn his irreparable loss. Here, too, Adjutant Sherwin was wounded while ably seconding Colonel Gove and the officers in rallying the men in the face of the enemy. Surgeons Prince and Millner were either killed or wounded.

At this time the regiment was left without a field or staff officer. The regiment rallied around its colors, ready to do any duty, and did for a time support a battery. Upward of one-half of the line officers were either killed or wounded. Of those who were present, Orderly

Sergeant Carr, of Company E, fell at the head of his company, which he commanded this day. Over one-half of the rank and file fell manfully battling for their country's rights.

To attempt to particularize where all showed so much gallantry would be invidious and might do some injustice. The loss sustained is a sufficient record. Before the action commenced Colonel Gove gave orders to lay aside knapsacks, blankets, haversacks, not to be encumbered with anything, and when the regiment left they had to leave everything behind, even to tin-cups, plates, knives and forks, and spoons. The Twenty-second was among the very last to leave its position. Night was at hand, and it was too late for the enemy to get batteries into position. All had been effected that was desired. Artillery trains, stores, &c., were across the Chickahominy, passing over Woodbury's [Alexander's?] Bridge. Nothing remained but to remove the wounded and cross the troops, which was done in perfect order. Across the Chickahominy, behind the center of the Army of the Potomac, the regiment collected its shattered fragments together, a little less than 300 effective men, without a field or staff officer, the men without tents, haversacks—nothing save what they stood in. There I assumed command, and I was ably assisted by Capt. D. K. Wardwell and Sergeant-Major Benson, who acted as adjutant.

About noon Saturday, June 28, I received orders to march the regiment to Savage Station, which I did. Here I was prostrated with a severe attack of chills and fever and rheumatic pains. I lost no time, but placed myself under the surgeon's care. The command of the regiment now devolved upon Capt. D. K. Wardwell. At Savage Station a short halt was made. The regiment was ordered to move on, passing through White Oak Swamp, at the farther side of which, upon some high rolling lands, the regiment encamped for the night. Early next morning, Sunday, June 29, the regiment moved forward toward James River, passing over a dry and waterless country, the weather exceedingly hot. The men were suffering for all the necessaries of a soldier's life—food, coffee, haversacks, &c. A halt was made at night where no water could be obtained, no coffee made, and the sufferings of our men can better be imagined than described. I hope that no troops will ever again have to endure all the privation that the Twenty-second endured during the past eight or ten days. All was borne without much murmuring—borne as heroes alone can bear their burdens.

Monday morning, June 30, at 3 o'clock a. m., moved again. After marching a few miles water was discovered, a halt was ordered, and all that could made coffee. Another forward movement of some miles brought the regiment in the vicinity of Turkey Bend, where a halt of some hours was made. Soon the regiment received orders to return to Malvern farm, a high plateau of land some 2 miles back. After reaching this place the regiment lay in column of division and upon their arms for the night.

Tuesday, July 1, about 11 o'clock a. m., a forward movement of about 1 mile was made. Here they were subject to a very heavy and severe cross-fire from the enemy's artillery. Here we lost some 8 men. Captain Wardwell moved the regiment forward about 400 yards and deployed in line of battle for shelter and protection. Soon they moved forward to support a battery, which they did firmly and steadily. Orders soon came for the regiment to move forward to support the first line of battle, which was being pressed very hard by the enemy. The regiment moved to its position and opened fire by file, using up their

60 rounds of ammunition. The second company of Sharpshooters, under Lieutenant Stiles, fired upward of 40 rounds with their target rifles. The regiment advanced so close to the enemy that they took 32 prisoners, who were sent to the rear. The regiment maintained its position without ammunition until properly relieved, then retired in the best order.

Among the casualties of this day was the loss of Capt. S. J. Thompson, who was severely wounded and left in hospital. The loss of rank and file was about 60. In this day's action Companies G, E, and I were led into action by sergeants, and Company K was commanded by Corp. Andrew Wilson, whom I recommend to your favorable notice. Sergeant-Major Benson was detailed to act as aide to Brigadier-General Martindale during the day.

I cannot close this without making especial mention of Capts. S. J. Thompson, J. J. Thompson, and Captain Burt; also Lieutenants Field, Symonds, Connor, and Stiles. They did their whole duty.

Wednesday morning, July 2, about 1 o'clock, the regiment received orders to fall back to Harrison's Landing, Va. This was done in good order, amid a heavy rain, and mud almost knee-deep. Upon reaching this place the regiment bivouacked in mud and rain. Hungry and wet through, it was a sad time for the remnant of the Twenty-second. Of the conduct of the men during all the trying scenes through which they passed I am proud. Of Capt. D. K. Wardwell, commanding the regiment, I may say his conduct is above any praise of mine.

July 3 I had sufficiently recovered to assume command and march the regiment to this place, its present encampment.

Respectfully submitted.

W. S. SAMPSON,
Captain, Twenty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.

Capt. CHARLES J. POWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade, Morell's Division.

No. 124.

Report of Col. Horace S. Roberts, First Michigan Infantry, of the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill, engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 6, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of this regiment from the 26th ultimo to the 2d instant, inclusive:

On Thursday, the 26th of June, this regiment, in light marching order, left its camp near Gaines' Hill, and proceeded with the First Brigade toward Mechanicsville, on the Hanover road. Arriving near the scene of the action of that day, the regiment was formed, by order of General Martindale, in line of battle on the edge of a wood in front and to the right of the road, the Thirteenth New York being deployed on the opposite side of the road. Captain Griffith's company (D), of my regiment, was thrown forward as skirmishers, co-operating with a company of the Thirteenth New York in front of its line. The skirmishers soon became engaged with those of the enemy, when the command was ordered by the general to change its position more to the rear and across a ravine. This movement was executed, leaving our skirmishers still engaged.

At this time the battle was raging heavily on our left, and our own position was again changed. Captain Grummond's company (I) was here thrown out to support Captain Griffith, and the regiment was put in position in support of Captain Martin's Massachusetts battery. The men slept on their arms until 2 o'clock a. m., when, by order of your general, the pickets were called in, and the regiment took up its march toward its camp. Arriving there, after a brief rest the command, with the rest of the brigade, moved forward across the bridge at the mill, then to the right, where it was placed in position for the battle of Gaines' Mill, on the left of the brigade, in a belt of woods, along a ravine, with the Twenty-fifth New York on its right and the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, of Butterfield's brigade, on the left. In front of the position was the sloping side of Gaines' wheat field, up which and onto the field Companies E, Captain Pomeroy, and afterward A, Captain Alcott, were deployed as skirmishes. By direction of General Martindale a rude barricade was hastily thrown up along the line, and the men laid down awaiting the attack. It was not long before the skirmishers were actively engaged with those of the enemy. The firing was brisk, and we lost a number of men.

Meanwhile, about 12 o'clock, the enemy commenced firing shot and shell, which fell and burst among and near the men, costing us a few lives. Twice our skirmishers were driven in, but regained their position as soon as practicable, until I deemed it advisable to call them in permanently. About 3 o'clock the enemy's infantry appeared in force on our right on the brow of the hill, and were repulsed by a vigorous fire. An hour later they appeared in strength on our left, and were there handsomely repulsed and lost severely by our musketry. In both of these attacks the enemy must have lost great numbers. At about 6 o'clock he appeared in great force all along our line, with his troops massed and his columns heavier about our center. All along the lines fire was opened on him and maintained in a most vigorous manner. Nothing could have been better done; the effect upon his ranks was perceptible, and the slope of that hill must have borne testimony to the steadiness and accuracy of our fire. Yet he moved steadily along with a fire that cut down nearly one-fourth of my command until up and onto us, when, unable to resist the mass hurled at them, the line broke and the men commenced a retreat. The men were borne back by sheer force of numbers. Twice the enemy had been repulsed by our fire, but with fresh troops he moved in inestimable force against the line, and it had to give way. We fell back, reformed our line, and took position near to and in front of the hospital, ready for a renewal of the fight. We remained here until 3 o'clock a. m., when the regiment crossed the Chickahominy River. Subsequently we moved with the brigade, nothing of particular importance occurring until Monday evening, June 30, when we were formed in line of battle and remained under arms while the fight of that day was occurring.

In the engagement of Tuesday the regiment was on the left of the first line of our brigade; was formed in double column; was placed in position, and for four hours was subjected to a severe fire of shell and grape and canister. At about 6 o'clock the fire in front of us became very sharp, and I was ordered to deploy column and move forward to be ready to charge the enemy should they drive back our force in front. The deployment was made, and, supported by the Second Maine, Colonel Roberts, we took position. Here a messenger from the Eighty-third Pennsylvania reached me, asking to be relieved at once, as it had been actively engaged for a long period in front. I moved the regiment

forward in line of battle under fire and relieved that regiment, which was supporting a battery exposed to a sharp fire of the enemy. I commenced firing, and continued until that of the enemy seemed entirely stopped and he was nowhere to be seen. It then being reported to me that we were out of ammunition, the regiment was moved by company to the rear, the Twenty-second Massachusetts taking its place in line. I was met by General Porter, who ordered a line formed on the side of the road perpendicular to the old line, in doing which we received a volley. We cleared away a fence and some obstructions by his order, and finally, directed by him, we formed line in the extreme advance of the line in support of Tidball's battery.

Night coming on, and the firing having ceased, I threw out pickets to the front and left, keeping them out till midnight, when they were called in and the movement commenced to this place, where we arrived the next morning. In all the operations of this time I have been greatly assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Whittlesey and Major Abbott, the latter of whom had just returned from sick leave and was hardly in a state for the field. My officers and men have done bravely and well. Although as a regiment exposed for the first time to fire, not a man flinched or drew back. The privations and hardships of the march were borne with patience and fortitude. I shall at another time report to you the names of those who have particularly distinguished themselves in these engagements.

It is proper here to state that my knapsacks and much of regimental and company property were destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. My loss during the week has been 209 in killed, wounded, and missing.*

A list of names is hereto appended. Capt. O. C. Comstock, a brave and promising officer, is supposed to be killed. Nine of my officers were wounded, among whom were Captains Throop, Alcott, Hopper, Pomeroy, and Grummond. Captain Alcott, although wounded on Friday, rendered valuable service on the following days. Lieutenant Eggleston was severely wounded in the head and Lieutenant Hubbard is missing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE S. ROBERTS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. CHARLES J. POWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 125.

Report of Maj. Francis A. Schœffel, Thirteenth New York Infantry, of the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill, engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH N. Y. VOLS., ON JAMES RIVER,
July 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that this regiment received orders on the 26th day of June to march to Mechanicsville. We started at 11.30 a. m., marching about 3 miles, when a rest was ordered. Resting about half an hour we proceeded half a mile, when we were deployed by the left flank in an open field in line of battle. Three com-

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*But see revised statement, p. 30.

panies (A, B, and D) were deployed forward as skirmishers. The regiment, after remaining for a couple of hours, was ordered to march back across the creek on the brow of the hill. When Colonel Marshall ordered me to go to the front and instruct the skirmishers the regiment had fallen back across the ravine. When I returned the regiment had moved to the rear and to the left. Marching through a piece of woods and entering an open field, with the Twenty-second Massachusetts on our left, we marched to within 600 yards of Carlisle's battery, where we halted, throwing forward Company E as skirmishers through the woods, when an order came for us to march back to the cross-roads from where we first advanced.

Here we remained until 3 a. m. of the 27th of June, when our skirmishers were called in. We had no casualties, although being under fire for three hours. The regiment marched back to camp near Gaines' house, where knapsacks were packed and the regiment marched toward the Chickahominy, where we arrived about noon, when the regiments were deployed in line of battle in a ravine close to Gaines' [Watts'?] house, on the right of the Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers. Here we lay, expecting the enemy, and were not disappointed, for about 1 or 2 o'clock p. m. the enemy came in sight, drove in our skirmishers and charged, but were repulsed with considerable loss, our regiment capturing 9 prisoners, with the battle-flag belonging to the First Tennessee Regiment. The prisoners belonged respectively to the First Tennessee, Seventh Tennessee, Fourteenth Tennessee, and Fifth Alabama Regiments.

Our regiment had built a barricade, which protected the men very much. We remained behind this barricade until 5 p. m. or later, when the enemy came on us again in stronger force than before. Our men stood their ground manfully, holding the enemy in check until all their ammunition was expended, when we fell back to the second line of defense. The enemy, seeing us fall back, pressed us hard. Here our loss was severe, but not as severe as some of the other regiments. The reported loss was 4 killed, 47 wounded, 29 missing.

The regiment in falling back rallied three different times. After rallying the first time Colonel Marshall fell back, being taken sick. I took command at 9 p. m. I found I had but 160 men left. In looking around I found Colonel Marshall with the rest of the regiment at the general hospital. I then marched what men I had to this hospital.

At 12.30 midnight, or morning of Saturday, June 28, I received orders to march across the Chickahominy, which was done. At 7 a. m. I joined the brigade which we had lost during the night. After joining the brigade we marched about half a mile toward Savage Station, where we rested until 11 a. m., when we were supplied with ammunition, and resumed our march to Savage Station, where we rested half an hour, when the march was resumed again. We marched to I believe Jones' Bridge or a hill close by, where we camped for the night. At 2 a. m. Sunday, June 29, we were aroused by a false alarm, which kept the command up the remainder of the night. At about 7 a. m. we resumed the march and marched about 5 miles, when we came to a halt, remaining until about 5 p. m., when the march was resumed. We marched about 2 miles, when we came to a halt in a field, remaining there until Monday, 3 a. m., June 30, when the march was resumed. We marched to Turkey Bend, on the James River, where we arrived about 10 a. m. We lay there about two hours, when we were ordered to march back across the swamp, up the steep hill, and on the field, when we marched by the right flank in column by division

near to a road, where we halted for half an hour. Then we marched forward across the field, across two roads, then by the right flank across the road which we marched in on in the morning, then marched forward to a house, in front of which we lay all night on picket.

In the morning of Tuesday, July 1, at early dawn, we marched to the rear about 600 yards, deployed in line of battle in the road, remaining there until 2 p. m., when we marched by the left flank down the road, then in line of battle across the field, when the regiment was formed double column at half distance. The column then marched by the left flank to within 100 yards of where the Fourteenth New York Volunteers was deployed in line of battle. Here we lay under fire for three hours, when we received orders to march to the left on the brow of the hill and deploy in line of battle to protect our left flank, which we did until it became dark. Seeing the enemy fall back, I moved my regiment by the right flank around the house. In the mean time the firing had slackened in our front. I remained here until the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry came to relieve me (during the action I lost 6 men wounded, the officers and men behaving manfully), when I marched my regiment by the right flank toward the road which we marched in on from Savage Station. Here I joined the brigade, when I was ordered to march across the road to the house by the right flank and remain there on picket. We remained there until 1.30 a. m., Wednesday, July 2, when we received orders to fall back with the brigade. We did so, and marched to this place, arriving at 9 a. m.

Respectfully submitted.

F. A. SCHŒFFEL,
Major, Commanding Thirteenth New York Volunteers.

Capt. CHARLES J. POWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 126.

Report of Capt. Shepard Gleason, Twenty-fifth New York Infantry, of the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill, engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLS.,
Harrison's Landing, Va., July 5, 1862.

The brigade having been ordered under arms, the Twenty-fifth Regiment fell in and marched, under command of Maj. E. S. Gilbert, without any unusual occurrence, on the Hanover road about 5 miles, resting opposite Mechanicsville. The presence of the enemy being discovered in front, the regiment was formed in line of battle on the right of the second line formed by the brigade, and there rested until word was brought that the enemy were attempting to flank us on the right, when the major moved us, by command of the general, to the right and rear, where we afterward formed under a fence near the house on the high ground on the right of the Hanover road, and sent forward two companies of skirmishers. The regiment afterward moved to the rear of the batteries on the Old Church road, where we lay on our arms till 2 o'clock next morning, when we received orders from General Martindale to recall the skirmishers sent out the previous evening, and quietly take up our line of march to our old camp. Resting a few minutes opposite our old camp, the regiment continued to retire across the

bridge over the ravine at Gaines' Mill, making a detour to the right, and finally rested at the house on the hill in rear of Sumner's causeway and in rear of the subsequent battle-field. About 8 o'clock a. m., with the rest of the brigade, the regiment was formed in line in the woods in front at the bottom of the ravine, where we threw up a slight barricade and rested on our arms, awaiting the approach of the enemy. Four companies of skirmishers were thrown forward to the crest of the hill in front, with instructions to fire a volley upon the foe upon their approach and then retire behind the barricade. After some slight skirmishing the enemy advanced in line. The skirmishers fired upon them and then retired. The rebels came on in good style, but somewhat to our right, so that only the right wing of the regiment was engaged. They were soon compelled to retire. A small number of skirmishers was then sent forward by Major Gilbert to watch and report the movements of the enemy, which they from time to time did. The battle continued on the right and left of us, but not in our immediate front, until about 7 o'clock p. m., when the skirmishers again advised us of their approach and retired behind the barricades.

This time the enemy came on in deployed lines and columns by battalions closed in mass, one battalion immediately behind the other. The Twenty-fifth Regiment reserved fire until the enemy were half way down the hill, and then opened upon them. Each line of the enemy fired on descending the hill as soon as it was unmasked by the line in front. The firing was heavy and continuous. Our men behaved with great coolness, firing slowly and with precision. The enemy once wavered for a moment, and would have gone back, but for the impulsion of the mass behind. Major Gilbert stood just in rear of the colors, shooting the rebels as they advanced with his pistol. Captain Bates was wounded here, and Lieutenant Fairman, acting adjutant, twice, once in the leg and once in the hip. The break in the first line commenced to the left of our regiment, and ran like a wave through the whole line. I did not see Major Gilbert after he left the barricade, being considerably to the right of him, but I learn from two or three of the men that he fell, while going back up the hill, near the second line. Lieutenant Bishop and Assistant Surgeon Norris were among the missing officers in this engagement, and Captain Ferguson, of the provost guard, was also mortally wounded.

I had but few men with me on arriving at the top of the hill, and those of my own company. The plain beyond was filled with men scattered in every direction before we reached the second line, and as the artillery in rear was getting ready to fire we passed behind it. The confusion prevented me from rallying or even finding any more of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, though I spent the better part of the night in looking for them. I found Captain Alcott, and with about 30 men we crossed the Chickahominy in rear of the Twenty-second Massachusetts.

The next day, June 28, the remainder of the regiment marched with the brigade to Savage Station and thence accompanied the brigade until it arrived on the bank of James River. June 30 we were ordered under arms about 3 o'clock p. m. and marched something over a mile to the front, took position, and slept on our arms until the next morning, then retired a short distance and rested till about 2 o'clock p. m., when we again advanced. The regiment was formed in column of division between the First Michigan and Twenty-second Massachusetts, and lay under fire of shell and grape for about two hours. It was then ordered to advance in line on the left of the Twenty-second Massachusetts, and

took position on the left of the battery stationed in front. The officers and men supposed it was to advance still farther, but received orders to support that battery. While occupying this position several charges were made by different regiments.

The battle being in our favor, and several lines being formed in our rear, receiving no further orders we retired to our original position, and received orders to form a line of guard across an open field, to stop all stragglers and to designate a place for the wounded. The line was formed and in working order until about 1 o'clock a. m. of the next day. At that hour we were ordered to fall in rear of the column then passing and retire with it. We did so, but on account of the rapid movements of artillery and cavalry, together with the state of the roads, the regiment was much broken and scattered before reaching the open field near Harrison's Landing. The next day, however, the regiment was together, and followed the movements of the brigade to its present encampment.

The loss of the regiment during this time was 7 officers and 87 enlisted men.*

SHEPARD GLEASON,
Captain, Commanding Twenty-fifth Regiment N. Y. Vols.

[Capt. CHARLES J. POWERS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., First Div., Fifth Corps.]

No. 127.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles Griffin, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill, engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, MORELL'S DIVISION,
July 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with orders from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, I assumed command of the Second Brigade at 2 o'clock p. m. on the 26th of June, 1862, at Gaines' farm, and at 3 o'clock same date received orders for the brigade to move immediately in the direction of headquarters Fifth Provisional Army Corps, when further orders were received to march as speedily as possible to the support of General J. F. Reynolds, who was engaging the enemy at or near Mechanicsville. The brigade arrived about 5.30 o'clock, and by direction of General Reynolds formed line of battle, under a terrific artillery fire, in rear of the center of the line engaged. Soon after the Fourth Michigan, Col. D. A. Woodbury, moved forward and relieved Colonel Simmons' Pennsylvania regiment, and the Fourteenth New York, Col. James McQuade, advanced to relieve and support the Kane Rifles on the right. The Fourth Michigan was scarcely in position when it was attacked by two regiments of the enemy, which were repulsed in the handsomest manner, the regiment firing about 15 rounds per man. Four companies of the Fourteenth were engaged for a short time. After night-fall the firing ceased and the enemy fell back, whilst our troops held their position until 2 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, when orders were received to return to our former camp, which was reached about 7 o'clock.

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* But see revised statement, p. 30.

The casualties on the 26th were 1 man killed and 3 wounded in the Fourteenth New York; 3 killed, 22 wounded, and 4 missing in the Fourth Michigan, and 1 killed and 2 wounded in the Ninth Massachusetts, making an aggregate of 36.

About 9 a. m. of the 27th the brigade received orders to fall back and take position on the east side of Gaines' Creek, which point was reached about 10 o'clock. The urgency of the movement rendered the destruction of our commissary stores and camp and garrison equipage necessary in order to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy, a number of wagons belonging to the brigade train being at the White House. The Ninth Massachusetts, under command of Colonel Cass, was ordered by General Morell to hold the enemy in check and prevent his crossing at Gaines' Mill, which duty was gallantly performed. The enemy crossing above the mill in force, Colonel Cass was ordered to fall back gradually to the line occupied by the other regiments of the brigade.

About 12 m. the enemy appeared in force in front of the Ninth Massachusetts, posted on the right, and made a fierce attack. The Ninth as a regiment received the onslaught with steadiness and repulsed it. The extreme left wavered for a moment, but soon recovered its place. The Fourteenth New York was in line of battle to the left of the Ninth and the Fourth Michigan some distance to the left of the Fourteenth. The right wing of the Fourteenth was exposed to a heavy fire of the enemy at this time, but nobly and repeatedly drove him back at the point of the bayonet. Lieutenant-Colonel Skillen, of the Fourteenth, was here mortally wounded. The Sixty-second Pennsylvania, which had been held in reserve, was moved up to support the Ninth Massachusetts, and after delivering a volley was pushed forward by its gallant colonel at a charge bayonet. Colonel Black was instantly killed at the head of his regiment during the charge. The right wing of the Fourteenth and the Ninth and the Sixty-second held their position in the wood, resisting repeated attacks by fresh troops of the enemy, until they were relieved by Newton's brigade and ordered to fall back. About 6 o'clock the Sixty-second, having received a fresh supply of ammunition, was gallantly led by Lieutenant-Colonel Sweitzer to support the troops on our left. In this advance Colonel Sweitzer was badly wounded and left on the field. The left wing of the brigade, consisting of the Fourth Michigan, and the left wing of the Fourteenth New York, under command of Colonel McQuade, held its position until late in the evening, but was forced to retire after the troops on the left of the line gave way.

It may be proper to mention here that the artillery, by order of General Porter and under my direction, opened fire upon the enemy advancing upon our left, but it was too late. Our infantry had already commenced to fall back, and nothing being left to give confidence to the artillerymen, it was impossible to make them stand to their work. The brigade was rallied and formed in its proper order near the hospital, where it remained until 2 o'clock the next morning, when it crossed the Chickahominy and encamped near general headquarters.

Our loss in the battle was as follows: Killed, 96; wounded, 354; missing, 136—an aggregate of 586.

About 2 o'clock p. m. June 28 the brigade left this point and marched to White Oak Swamp, where it encamped for the night, moving the next morning toward Turkey Island Bridge, which was reached about 10 o'clock a. m. June 30. The men bivouacked in a wood for a

few hours, when the brigade was ordered to take position on Malvern Hill, a battle being in progress on our front and left. The Ninth and Sixty-second were moved to the front to support batteries in the wheat field, the Fourteenth and the Fourth being held in reserve. A rebel battery on our left opened fire and killed a sergeant in the Fourth Michigan and slightly wounded one man in the Fourteenth New York. The regiments lay upon their arms and retained their relative positions during the night. Shortly after sunrise on the morning of July 1 the Fourth Michigan was moved up to relieve the Eighty-third Pennsylvania in supporting our batteries in position on the left. The Fourteenth New York was posted on the hill commanding the Richmond road to protect the left flank, the Ninth Massachusetts and Sixty-second retaining their original positions.

About 8 o'clock General Porter placed the artillery under my command. It was supported on the right by Couch's division. Not far from 10 o'clock the enemy advanced two brigades in front of Couch's right, approaching so close as to throw their musket balls into our batteries, but by a quick concentration of the fire of the four batteries on the field they were soon repulsed. About two hours afterward the enemy attempted an advance upon our extreme left with what appeared to be two brigades, forming in the open field, but the same artillery fire caused him to break and retreat in the greatest disorder. An hour, perhaps, after this the enemy attempted the same maneuver near our right and along the road by which the troops came up, but was again handsomely repulsed by our artillery fire, leaving a stand of colors on the field, which fell into our hands. Here Couch's right wing advanced and drove the enemy far through the wood. The batteries engaged were Captains Edwards' and Livingston's Third U. S. Artillery, four Parrott guns each; Battery D, Fifth U. S. Artillery, under command of Lieutenant Kingsbury, six Parrott guns; Battery A, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Ames, six light 12-pounders, and three guns of Weeden's Rhode Island and two of Fifth Massachusetts, under command of Lieutenants Waterman and Hyde. The batteries were excellently served. The greatest coolness and bravery were displayed by officers and men, and my only regret is my inability to mention the officers by name.

After this a sharp fire was kept up by skirmishers and artillery until 5.30 o'clock, when the enemy made his final and fiercest attack on our left. The artillery continued its effective fire until the enemy arrived within a few yards of our batteries, when the supporting regiments—Fourth Michigan, Colonel Woodbury; Ninth Massachusetts, Colonel Cass, and Sixty-second Pennsylvania, Captain Hull—gallantly moved forward and repulsed him. But a fresh force making its appearance both on left and right, the regiments were compelled to fall back, being relieved by the Twelfth New York, Forty-fourth New York, and Eighty-third Pennsylvania. Five times were the colors of the Sixty-second cut down and as often determinedly raised and rescued, the last time being picked up by an officer of the Forty-fourth New York, who delivered them to Captain Hull upon the demand of a sergeant of Company D of his regiment. The Sixty-second Pennsylvania left the field with its colors flying. The handsome manner in which the Fourth Michigan stood its ground and the good order in which it retired from the field was the subject of comment among all who witnessed it. The gallant Colonel Woodbury fell dead urging his men on to victory. The Ninth Massachusetts well maintained the reputation it has ever borne, the colonel being dangerously wounded. The Fourteenth New York was

moved from its first position to resist an attack of the enemy, who was endeavoring to turn our left flank, and exposed to a most deadly fire, which it withstood without flinching during the entire engagement, repulsing the enemy three times. The Fourteenth was not relieved, but held its position on the field of battle until 2 o'clock the next morning, when the entire army was ordered to fall back.

The casualties were as follows: Killed, 79; wounded, 414; missing, 38; an ggregate of 531. During the cannonade of the enemy on the 3d of July 2 men of the Fourteenth New York were wounded. An accurate report of the killed, wounded, and missing will be found in the accompanying statements of regiments. No language could do justice to the admirable conduct of the officers and men. The evidence of their courage will be found in the list of killed and wounded, and the comparatively small number of missing, a majority of whom it is but fair to suppose were left on the field disabled. The men received but one day's rations from the 27th of June to the 2d of July, yet they made no complaints, but endured the hardships of the march patiently, and fought in every engagement with the courage and impetuosity of fresh troops.

This report would not be complete if it omitted a proper recognition of the valuable services of my acting assistant adjutant-general, Lieut. C. B. Mervine, and Lieut. W. G. Lowry, aide-de-camp. Their bravery in action, alacrity in the transmission of orders, and unfaltering endurance of the fatiguing march are worthy of the greatest praise.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. GRIFFIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Brigade.

Capt. R. T. AUCHMUTY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 128.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill, engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. BUTTERFIELD'S BRIGADE, MORELL'S DIVISION,
FIFTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Harrison's Landing, Va., July [2], 1862.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully report the following general account of the movements and actions of the brigade which I have the honor to command since the 26th of June:

On the afternoon of the 26th of June, between 3 and 4 o'clock p. m., I was ordered by General Morell to proceed with my brigade on the road toward Old Church, by Cold Harbor, and take a strong position and hold the enemy in check there. A subsequent order directed me not to go very far, but to assume a strong position, if one could be found. I arrived at Cold Harbor and found Brigadier-General Cooke, U. S. Army, in command of a force of cavalry. In pursuance of directions of General Porter, received there, I halted my brigade and assumed command of the whole force and made dispositions to resist an attack, placing skirmishers in front, disposing the infantry in two lines, cavalry in reserve, and directed patrols to be sent out 2 or 3 miles in advance and on all the roads approaching the position.

I had but fairly made these dispositions when I was ordered to return and report to General Morell, near the camp of General Porter, on the Mechanicsville road. On leaving my position I directed General Cooke to remain at Cold Harbor until receiving orders from General Porter, and notified General Porter thereof. While on the march to the position ordered by General Morell I received orders to halt in the vicinity of General Morell's old camp, near Gaines' house, and await orders. After remaining until nearly dark at this point, while General Morell was with the balance of the division engaged with the enemy near Mechanicsville, General Porter ordered me to move up in the rear of the regular infantry near his camp and encamp in line of battle, which was done.

At 3 a. m. on the 27th I received orders from General Porter to detail a regiment to remove by hand the heavy guns in battery near Hogan's house to a point on the hill near Watts' and Adams' houses, east of Dr. Gaines' house, on the Gaines' Mill creek, to guard them with my brigade, and take up a position on the hills east of Dr. Gaines' house across the ravine, and to hold that position during the passage of Generals McCall's and Martindale's troops to the rear. In compliance with these orders I posted my brigade on the hill, with the battery assigned to me, the battery commanding Gaines' house, the approaches to the hill and valley in that direction, the brigade supporting it.

Subsequently, at about 5 a. m., General Porter, in company with General Barnard, directed me to take up a new position in the rear of the one last mentioned, in the ravine in front of Watts' house, with the left resting on the valley of the Chickahominy; to leave the battery on the hill where it had been stationed until the passage of all of our troops and the flying artillery guarding the rear; then to bring the battery back, destroying all bridges. This was all successfully and properly accomplished, and much credit is due to Lieutenant-Colonel Rice, Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, field officer of the day, who had charge of the destruction of the bridges.

The following was the disposition of my brigade: Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers on the creek, with its right connecting with General Martindale's left (First Michigan Regiment); Forty-fourth New York to the left and on the same line of Eighty-third; Twelfth New York on the crest of the hill, in rear of and supporting the Eighty-third; Sixteenth Michigan back of crest of hill, in rear of and supporting the Forty-fourth; Allen's Fifth Massachusetts Battery to the right and rear of my position, so situated as to be used at any point of the line I might wish; skirmishers from the Eighty-third and Forty-fourth Regiments, together with the sharpshooters of the Sixteenth Michigan, were thrown well forward on the brow of the hill, commanding our entire lines. These skirmishers throughout the day performed their duties in a manner to merit my entire satisfaction, successfully holding the enemy in check and only retreating when attacked by two or three regiments of the enemy. For the names of the gallant officers who commanded the line of skirmishers so bravely and so well I refer to the regimental reports of the Eighty-third and Forty-fourth Regiments.

The first attack of the enemy in force on my brigade took place at about 2.30 o'clock p. m., it having been preceded by a like attack on the right and center of the general line. So soon as it began I ordered a section of Allen's battery to take a position opposite to and fire through an interval in the woods commanding the hill in front of my center. Their fire proved very destructive to the assaulting column. Finding that my front line would successfully hold the enemy in check, I ordered

the Twelfth New York and Sixteenth Michigan to the right in support of General Martindale's left; but, as the result proved, their services were not needed there and they returned.

The second attack of the enemy, preceded as in the first one by an attack on the right and center, took place at about 5.30 o'clock p. m. and was more severe, but so far as the result is concerned met with a like reception and repulse. I brought forward my two reserves and had the whole of my force engaged. Constant information was brought me from the skirmishers of any change in the enemy's position. I was thus enabled to anticipate every assault. The Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps was once sent to my assistance but was not used, and subsequently, at the request of Colonel McQuade, sent to his support, and while on the way stopped by General Martindale to assist him.

At the third and last assault, which took place shortly after 6 p. m., and which seemed simultaneous throughout the whole line, all four of my regiments were engaged, occupying the positions as first noted. Finding the pressure terribly severe upon General Martindale's line, I moved a portion of my command by the flank to his support, changing the front of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania partially to assist in resisting the attack on General Martindale's front, and moving the Twelfth by a flank, with the hope and endeavor to hold in check the enemy, who by their vastly superior strength and their overpowering re-enforcements of fresh troops had succeeded in breaking a portion of General Martindale's line without disgrace to any portion of his command; for no men could ever have fought better, braver, or more determinedly. In moving the Twelfth Regiment by the right flank a portion of the regimen gave way, the balance remaining firm, with the greater portion of my brigade, until surrounded and outflanked. At this time fell the gallant Colonel McLane, fighting at the head of his regiment; also Major Naghel.

The various movements of the different portions of my command in detail are set forth in the reports of the regimental commanders inclosed herewith.

Finding it useless to attempt longer to hold the ground, every effort was made to form a new line in the rear and gradually withdraw the brigade under cover of the batteries on our right. Twice did the greater portion of the command form and deliver a fire with a bravery and gallantry worthy of better success while the enemy pursued hotly in overpowering numbers. Finding from the position and condition of my command, their ammunition being exhausted, I ordered Major Vegesack to withdraw the left in as good order as possible and place it in condition of safety. The enemy had cut my line while I was endeavoring to rally those that had broken from my right and from the left of General Martindale. So emboldened were the enemy by their success in getting on all sides of my command, that a regiment sent a flag of truce to the Eighty-third, demanding their surrender. This was indignantly refused, and the regiment expended its last round of ammunition in fighting its way out. A large portion of these succeeded in forming in good order on the hill in rear of the batteries, and with other fragments of commands, aided by the Prince de Joinville, Captain Hoyt, and Major Webb, of the regular artillery, and Colonel Roberts, Second Maine, two good lines of troops were formed with some degree of precision. The firing of the artillery closed the scene and saved us all from destruction.

Too much credit cannot be given to the artillery practice of General Smith's command across the Chickahominy upon the overpowering masses of the enemy thrown upon our left. The fire of General Smith's artillery upon the masses was deadly and precise and was of material assistance to us, silencing a battery planted by the enemy in the orchard near Gaines' house about noon.

I know not how properly to acknowledge the services of my own personal staff. They were everywhere present in time of need, behaving with the greatest gallantry. Lieutenant Fisher received a mortal wound while carrying an order to the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. The conduct of Captain Hoyt and Major Vegesack throughout the day for their courage, gallantry, and coolness in the trying scenes at the close of the fight was most admirable. I cannot too highly speak of their personal bravery. Major Welch, of the Sixteenth Michigan, and Major Barnum, of the Twelfth New York, Volunteers rendered me invaluable assistance throughout the entire fight, exposing themselves to danger carrying orders and bringing information with unsurpassed coolness and bravery. Lieutenant Livingston also did good service, making strong endeavors to rally the troops when broken and driven by the enemy. I shall take another time and pay a fitting tribute to the services and memory of Colonel McLane and Major Naghel and Lieutenant Fisher and all the officers who gave their lives for their country on this hard-contested field.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rice, Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, behaved with the greatest gallantry and bravery, and I would recommend his promotion to the command of his regiment, made vacant by the resignation of his colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, of the Twelfth New York Volunteers, with a large proportion of his regiment, added credit and honor to their name and reputation. Colonel Stockton, of the Sixteenth Michigan (too sick really for duty and now missing), with Lieutenant-Colonel Ruehle and Major Welch, behaved well and deserve credit. All my officers and men, with a very few exceptions, behaved in the most admirable manner. I should like to speak more at length of many of the officers and men of my command, but I must leave these details to the reports of the regimental commanders. Enfeebled by the extreme heat and a return of the weakness and illness from which I have been suffering for some time, I am admonished that I must rest and remain quiet, that I may be ready again to answer any call. I must trust to a future report of the action of July 1 to make a general *résumé* of the whole and endeavor to do justice to all. I will send in regimental reports as fast as received. Much interesting detail and valuable information of the progress of the action will be gathered from them. I am not able now to write more.

Respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. R. T. AUCHMUTY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Harrison's Landing, Va., July 11, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In continuation of the part of my report of the movements of my command from the 26th of June to the 2d of July I would state that the left of the brigade (separated from the right, as indicated in my last report) was conducted across the Chickahominy on the night of the 27th to the camp of General Smith by Lieutenant-

Colonel Rice, of the Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, senior officer in command, by orders from me, sent through Major Vegesack, of my staff. At General W. F. Smith's camp they received every attention and kindness from that officer, which I desire sincerely to acknowledge. Such portions of the right as I had been able to keep in good order rested for the night on the hill at the hospital near Woodbury's Bridge, on the battle-field. Subsequently the whole command were moved by order of General Porter at about daylight across the Chickahominy to the Trent farm, the old headquarters of General McClellan.

On Saturday, by order of General Morell, two of my regiments were sent out on outpost duty in front of the position then held by the corps. Subsequently the whole command were recalled and marched to Savage Station and from there to White Oak Swamp, nothing worthy of note occurring on the march. The brigade encamped in the vicinity of the corps without tents, blankets, or rations, and marched at an early hour next day (Sunday, 29th), and took position on the Charles City road to repel any attack from that direction. At 8 p. m. it moved out with the rest of the division some 6 miles and back, arriving at the vicinity of the former camp at daybreak. The line of march was taken up toward James River at 6 a. m. Monday, 30th, arriving and going into camp in the vicinity and rear of Malvern Hill at 10 a. m.

On Monday afternoon we received orders to move to a position on Malvern Hill in front of the Malvern house, supporting some batteries of General Sykes' division or General Griffin's brigade, as circumstances might render expedient. The enemy opened fire with a battery from the woods on the left of that position, which, though for a time sending many shell among us, caused no loss. General Griffin sent to me for a regiment to support him late in the afternoon, and the Eighty-third Pennsylvania was sent to him and remained with him overnight, returning next morning. The balance of the brigade slept on their arms that night. In the morning, at about 8 o'clock, we took a position in the edge of the woods on the right of the Quaker road, behind the private road crossing it, with orders to support General Martindale, and if he captured any prisoners to take charge of them.

About noon, apprehending an attack from the enemy in large force upon the position held by General Griffin, near Mr. ———'s house and the junction of the road and private road, my brigade was formed, by General Morell's order, in close column in two lines in the rear of General Martindale's, and lay for a long time, suffering a severe artillery fire by the enemy, which killed and wounded several of my command. Shortly after this disposition the enemy opened a severe fire of shell, canister, grape, and round shot from different batteries on his right and left, which, for the most part, converged in the vicinity of this open space. The brigade for a long time and with great patience endured this artillery fire. Many of its soldiers were wounded, yet that spirit of calmness and firmness, arising from discipline, but worthy of older and more experienced troops, prevailed throughout the entire ranks. This patient endurance of such a severe converging fire of the enemy's artillery confidently assured me on what determination I might rely when the fortunes of the day should call the brigade from passive to active duty.

I at once endeavored to thoroughly acquaint myself with the nature of the ground in front, and, if possible, the threatening disposition which the enemy was continually making of his own forces. For this purpose I rode to the front frequently and personally gained the knowl-

edge required, and often communicated the same to the general commanding the corps by orderlies furnished me for that purpose. I was greatly assisted in this duty by the invaluable services of Major Barnum and Captain Hoyt.

It soon became evident that General Couch's left would require support. I visited General Couch and consulted with him. His opinion corresponding with mine, I informed him that I would assist him in case of necessity. I also advised the general commanding the corps to that effect. On receipt of this dispatch General Porter ordered Colonel Caldwell's brigade to report to me for such disposition as I might deem necessary. I ordered this brigade to remain in reserve on General Couch's left and rear and report to him for orders. The enemy now attacked our line with renewed vigor, and advanced with the design of capturing our batteries on the crest of the hill. General Couch sent by an orderly to me for further support. I immediately ordered the Eighty-third Pennsylvania and Sixteenth Michigan to the point of junction of the Fifth Corps with General Couch's left. The result of this disposition of these two regiments is fully set forth in the official reports of the regimental commanders, to which I would call the attention of the commanding general.

It soon became evident that the enemy was throwing large forces on our front and left with a resolution to flank us, and thus decide the fortunes of the day. The struggle became along the front and left desperate on both sides. Sensible of the importance of the moment, advising the general commanding the corps of my actions in the premises, the brigade stationed in front of mine not moving, I determined to and did order the Forty-fourth New York to advance in line of battle, cross the field in front, and relieve a portion of General Griffin's command, whose ammunition seemed to be exhausted, and to charge the enemy with the Eighty-third Regiment. At the same time I directed the Twelfth New York Volunteers to advance to the left and check the approach of the enemy and relieve the Fourth Michigan. The gallantry with which these two regiments, joined by the Eighty-third on their right, obeyed this order under the galling fire of the enemy is faithfully set forth in the respective reports of their commanding officers. The Forty-fourth New York and Eighty-third Pennsylvania were under the immediate eye of the general commanding the corps, who witnessed their heroic conduct.

The ammunition of my command was exhausted, and we were relieved by the Irish Brigade and some troops of General Sykes. The Sixteenth Michigan picketed the battle-field after victory had crowned the efforts of our arms. At the close of the fight and its decision in our favor, with the permission of the general commanding the corps I placed Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, of the Twelfth New York Volunteers, senior officer present, in command of the brigade, who marched it by direction of General Morell to Harrison's Landing, where it arrived at about 8 o'clock in the morning of the 2d July. I followed it a short time after, and assumed command on my arrival there. The Seventeenth New York Volunteers, Colonel Lansing, which had been detached on the 26th for temporary service with General Stoneman, now rejoined the command.

The events of the 2d of July were without interest, other than the heroism and devotion shown by the men and their promptness to resist an expected attack, after the seven days of duty reported herein, some of the time without food, in the midst of mud and rain which it is impossible to describe.

I would especially commend to the most favorable notice the conduct of the following-named officers of my brigade: Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, commanding the Twelfth New York Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Rice, commanding Forty-Fourth New York Volunteers; Colonel Ruehle, commanding Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers, and Major Welch, of the same regiment; Captain Campbell, commanding Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers; Captain Conner, Company F, Forty-fourth New York Volunteers; Captain Fowler, of the Twelfth New York Volunteers, and Lieutenant Oliver, of the same regiment. I especially desire to recommend Sergt. W. J. Whittich, of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, who had displayed great coolness and bravery before my troops became engaged, and who in the midst of the action, while a South Carolina regiment had piled up their dead to shelter them from the fire that our troops were pouring into them, rushed forward in advance of the charge, seized the enemy's colors, and brought it to me. Other names covering instances of most meritorious conduct will be found in the reports of the regimental commanders. I would also call attention to the invaluable services rendered me during the day by my assistant adjutant-general, Capt. Thomas J. Hoyt, and by Major Barnum, of the Twelfth New York Volunteers, who during the greater portion of the day acted as my aide, and at the close led his regiment into the fight and to the charge, and was severely wounded while thus engaged. His conduct was most praiseworthy. Privates Robert Mannle and Charles Guyer, Seventeenth New York Volunteers, musicians, accompanied me during the engagements as buglers. Their devotion and courage deserve special commendation.

It is with a mingled feeling of sorrow and pride that I close this report. The plains of Hanover, the banks of the Chickahominy, the heights of Malvern are wet with the blood of the gallant dead of this brigade. The list of casualties is inclosed herewith.* They need no comment from me.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. R. T. AUCHMUTY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 129.

Report of Col. T. B. W. Stockton, Sixteenth Michigan Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August* 18, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with your communication, dated Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, August 14, 1862, informing me that the commanding general desires to receive a copy of the report of my operations on the 27th June as soon as I shall be able to make it out, I hereby submit the same:

Having returned from Richmond only the day previous to the receipt of your note sick and unfit for duty, and the army being ordered to move on that day, I was unable to comply until my arrival here, and now, having no data as to the exact casualties, my report will necessarily be brief, and limited to the operations only of the 27th up to the

* Embodied in statement, p. 30.

time I was captured, leaving all omissions to be supplied by the reports of my lieutenant-colonel and General Butterfield, the latter of whom being present knows the part I performed in the bloody battle.

I deem it proper here to state that for some days previous to the 26th of June I was unwell and under medical treatment, so much so that when the order was received for the regiment to march both General Butterfield and my surgeon urged me strongly to go to the hospital rather than the field, notwithstanding which I accompanied my regiment to Cold Harbor, where it was first marched, and thence toward Mechanicsville, bivouacking with it, and again on the 27th to the field finally chosen for the battle. Up to this time my lieutenant-colonel had exercised the command, but after that I resumed the command and exercised it all day. I am particular as to this fact, inasmuch as I have seen editorials, which have remained uncontradicted by the major, that he, the major, "led his regiment in all the recent fights, Colonel Stockton having been taken prisoner in the very beginning of the Gaines' Mill battle;" a statement entirely false. My regiment acted as a reserve to the brigade, and was posted some 150 or more yards to the rear of the line in the open field and on the slope of the hill, resting sometimes in line, sometimes in column, usually lying down, but ready to move at any moment. The slope of the hill partially protected my men from the shot of the enemy, but exposed them much more to the scorching heat of the sun.

My regiment occupied this position until somewhere near 3 o'clock p. m., when the skirmishing beginning intimated that the enemy was approaching. It grew louder and nearer, and soon the battle began in good earnest along our whole front. The enemy's artillery opened with shot and shell, evidently trying to drive us from the shelter of the woods where our line was posted.

After thus, as it were, feeling of us, the enemy made a strong demonstration to force our lines along the Second Brigade. It was then that General Butterfield ordered my regiment to move to the support of that point. My regiment was immediately deployed and most gallantly charged, thereby sustaining our line and compelling the enemy to fall back. My regiment immediately returned to its position in rear of the right of the brigade, remaining just in the edge of the woods and nearer to our line. It was whilst here that Captain Carr was killed and some 4 or 5 men mortally wounded. Soon afterward I moved my regiment more to the left and in rear of the Forty-fourth Regiment, the extreme left. General Butterfield usually directed all these movements and changes, being present and actively overseeing every change.

During all this the firing was kept up, at times raging fierce and hot. After remaining in this last position perhaps an hour or more, the firing kept increasing and the enemy evidently concentrating on our center, my regiment was directed to again move to the right, to support, if necessary, any part of the line. It was whilst I was so doing that the enemy forced our line somewhere between the First and Second Brigades. General Butterfield was standing near me when I called his attention to our flying troops. He immediately mounted his horse, the better to enable him to oversee his brigade.

Our lines once broken, the troops kept giving way, thus permitting the enemy to enter and outflank those who stood firm. Perceiving this, I had faced my regiment to the rear for the purpose of falling back more under the hill and save being flanked, when Major Barnum, of the Twelfth New York, and field officer of the day, rode up to me and urged that I would hold on a few minutes longer, as he hoped the

enemy would be driven back. I thereupon faced my regiment about again and resumed firing. Immediately afterward Major Welch came to me and stated that if I remained there a minute longer we would be all cut to pieces—that the enemy were close upon us in overwhelming force. I thereupon again faced my regiment to the rear, still intending to fall back fighting, but I had no sooner given the command to march than all started in double-quick, leaving me at once in the rear, and regardless of my command to halt. Most ran off for the bridge over the Chickahominy. Many sought the timber-land along the river. Believing those seeking the bridge would be cut off by the enemy, I, with many others, gained the timber, hoping to cross in some way, but after struggling all night through mud and water we were suddenly captured just after daylight on Saturday morning and immediately sent on to Richmond. As soon as I return to my regiment and can procure facts I will further report, in case the details have not already been made.

Very respectfully,

T. B. W. STOCKTON,
Colonel Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers.

Capt. FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Army Corps.

No. 130.

Reports of Lieut. Col. John V. Ruehle, Sixteenth Michigan Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill, engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, JAMES RIVER, VA.,
July 5, 1862.

GENERAL: In conformity with your instructions, I hereby transmit a report of the movements of the Sixteenth Michigan Infantry since June 26:

On that day between 2 and 3 o'clock p. m. orders came for the regiment to strike tents and have everything loaded and the wagons sent at once over the Chickahominy to General McClellan's headquarters, and also to form the regiment in line of battle and await orders. The orders soon came to move with the brigade toward Old Church to oppose the enemy, said to be advancing from the northward. Line of battle was formed at Cold Harbor, this regiment forming in rear of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, but orders soon came to return at once to Gaines' Mill, which was done, and the regiment moved into its old camp near that point and stacked arms, but was soon after ordered to move with the brigade toward Mechanicsville, where a heavy fight was taking place. Here the regiment halted for the night, after moving about half a mile.

At daylight the regiment, with the brigade, moved back toward Gaines' house, guarding to that point a battery of 32-pounder guns. Here it turned to the left and formed in line behind Allen's Massachusetts battery, but the position of the brigade was soon after changed by moving to the rear and behind a ravine about 800 yards distant. Here the regiment formed into line in rear of the Forty-fourth New York, but was soon moved about 150 yards to the rear and behind the slope of the hill, to shelter it from the enemy's artillery. Its first position was in line of battle, which was soon after changed to double column at half

distance and changed direction by the right flank, and lay down to await orders. About noon the fire of the skirmishers in front grew louder and near, and continued at intervals until about 2 p. m., when the battle opened directly in front with great fury and soon became general along the whole line. Soon after this the regiment was ordered by the general to change direction by the left flank and deploy and advance to a fence in front and to the right, and immediately after to charge over the hill to the support of the left of the First Brigade (Martindale's), but soon after fell back to its old position, from which it was soon moved up to support the right of the Third Brigade, and two companies (B and F) were moved to the left, and took position on the left of the Forty-fourth in the rifle pits. The regiment then moved to the left, but soon returned and was stationed in the road directly behind the Twelfth and Eighty-third and afterward moved to the left and took position directly behind the Forty-fourth New York. All the movements were executed under the immediate direction of General Butterfield himself, who was present, and at every part of his line, directing and superintending everything under a terrible fire of musketry and artillery.

After remaining here nearly an hour the regiment was ordered to move by the right flank to support the right of the brigade, which was severely pressed and exposed to a flank movement of the enemy, who had now broken through the line to the right of our brigade and were driving the regiments on our right in disorder before them. The regiment moved up to the right under a terrible fire from the enemy, who were now pouring over the hill upon us. The regiment was now halted, fronted, and poured its fire into the rebel ranks at close range. It then fell back a short distance, halted, fronted, and firing, and so continued doing across a small ravine and to another about 400 yards from its first position. It was now exposed to a tremendous fire of musketry and artillery, pouring in grape, canister, and shell. Here the colors of the regiment were planted on the bank of the ditch by Major Welch, and the regiment rallied around it and fired 12 or 15 rounds, when Major Vegesack, of General Butterfield's staff, brought orders to move the regiment back up the hill to its old position. The order was received by Major Welch, who gallantly led it back up the hill, where it remained until forced back down the hill and over the low ground and into the bridge by overwhelming forces. It fell back slowly and in good order, but its loss was very great. Indeed, the greatest loss sustained by the regiment that day was after its second advance. The bridge had already been destroyed, but the regiment crossed the swamps and reached the opposite side shortly after dark that night, when it camped, but separated so that it was not all together again until morning, when it took up its line of march for General McClellan's headquarters and thence to Savage Station. Its loss in killed, wounded, and missing is 220—49 killed, 116 wounded, and 55 missing.* It is more than probable that most of those reported missing were killed or wounded, since only those were reported killed or wounded who were known to be such.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

J. V. RUEHLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Brig. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD,
Commanding Third Brigade, Porter's Division.

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* But see revised statement, p. 30.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
Harrison's Landing, James River, Va., July 6, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In recounting the history of the regiment on the 30th of June and 1st of July I shall go back no farther than the afternoon of the first-mentioned day. We were in camp, selected that morning, just beyond what is known as the Malvern estate, when orders came to move back over the road we came to that place. This we did about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, taking our position in rear of a battery, with orders to support it. We were in column doubled on the center just below the summit of the hill when General Butterfield led us to the crest, and the battalion was deployed under a severe fire from the enemy's rifled pieces, the arms stacked, and the men ordered to lie down. We remained in this position a quarter of an hour or more, when, the enemy's firing growing less, we were again placed in double column at half distance, about-faced, and marched to the rear farther down the hill. Directly afterward we changed direction by the right flank and marched farther out on the road in rear of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers as their support. In this position we remained all night and until a portion of the forenoon of the next day had gone by.

The enemy's artillery opening upon our right, the regiment was ordered toward a belt of woods that skirted the field upon the east, upon which we lay and through which a small stream ran. On the other side of which woods, about 200 yards distant, was a good road, running nearly parallel with the stream. We were deployed on the left of the Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, and threw a platoon of our rifle company, Brady's Sharpshooters, Captain Dygert, out as skirmishers through the woods to cover our front. In this position we remained until about 2 o'clock p. m., when we again moved to the left up to the road in double column, with orders to support the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, who were 150 yards in advance. The country here was quite undulating, which would seem to protect our men from the enemy's artillery fire, but the cross-fire from their guns was exceedingly severe, and some of our men were killed and wounded by solid shot and shell.

Toward 6 o'clock p. m. we were ordered to advance to the brow of a hill 500 yards in advance, to the support of a battery just on the left of the road. This was done under a bitter fire of shell and spherical case-shot, wounding several men. As we advanced up the slope of the hill in line of battle the left of the battalion passed over two companies of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, who were lying down 200 yards in rear of the caissons. We advanced until the line was halted between the guns and caissons, breaking file to the rear for ammunition to pass through, where we remained until the battery was out of ammunition, perhaps three-quarters of an hour, when they limbered up and withdrew, and we opened fire. Some of the men helped to carry ammunition, and two of our men took the places of wounded artillerymen on the second section of the battery, and did good service until they were no longer needed. The battery we supported was Wolcott's Maryland battery. Our men and officers received high praise from the officers of the battery for the manner in which they were sustained under a galling fire of musketry. Another battery, under Colonel Hunt, I believe, coming to take the place of the one withdrawn, we ceased firing, after having fired about 40 rounds, and moved by the right flank to the rear.

Meanwhile the Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers had moved to the front on the left of the line parallel with the one we had just

fallen back from and opened fire. The battery that had just taken its place was supported by the First Michigan Volunteers. The enemy's firing had by this time nearly ceased or was only fitfully continued, and directly stopped altogether. Our musketry and artillery played for half an hour later. It was now 9 o'clock p. m. and after. We received orders from General Porter to remain on the field and support a battery that was stationed on the right of the road, and cover our front with a line of pickets connecting with those on our right, General Sickles' brigade, and those on our left, the First Michigan. Company A, Captain Barry, was detailed for this service.

At about 1 o'clock a. m., by the order of General Couch, our picket line was withdrawn, and the regiment moved back and joined the brigade, which was found on the field of June 30 on its line of march to the rear. Our loss in killed was 2; in wounded, 37; missing, 3. During the whole of both days General Butterfield was ever among us, cheering the men and inciting them to deeds of bravery by his coolness and valorous daring. We all love him, and only hope that we may be able to follow him. Captains Brockway, Elliott, and Martin; Lieutenants Prentiss, Fuller, Brown, and Hill; Sergeant-Major Kydd and Sergeant Chittuck, of Company B; Cook, of Company A, and Jewett, of K, all displayed true courage and the right spirit in the right place. They are particularly worthy of notice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. V. RUEHLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. THOMAS J. HOYT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 131.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Robert M. Richardson, Twelfth New York Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill, engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 4, 1862.

SIR: At my first leisure moment I have the honor to report that on the 26th day of June last, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (Colonel Weeks being sick), I broke camp near Watts' house, on the eastern side of the Chickahominy, and in company with the whole brigade, excepting the Seventeenth New York Volunteers, went to meet the enemy. This regiment was 538 strong. After a severe and devious march we bivouacked near Mechanicsville in support of the Pennsylvania Reserves. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 27th we fell back to the hills east of Dr. Gaines' house, where we made a stand to await the enemy. Our regiment was posted on the summit of a hill immediately in rear of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, which occupied a ravine some 25 feet below us. At 11 o'clock in the forenoon the skirmishers of the enemy made their appearance on the opposite hill, and soon after a sharp engagement commenced on our right, where General Martindale's brigade was posted, and as the skirmishers on our immediate front fell back I changed front to the right, by order of General Butterfield, to support General Martindale. The enemy, however, coming forward in force on our front, I resumed my first position and opened fire di-

rectly over the Eighty-third Pennsylvania. The engagement was spirited and lasted some forty minutes, when the enemy retired behind the hills with great loss.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy came on again and was again repulsed with still greater loss, this engagement being of about the same duration. At 6 o'clock he renewed the attack, and for an hour and a half the battle raged fiercely along our entire line. The enemy was evidently in greatly superior numbers. Brigade after brigade of fresh troops poured down upon us from the opposite hills, but at about 7.30 o'clock the enemy gave way on our front and inclined to their left, bearing down in overwhelming numbers upon General Martindale. Our men were beginning to fire to the right oblique, when the right of my regiment was broken by the First Michigan Volunteers falling back through it. General Martindale's brigade having fallen back, the enemy occupied the hill on our right where General Martindale's brigade had been posted, and was evidently designing to cut us off. The Eighty-third had filed out of the ravine to our left and taken position out of the woods on our rear. Some of the companies on the right of my regiment were in disorder, owing to the First Michigan breaking through our lines, and I was rallying and aligning them at the time Major Barnum called my attention to the fact that our regiment was alone and that we were nearly surrounded. I gave the order to fall back. A portion of the regiment on the left formed on the right of the Eighty-third and Forty-fourth and returned again into the woods, under the direction of General Butterfield, and checked for a while the advance of the enemy, and afterward fell back under the command of Major Barnum, Captains Randall, Fowler, and Hoagland, and crossed the Chickahominy above Woodbury's Bridge. The other portion of the regiment gathered around the colors, Captains Wood and Huson rallying them, and until 1.30 o'clock served as a support to a battery at How's house, when by order they crossed the Chickahominy at Woodbury's Bridge. I was with this portion of the regiment.

Our loss in this engagement was 11 killed, 66 wounded, and 54 missing. The whole battle and all the movements of our regiment were under the immediate supervision of the general, whose soldierly, confident bearing as he rode along our lines gave encouragement and spirit to my entire command, and I can hardly give any information in regard to the conduct of the officers and the men not already known to him, as he witnessed the behavior of all, but I cannot omit to say that the officers generally behaved handsomely and were constantly encouraging their men to a vigorous fight. The gallantry of Major Barnum gave life and spirit to all. Captains Randall and Hoagland, though sick in camp (our devious march had brought us back near to camp), hearing the firing, joined the regiment and did good service in the engagement and retreat. Captains Wood, Huson, and Fowler, Lieutenants Estes, Behan, Auer, and Smith acted bravely. There were many instances of real bravery exhibited by the non-commissioned officers and privates, but I cannot mention them by name now, but will do so when appointments are to be made.

Allow me here to mention with approbation the conduct of Quartermaster-Sergeant Hilton, who, after riding up and down the ranks encouraging the men, dismounted, took a musket, went into the ranks, and did good service as a soldier. It gave me great pleasure to notice the gallant conduct of Major Welch, of the Sixteenth Michigan, who held his men steady under the hill in rear of the woods, and who after-

ward advanced them with some of my own men under Captain Randall against the enemy, covering the retreat of the brigade.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. RICHARDSON,
Lieutenant Colonel, Twelfth New York Vols., Commanding.

Capt. THOMAS J. HOYT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. TWELFTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 6, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of June 30, in obedience to orders of General Butterfield, I moved this regiment (407 strong) from the wheat field overlooking the James River, where the gunboat Galena lay, back about 1 mile to the Malvern Hills. We lay upon our arms during the night in support of our advanced forces. On the morning of July 1 our whole brigade was moved farther to the left, and, as I understood, to the extreme left of our forces. We lay upon our arms during the entire day, taking no active part in the engagement until 6 o'clock in the afternoon, though 3 or 4 of our men were wounded by pieces of shell during the heavy cannonading that was going on at various intervals throughout the day.

At 6 o'clock this regiment, with the entire brigade, except the Seventeenth New York Volunteers, was ordered to the front, and, as I suppose, to prevent the enemy from turning our left flank. Our front was at first toward the left of our general line, but no enemy being discovered in that direction, we changed front to our general front and moved forward. My regiment had to march through very dense woods, full of brambles, that impeded our progress and broke our line, and on reaching the road that led to the left in rear of Griffin's battery and General Martindale's brigade I halted and dressed my line and again moved forward, but finding two regiments in front in support of the batteries, and desiring to set the regiment to immediate work, I moved it by the left flank down a ravine in front of a house in view on the left, with the design of advancing upon a hill beyond the ravine and go into the engagement. In the ravine I found the Fourth Michigan Volunteers, under the command of Captain Randolph, Colonel Woodbury having been killed there. That regiment, having expended their ammunition, were holding that position and receiving the fire of the enemy from the crest of the hill in front without any ability to return the fire, and upon doubling their files we charged through them up the hill and drove the enemy back into his rifle pits at short musket-range beyond, Major Barnum leading the left wing and myself the right wing, the Fourth Michigan cheering our men on and some of them joining us.

For about an hour we continued our fire upon the enemy. Griffin's battery on our right came to our assistance, and by 7.30 o'clock the enemy was completely silenced, and at 8 o'clock I withdrew the regiment in rear of the battery, and at 10.30 o'clock returned to the position occupied during the early part of the day, having taken 27 prisoners, whom I sent to the provost guard. There I found the other regiments of the brigade, and at 2 or 3 o'clock at night took up the line of march for this place.

In the early part of the engagement and on the summit of the hill the

gallant and lamented Barnum fell, mortally wounded, while cheering on our men to victory. The color-bearers of the enemy fell four times during the engagement from our fire, and at one time he displayed the American colors. Our officers and men exhibited great coolness and courage during the fight. Captains Wood, Fowler, Root, Hoagland, and Huson rendered important service, and seemed to redouble their efforts after the fall of the major, who was the life of all. Captain Fowler aided me very much in encouraging the men, continually passing along the lines from right to left. Captain Root was wounded during the action. Lieutenants Ludden, Stanton, Behan, Clark, Bates, Smith, and May behaved handsomely, and were constantly at their posts. Our loss during the engagement was 11 killed, 55 wounded, and 4 missing.

I had entertained very serious doubts as to the propriety of my taking the regiment so far to the left without direct orders, but I was greatly relieved from any embarrassment the next morning by the assurance of a general of division that our taking of that hill had tended very materially to save the fortunes of the day by preventing the enemy from turning our left flank, and if I erred may I hope the error will be overlooked in consideration of the good service the regiment did in the field. Blackburn's Ford had fixed a stain upon the reputation of the regiment and every one was determined to wipe it out. The same general that censured there commended here. Throughout both days, and particularly when the heaviest cannonading was going on, the activity and spirit of our general gave life and confidence to the officers and men of my command, and wherever he rode, out or in, watching the progress of the fight, his presence was hailed by the men with enthusiasm.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. RICHARDSON,

Lieutenant Colonel, Twelfth New York Vols., Commanding.

Capt. THOMAS J. HOYT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 25, 1863.

GENERAL: In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteers is not one of the regiments not in your own brigade that came under your command at the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, I beg leave to say that shortly after 6 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and just as I emerged with that regiment from the woods and reached the road that passed in rear of your brigade, I halted the regiment in the road and went to the right in search of General Butterfield. Not seeing him I reported to you for orders, whom I found mounted near the road with your brigade. I informed you that I had been separated from General Butterfield's other regiments, and asked if I should move directly forward. You replied that you held that front with your brigade, and directed me to take in my regiment farther to the left, indicating the position, which I obeyed. I make this statement in justice to you, as I suppose I should have done in my report of the actions of my regiment at that memorable battle.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. RICHARDSON,

Late Lieutenant-Colonel Twelfth New York Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. J. H. MARTINDALE, *Military Governor, &c.*

No. 132.

Reports of Col. Henry S. Lansing, Seventeenth New York Infantry, of operations June 25–July 2.

HARRISON'S LANDING, *July* 2, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with special orders detailing this regiment upon special service I reported to General Stoneman midnight 25th ultimo. In accordance with instructions received from him I was with the Seventeenth Regiment at Old Church by 7 o'clock on the morning of the 26th. General Stoneman arrived with his command at 10 a. m. In accordance with orders received from him I moved my command to the point where the branch roads intersect the main road to Richmond via Mechanicsville, in which direction the enemy was reported advancing. Colonel Barnes, of the Eighteenth Massachusetts, arriving about noon via Mechanicsville, and the enemy having been reported approaching by the Old Church road, under the instructions of General Stoneman I sent him there with his command to support a section of Gibson's battery.

Later in the day, hearing the enemy were between us and Mechanicsville, under General Stoneman's instructions I left Major Hayes, with four companies of the Eighteenth Massachusetts, to support a section of Gibson's battery, the rest of the command falling back and taking position on the opposite side of a stream, about half a mile distant from Old Church and on the bluff of the ravine through which the stream ran. Throwing out a heavy line of skirmishers, we bivouacked for the night.

Before daylight on Friday morning we were under arms. We remained in this position, listening to the heavy battle waging in our rear until about 1 p. m., when General Stoneman received orders to fall back to White House. Major Hayes, with his four companies and a squadron of cavalry, forming the rear guard, made a rapid march, arriving at Tunstall's Station inside of four hours.

Major Hayes, with a section of battery, was left to defend the bridge below Tunstall's Station, with orders to destroy it after our cavalry scouts and pickets should have come in. Colonel Barnes and the balance of his command bivouacked in the valley to support Major Hayes in case of an attack. The Seventeenth, with two sections of the battery, with the cavalry not on duty, were posted to the left, on the high bluff which commands the valley and approaches. In this position we remained during the night.

Early in the morning of Saturday, the 28th, I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Bartram, with four companies of the Seventeenth, to Tunstall's Station, with orders to retire only in the presence of a superior force. Soon after noon the enemy were reported within half a mile of Tunstall's Station, with a force of infantry and cavalry on both sides of the road. The cavalry scouts reported them advancing over the hill.

General Stoneman, feeling assured that our forces had fallen back across the Chickahominy, ordered the command to fall back on White House. Colonel Barnes, supporting the battery, retired by the Valley road, while the Seventeenth covered their right flank along the bluff. Upon arriving at White House the work of destruction of all stores remaining was begun. When it was completed, General Stoneman having directed me to embark the infantry, I sent Colonel Barnes on board

the transport Vanderbilt. The Seventeenth I embarked on the gunboats; Lieutenant-Colonel Bartram, with three companies, on board the Marblehead; Major Grower, with three companies, on board the Chocura, whilst I, with the four remaining companies, embarked on board the Sebago. General Stoneman, with the cavalry and light battery, left the vicinity of the White House at 9 p. m. on Saturday, and by a forced march reached Yorktown on Sunday. The gunboats remained in the vicinity of White House until Sunday afternoon, a portion of the Seventeenth landing on Sunday morning to complete the work of destruction, and having a brush with the enemy's skirmishers, their force showing themselves upon the plain, composed, apparently, of three regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and a light horse battery. In this affair I had 2 men wounded, 1 seriously, the other slightly, and left at Fortress Monroe.

Dropping down to Cumberland, we waited until all transports had left and what remained destroyed, and came to anchor for the night at West Point. All the property here was shipped, with the exception of 8 army wagons and 18 head of cattle, on shore near the old battle-ground. I put on board the Sebago 35,000 rounds of ball-cartridge, caliber .58, which I found on shore at West Point. It still remains on board the Sebago, now on James River. Just before daylight Monday morning the enemy's signal rockets were seen abreast of us, opposite West Point, and their advanced cavalry patrol on Monday afternoon within 9 miles of Yorktown. At noon on Monday, all transports having dropped down the river, the gunboats followed in the rear, all coming to anchor at Yorktown. At this place I went on shore to communicate with General Stoneman; found he had left for the Fortress, leaving orders for me to follow and report to General Dix.

The companies on board the Marblehead and Chocura I transferred to the transport Catskill, remaining on board the Sebago myself with four companies; came to anchor at Hampton Roads about 10 p. m. The next morning, on reporting to General Dix, I was ordered to proceed with my command up the James River to Harrison's Bar, where I would receive orders. Colonel Barnes, with his command, remained on board the Vanderbilt. The Seventeenth New York Volunteers I transferred from the gunboat Sebago and transport Catskill to the transport Kennebec. After getting provisions and obtaining blankets, shelter-tents, and haversacks for those lost on the march, proceeded up the river, and rejoined our division Wednesday at 5 o'clock p. m.

As my command went light, the men's knapsacks were left in camp, and all destroyed at the battle of Friday last. The baggage of nearly all my officers was thrown out of the wagons on the retreat to this point. Four wagons and one ambulance arrived here in safety with the rest of the train from the Chickahominy. Two wagons and one ambulance which were with my command on the expedition to the White House went through with General Stoneman's command and arrived at Fortress Monroe in safety, where I directed them to be turned over to the quartermaster's department.

I inclose herewith the reports of Lieutenant-Colonel Bartram and Major Grower. Colonel Barnes has not yet sent in his.

In the absence of General Stoneman I have made my report direct.

Very respectfully,

H. S. LANSING,
Colonel Seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteers.

Capt. FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Harrison's Landing, Va., July 5, 1862.

SIR: At 11 o'clock p. m. on the 25th of June last I received an order to report to Brigadier-General Stoneman at Major-General Porter's headquarters. Arriving after midnight, I was directed to report to General Stoneman at his headquarters. Reporting, General Stoneman informed me that I was to accompany him on "an expedition to check Jackson's advance," having two regiments of cavalry, under Brigadier-General Emory, a light battery, and two regiments of infantry (the Seventeenth New York Volunteers and Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Barnes), and that the infantry would be under my command, as senior in rank. He ordered me to be at Old Church with the infantry as soon after daylight as possible. Getting my regiment immediately under arms, with ammunition and rations, I reached Old Church, via Cold Harbor, soon after 6 o'clock a. m. General Stoneman, with the cavalry and battery, arrived about 10 a. m. By his orders I moved the Seventeenth Regiment up to the junction of the road from Hanover and the turnpike to Richmond which crosses the Chickahominy at Mechanicsville. Here two sections of the battery were put in position, one having been left at Old Church. I sent my pioneers to destroy a bridge on the Hanover road.

Between 12 m. and 1 p. m. Colonel Barnes, with the Eighteenth Massachusetts, arrived by the Mechanicsville road, having taken a wrong direction, coming by the way of that village. The cavalry scouts brought frequent information of the enemy's cavalry being in our front. One report arriving with Colonel Barnes that a large force of cavalry was coming by Old Church, I sent Colonel Barnes there at once, when he took up position. The fight at Mechanicsville, the 26th of June, was distinctly heard, and as the enemy were evidently in the rear of our left, General Stoneman ordered me to fall back to the junction occupied by Colonel Barnes at Old Church, and just before dark a mile farther back on the Cold Harbor road, where we took up position for the night, having a ravine and small stream in our front, the bridge over the latter being destroyed. Toward morning a dispatch was received by General Stoneman from General Porter that "our troops had held their ground the 26th instant, but had fallen back to a new line on Gaines' Mill and Cold Harbor, General Stoneman's command holding the extreme right."

The whole command was kept under arms, as they had been during the night. The battle of Gaines' Mill commenced, and we anxiously waited information. About 1 o'clock p. m. General Stoneman received an order from General Porter and one from General McClellan, directing him to fall back upon White House. The larger portion of the cavalry, under General Emory, started at once, the battery following, the Seventeenth New York flanking it on the right and the Eighteenth Massachusetts on the left of the road, followed by a rear guard of cavalry. As we started a large force of the enemy's cavalry was reported in sight of Old Church.

Our line of march was just in rear of the field of battle, the shells bursting within 800 yards of the road we were marching upon. The march was rapid and the day hot. Many men were left behind from partial sun-stroke, nearly all of whom came into camp before daylight.

We arrived at Tunstall's Station about 5 p. m. A section of the battery and four companies of the Eighteenth Massachusetts, under Major Hayes, took up position for the night at the bridge at the foot of the hill, about 1 mile below Tunstall's. Colonel Barnes with the balance

of his regiment bivouacked within supporting distance. Two sections, with the Seventeenth New York as support, took up their position on the commanding bluff where Major-General McClellan had his headquarters in the forward movement, the cavalry a little in our rear. General Stoneman had cavalry patrols and pickets posted on all the roads leading to our position.

At daylight I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Bartram with 200 men to Tunstall's Station. One train of cars passed up the road early in the morning. Soon after stragglers began to arrive, and gave us the first knowledge of the result of the action the day before, the 27th. General Stoneman sent for a locomotive and attempted to run up the road, but the pickets brought information that the enemy had Dispatch Station, and were moving in force down the railroad. A note from Colonel Ingalls, quartermaster, informed General Stoneman that he had received a dispatch from the rebels stating that they were after us. General Stoneman, General Emory, and myself then consulted together as to our best line of action, and it was determined, at the suggestion of General Stoneman, to cut our way through by Long Bridge and join our forces on the opposite side of the Chickahominy.

Orders were sent calling in all our pickets and scouting parties. Before they arrived another note came from Colonel Ingalls, stating that all our forces had crossed the Chickahominy, and that the enemy had at least 60,000 men between us and that stream; also stating that he could furnish transportation for 1,200 men. General Stoneman at once ordered the command to fall back upon White House. Colonel Barnes with the battery took the Valley road. I, with the Seventeenth, kept on the hill flanking the valley on the right. General Emory covered the rear and left flank. Arriving at the White House, I stacked arms and served my men with a spirit ration. General Casey was at the house with General Stoneman when word came that the rebel cavalry advance were in sight. General Stoneman at once mounted and moved out upon the plain to cover the embarkation.

Under Colonel Ingalls' direction, and Colonel Morris', of the Ninety-third New York Volunteers, the torch was applied to the public property. The Eighteenth Massachusetts and Ninety-third New York embarked upon transports. The Seventeenth New York I divided and sent on board the gunboats: Lieutenant-Colonel Bartram with three companies on board the Marblehead, Major Grower and three companies on board the Chocura, four companies on board the Sebago, making my own headquarters on board the latter vessel; afterward sent a sergeant and 15 men on board the Currituck. By dark all the transports had gone, leaving the gunboats. At 9 p. m. General Stoneman telegraphed a farewell, and started for Yorktown, with the cavalry and the battery, arriving there the next day, Sunday, 29th instant, at 3 p. m. The conflagration was magnificent, but sad; it lighted up the whole country, and prevented the enemy from coming near the shore, as they could be seen. The White House mansion was burned by an incendiary—as I am informed, a private of the Ninety-third New York Volunteers—not by any order.

At daylight 29th instant some of the enemy's sharpshooters, having crept on the bank, began an annoying fire upon the Marblehead. Lieutenant-Colonel Bartram landed some men, and while a portion with the boat's crew applied the torch to property not yet destroyed he deployed 20 men as skirmishers and drove their sharpshooters to the woods. Within 500 yards of the woods two regiments of infantry opened fire upon his party, thus showing their positions. The Marble-

head opened fire from her 11-inch gun, and a few shell drove them out of sight. Our skirmishers retired to the boats in safety. A negro accompanying the party was the only one shot. Captain Wilson, of the Seventeenth New York Volunteers, had stationed himself in the cross-trees as a lookout, the bank being too high to see from the deck. Discovering their cavalry forming in the peach orchard, in rear of the mansion, he indicated their direction with his hand; giving his estimate of the distance. Two shells were fired and burst among them, dismounting some and sending the rest flying over the plain.

A light battery next moved up to take position on the point below to enfilade the boats. Again, by Captain Wilson's aid, a shell was dropped, arresting the battery and dismounting a gun. Three pieces, however, got in position and fired six rounds at the Marblehead as she moved down the stream, without, however, doing any damage. Under cover of this fire some of their riflemen lined the bank and poured in a sharp fire, which was sharply returned by the men of the Seventeenth, under cover of the hammock-netting. Two men were slightly and one severely wounded by this fire. Steaming down the river the gunboats drove all vessels before them, waiting for tugs sent by Colonel Ingalls to draw off those aground or abandoned at their anchors, as many of them were. Stopping at Cumberland, all Government property left here was destroyed; dropping anchor at West Point at sundown Sunday evening, 29th of June.

At this place I found 40,000 rounds of ball-cartridge, which I had put on board the Sebago. All property left here, but of little worth, was destroyed, except half a dozen wagons and a dozen head of cattle, left on the old battle-ground at West Point. There were 18 head of cattle, 6 of which I had slaughtered for the boat's crew, and my men sailed from West Point Monday, June 30, arriving at Yorktown about 3 p. m., having cleared the York River above of everything.

Going on shore to report to General Stoneman I found he had gone to Baltimore, leaving orders for me to report to General Dix at Fortress Monroe. Sailed at once, and arrived at the Fortress during the night. Reported to General Dix the morning of Tuesday, July 1, and received orders to take transports up James River to Harrison's Bar. Finding Colonel Barnes still on board his transports I dispatched him at once. My movements were delayed in procuring a transport and transshipping my men from the gunboats. Pending this movement I obtained shelter-tents and haversacks for my men, which had been lost in the retreat. Sailed Tuesday evening, and arrived at Harrison's Bar on Wednesday, July 2. Disembarked immediately, and reported my arrival to General Porter, commanding corps.

Very respectfully, &c.,

H. S. LANSING,
Colonel Seventeenth New York Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. FRED. T. LOCKE, *A. A. G., Fifth Army Corps.*

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded to the headquarters Army of the Potomac.

This narrative furnishes a record of that portion of my command which, under General Stoneman, was not engaged in the battles of the Seven Days, but which rendered valuable and trying services on our right and at White House.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

No. 133.

Report of Lieut. Col. Nelson B. Bartram, Seventeenth New York Infantry, of operations June 29–30.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLS.,
On Board Steamer Kennebec, July 2, 1862.

COLONEL: In accordance with your orders I proceeded on board the gunboat Marblehead, Captain Nicholson commanding, with Companies A, I, and H, of the Seventeenth New York. About 7 p. m. the signal officer attached to the Marblehead came on board and announced that General Stoneman had left with all his force. At this time the flames were bursting forth from the barges and stores which had been fired, and presented a scene of great splendor. The White House was also wrapped in flames, which, with occasional heavy explosions of liquor and ammunition, made an impression upon the few who remained to see the destruction complete that will never be forgotten.

About 12 o'clock midnight the silence was broken by the clatter of hoofs, and soon about a dozen horsemen were seen galloping down the bank. They were visible but for an instant, all returning but three, who boldly rode up to the bank opposite the Marblehead and hailed. They claimed to be three of the Illinois Cavalry, and to have dispatches from General McClellan to General Casey. They desired a boat to be sent ashore that they might ask some questions about the dispatches. They also inquired which way General Stoneman had taken, and whether we thought they could overtake his rear guard that night. Upon being informed by Captain Nicholson that if they did not leave suddenly "he would send them something besides a boat" they dashed off and nothing more was heard till daylight. At this time a company of the enemy's cavalry was discovered filing out of the woods nearly opposite to us. They continued on with the evident intention of reconnoitering the banks and woods below us. A shell from one of the Marblehead's 24-pounder howitzers caused them to change direction, and they scampered off to the edge of the woods and formed facing us. In this position the 11-inch gun was charged with a stand of shrapnel and sent at them. A cloud of dust upon the road leading up the hill over which we came into the White House was the last seen of this squad. The enemy had evidently now made up their minds that the plain in front of the White House was no place for them, and the next seen of them was near the railroad bridge and along the edge of the woods to our left of it. In this position the rifled gun upon the forecastle was brought to bear, and they soon disappeared again. Everything remained quiet now for nearly two hours, during which time the ship swung with the tide, head downstream, and we were all ready for a start.

Captain Nicholson, wishing to assure himself of the complete destruction of everything that could give aid or comfort to the enemy, a cutter was sent ashore with 8 men, under Captain Wilson, Company I, accompanied by Lieutenant Laha, of the Marblehead. They visited the wharf near the railroad bridge and vicinity, rekindled fires that had gone out, and reported the destruction of the small amount of Government property left as complete. There was, however, a considerable quantity of sutler's stores which no attempt had been made to destroy. A boat load of the most valuable was secured and the balance rendered unfit for use. Captain Nicholson also sent Lieutenant Winslow, with 4 of his men, who set fire to some three or four barges that had

not been consumed. These boats had just returned to the ship, when a few sharpshooters of the enemy, having reached the negro quarters in the vicinity of the White House, opened upon the ship. The ship having swung with the tide, her stern being upstream, no gun could be brought to bear on the quarters whence the skirmishers were firing. After consulting with Captain Nicholson I landed with 8 men, and was immediately followed by Captain Martin with 12 more, who were held in reserve. I deployed the 8, and advanced along the bank and searched along the shanties for the sharpshooters. The lookout at the masthead of the Marblehead reported them to be running for the woods opposite, and the little line, taking double-quick, came in sight of them about 500 yards distant, making for cover. We opened fire, and Sergeant Lusk, Company I, brought down one of them by a well-directed shot at a distance of nearly 500 yards. Advancing about 100 yards farther brought us upon the plain, where we were opened upon by a regiment concealed in the edge of the wood. I ordered the men to lie down and fall back under cover as quickly as possible, which we did without loss. A negro standing a short distance to the rear of the right of my line received a ball through the body. We reached the ship and had just got on board when the enemy's sharpshooters were again among the shanties in greater numbers than before. They opened with great precision, the bullets rattling and whistling through the rigging and spars of the ship quite lively. It was at this time that Private Majory, of Company A, was shot through the hip and several privates received bullets through their clothing. Captain Wilson, who was in the cross-trees of the foremast, was made a target of, and the bullets in the mast and rigging in his vicinity testify to the good marksmanship of the enemy. Simultaneously with the closing-up of the skirmishers of the enemy Captain Wilson reported a light battery coming into battery in the edge of the woods. Another moment and a shell passed high over the ship. At my request Captain Nicholson steamed down the river out of range of the shanties, which completely protected the enemy's skirmishers. From this position two rounds of shrapnel from the 11-inch gun were thrown into the woods where the infantry was concealed, and a shell from the rifled Parrott gun forward was landed in the midst of the light battery, which produced the greatest confusion, and must have caused considerable loss. I forgot to say that a shot from this gun early in the morning struck one of the enemy's cavalry, who ran off the field, leaving his horse disabled. The tide having now risen so that the Marblehead could cross the bar above Cumberland, we steamed down the Pamunkey, joined the other gunboats, and arrived at West Point, where we remained overnight.

The next morning, Monday, 30th ultimo, by your order I transferred the three companies from the Marblehead to the transport Catskill, and received on board also three companies from the Chocura, under command of Major Grower. We arrived at Fort Monroe Tuesday morning, and in the afternoon of the same day I had the pleasure of seeing the regiment together once more, on board the transport Kennebec, bound up James River.

In closing I cannot omit to state the uniform kindness and gentlemanly treatment that we received from one and all of the officers of the Marblehead. Each seemed to vie with the other in providing for our comfort, and both officers and men of my command experienced nothing but kindness and attention from them. May their shadows never be less.

I herewith transmit the report of Major Grower, in command of detachment on board the Chocura.

Very respectfully,

N. B. BARTRAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventeenth Regiment New York Vols.

Col. H. S. LANSING,
Commanding Infantry Detachment, Stoneman's Expedition.

No. 134.

Report of Maj. William T. C. Grower, Seventeenth New York Infantry, of operations June 28.

ON BOARD STEAMER KENNEBEC,
July 2, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report to you, as commanding detachment, consisting of Companies D, E, and G, Seventeenth Regiment, as follows:

In pursuance of orders, embarked the detachment under my command on the gunboat Chocura, Lieutenant Pattison, U. S. Navy, commanding, on Saturday, June 28. The enemy being reported in force in the vicinity of the White House, and our vessel aground a short distance below in the night, our position became somewhat critical, as the bank was too high to bring the guns of the boat to bear. After consulting with Lieutenant Pattison on the situation I decided to keep a company under arms, placed along the bulwarks of the vessel, so as to pick off the enemy should he make his appearance, and also to send a picket on shore. I accordingly posted a line, under command of Lieutenant Perry, of Company G, placing the men in a semicircle, so as to keep a good lookout and at the same time protect the flanks and prevent them from being cut off. The vessel being afloat, about 1 o'clock the concerted signal was made (a light at the mast-head) and the pickets drawn in, and the vessel moved down the stream, Lieutenant Pattison being anxious to get the vessels down the river, there being no further use for them there. That the precautions taken by me were not unnecessary was proved by the attack on the Marblehead.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

WM. T. C. GROWER,
Major, Seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel BARTRAM,
Commanding Seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteers.

No. 135.

Reports of Lieut. Col. James C Rice, Forty-fourth New York Infantry, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. VOLS.,
Third Brigade, General Butterfield Commanding, July 4, 1862.

CAPTAIN: As field officer of the day for the 27th day of June last I have the honor to report that at daybreak the brigade was under arms

and in motion toward the field selected as the position of defense against the expected attack of the enemy. The natural character of this position of defense is an extended field of high rolling ground, skirted in front and on the right by a thin copse of woods and a small creek running through a deep ravine. On the left a meadow extends along the banks of the Chickahominy as far as the eye can reach, while the rear is protected by the same river, with the low, marshy ground and the dense growth of forest through which it runs. The ground in front of this position, and which was taken by the enemy as his line of attack, is high and rolling, overlooking the meadow and frequently furrowed by deep ravines and sluggish streams. Over these ravines and streams our forces had previously thrown strong timbered bridges, to gain easy access to those which had been built across the Chickahominy.

As early as 8 o'clock in the morning the reserve, of which our brigade formed a part, had taken its position, while the main force and rear guard were gradually and in good order falling back and joining it. The general had assigned to the pioneers of the brigade the duty of destroying three bridges lying between the house of Dr. Gaines and the line of our defenses as soon as the rear guard had passed, and ordered me to take command of the same, and see that the work should be effectually and faithfully accomplished, so as to check the advance of the enemy's artillery. In obedience with this order I at once examined the construction of the bridges, and determined upon the most expeditious manner in which they could be destroyed. Having prepared everything for the speedy destruction of these bridges I rode forward to the rear guard, which was now vigorously pressed by the enemy, leaving the pioneers, with axes and spades in their hands, under the command of Sergeant-Major Kydd, of the Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers, ready to commence the cutting away of the same as soon as I should conduct the rear of the guard safely across. Although the enemy was in sight, he seemed to have mistaken the course taken by our forces, and pressed considerably beyond Dr. Gaines' house, on the main road, before he truly apprehended our position. This fortunate circumstance enabled me to conduct the last of our artillery safely across the bridges, to effectually destroy them, and to securely fall back with the pioneers.

In successfully performing this duty I was greatly assisted by Orderly-Sergeant Grannis, of Company H, Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, and Sergeant-Major Kydd, of the Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers. I would especially commend the conduct of these two non-commissioned officers to the favorable notice of the general. Nor would I forget to speak in terms of admiration of the good order in which the rear guard fell back, and especially of the invaluable services of Captain Robertson, commanding a battery of United States flying artillery, which covered the retreat.

The bridges having been destroyed between the rear guard and the enemy, I reported the fact to the general, who immediately ordered me to superintend the felling of the trees in front of his brigade as an abatis, and the construction of a dam on our extreme left across the stream, to more effectually obstruct the approach of the enemy. The Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, holding the extreme left of the line, had thrown up a temporary earthwork of considerable strength by order of the general, in addition to the other defenses he had ordered for the protection of the brigade. These speedily-thrown-up defenses eventually saved the left of the line from entire annihilation. Scarcely had these obstructions

been thrown up before the line of skirmishers in front of the brigade gave evidence of the approach of the enemy. For nearly two hours, while the enemy was moving his troops into position on our center and right, the skirmishers and sharpshooters of the brigade held in check the right of the enemy's forces, and frequently compelled entire regiments to fall back under cover of the woods to escape their deadly fire. The effectiveness of this line of skirmishers and sharpshooters in front of our masked forces deserves especial notice. They not only constantly reported to the general the movements and disposition of the enemy's forces, but continually thinned his ranks by their unerring fire. I would commend to the favorable notice of the general the commanders of these skirmishers, who so often during the day freely gave their lives to promptly inform him of the movements of the enemy. The names of these officers, belonging to the Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, are Captain Larrabee, Lieutenants Gaskell, Kelly, Webber, Becker, and Orderly-Sergeant Grannis.

I would also most favorably mention in this connection the name of Acting Adjutant Lieut. E. A. Nash, who was with the skirmishers in front most of the day and constantly communicating the various changes in position taken by the enemy. Nor would I forget to mention here the most gallant conduct of Major Barnum, of the Twelfth New York Volunteers, who constantly exposed his life to gain information as to the position of the enemy during the day. This gallant officer now sleeps in death. He fell mortally wounded at the head of his regiment on the 1st instant. His last words were, "My wife, my boy, my country's flag." The thousand streams of the Peninsula are red with the best blood of the North, but none are crimsoned with purer and nobler than that which flowed from his heart—a heart entirely devoted to his country. I would also most favorably mention the gallant conduct of Maj. Ernest Von Vegesack, aide-de-camp, Major Welch, and Captain Hoyt, whose services during the day were invaluable to the general commanding.

At thirty minutes past 12 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy commenced along our entire line a most determined attack. On the left of the line he was constantly repulsed till 6 o'clock in the afternoon, when an entire brigade of his forces charged upon our lines, broke through the left of the forces on our right, and vigorously attacked the right flank of our brigade. Thus severely pressed on the right and in front by a superior force, the Eighty-third Pennsylvania and the Twelfth New York, which supported it, were obliged to fall back. They were now quickly rallied by the general commanding, who ordered at once the Sixteenth Michigan to their support. Here, animated by the immediate presence and encouraging words of the general, these regiments sustained for a few moments a most murderous fire. Not far from this point of time Colonel McLane, of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, gallantly fell at the head of his regiment, the noblest soldier of us all—fell honored, loved, mourned by us all. Here, too, fell Major Naghel and many other gallant officers of the same regiment, who freely gave their lives for their country. They all sleep well. Their names are immortal.

At this time the enemy had turned the right of our entire line of battle and the center was falling back, when the commanding officer of the Forty-fourth New York Volunteers with the left wing of the regiment commenced to retreat, and at length to fly toward the Chickahominy. I was in command of the right wing, and as soon as I saw the conduct of the left wing I was fired with indignation and anger, for not a

moment before the entire regiment had assured the general, who had visited it under a terrible fire and animated it to deeds of valor by cheering words, that he might depend upon its constancy. With such feelings I at once ordered the right wing to stand firm, and overtook the left before it had reached the river. I halted the columns, seized the colors, rallied the battalion with the assistance of Captain Conner, and in line of battle led it back under a murderous fire to its original position. I regret to report the commanding officer of the regiment and Captain Walsh, of Company E, fled across the river at this time, and did not join their regiment till the next day at 11 o'clock a. m. Scarcely had the regiment been reformed and advanced to its original position before the enemy was closing fast upon our rear and right in overpowering numbers and pouring into our ranks a most deadly fire. The regiment was at once ordered to leap over the earthwork and pour its fire into the ranks of the enemy, now closing in upon us from the rear and right. At the same time the enemy had pushed forward a regiment not more than 100 yards to our front, now our rear. The Eighty-third Pennsylvania and Sixteenth Michigan had quickly changed front to meet the attack of this regiment.

Information was now brought to me by our skirmishers that this regiment desired to lay down its arms and surrender. This information as to the desire of this regiment to surrender, in addition to the fact that our skirmishers had already taken 20 prisoners and were just bringing in 10 others from this very regiment, induced me to send out Captain Conner, a trusty officer, to ascertain the facts. At the same time I was impressed with the apprehension that the reason why this regiment so long withheld its fire arose from the fact that it had mistaken us from the opposite direction of our fire for its friends. This apprehension soon proved true. In the mean time the Eighty-third Pennsylvania and the Sixteenth Michigan, not being able to stand the deadly fire of the enemy from the right and rear, joined the Forty-fourth New York.

Now the enemy was drawing nearer and nearer around us, but still we poured into his advancing ranks a terrible fire. At this moment Major Von Vegesack, aide-de-camp, informed me that the general had ordered him to bring off from the field the remaining regiments of the brigade, but that he would be pleased to advise with me before he gave the order to retreat. I at once sorrowfully beheld the utter hopelessness of the unequal contest and ordered a retreat. The column had scarcely passed by the right flank from the rear of the earthworks and filed into the ravine running for a short distance in the direction of the river before the regiment of the enemy in our rear discovered its mistake and opened upon us a severe fire, while along the entire right upon the crest of the hill the enemy poured into our ranks from both musketry and artillery a sheet of iron and lead. Still the column pressed forward across the long meadow, its ranks becoming thinner and thinner, till at length through marsh and swamp and tangled underwood, dense and almost impassable, amid falling trees and bursting shells, it reached the river, and plunging in, waded to the opposite bank. In this retreat not less than 100 of this fragment of the brigade were either killed or wounded. Having crossed the river, I formed the fragments of the brigade in line and commenced the march toward the headquarters of General McClellan. When opposite the headquarters of General Smith his assistant adjutant-general informed me that the general desired the troops under my command to support him against an expected attack of the enemy during the night, and desired that I

should place the same in rifle pits to the left of the fort for this purpose. I promptly obeyed the order, although the command was exhausted and without food or ammunition. General Smith at once ordered rations and ammunition to be served out in abundance to the command, and soon made its wet and weary soldiers comfortable and cheerful by his soldier-like kindness.

My command, well quartered and supplied with food, I started at 11 o'clock at night, and walked with Captain Campbell, of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, to the headquarters of General McClellan, to report to the general commanding the brigade, when I received orders to bring up my command to that place, which I did on the morning of the 28th ultimo, and reported the same to the general. The Forty-fourth New York lost in this battle 5 killed, 22 wounded, and 29 missing. Most of the missing were killed or wounded in the retreat and remained in the hands of the enemy. Captains Van Derlip and McRoberts and Lieutenants Gaskell and Becker were wounded in this battle.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. RICE,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Capt. THOMAS J. HOYT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HDQRS. FORTY-FOURTH N. Y. VOLS., THIRD BRIGADE,
Harrison's Landing, Va., July 7, 1862.

CAPTAIN: As commanding officer of this regiment during the battle of the 1st instant I have the honor to report that on the night of the 30th ultimo the Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, with the three other regiments of the brigade, wearied and exhausted by the unparalleled marches made by the Army of the Potomac during the previous three days, slept on the field upon its arms, awaiting with determined spirit the expected attack of the enemy in the morning. The distant sound of the enemy's artillery aroused the wearied soldiers from their deep slumbers, and at sunrise the brigade was under arms and moving to the position in the order of battle assigned to it by the general commanding.

The character of the ground held by our forces is admirably adapted by nature for defense. It is a semicircular field of considerable extent, of high, undulating character, rising to the nature of a bluff in the rear and overlooking in that direction the low meadows, forests, and marshy grounds lying between it and the James River. The left is protected by a low, broad marsh, flanked by a dense growth of timber, while the front and right gently slope for a distance of 1,000 yards, terminating at length in an extensive plain of woods. Partially and diagonally intersecting this field is a thin skirt of woods, which leaves an open space in passing to the front of not more than 250 yards, through which the main road runs. It was on the edge of the left of this skirt of woods and in their rear that the Third Brigade was stationed as a reserve during the early part of the day, to support either the left or right of our lines, as the nature of the attack of the enemy might require. During the forenoon the enemy shelled this skirt of woods quite vigorously from his right, but fortunately without injury to our brigade.

Early in the afternoon the general received information that the evident design of the enemy was to attack our left, and, breaking through our lines at that point, to advance through the open space before referred to. He therefore ordered the brigade in single columns

by divisions, right in front, to take its position in this space, which was sufficiently wide to deploy two small regiments in line of battle. The Eighty-third Pennsylvania was stationed on the right and the Forty-fourth New York Volunteers on the left, supported by the Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers and the Twelfth New York Volunteers, respectively. Directly to the front was General Martindale's brigade, and between his and our own was a battery of artillery.

For two hours the brigade calmly and firmly endured the severest fire of shell, grape, canister, shrapnel, and round shot without a man leaving the ranks save those who were wounded. At about 5 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy attacked the left of our line with great vigor, and the general moved up the Eighty-third Pennsylvania and the Sixteenth Michigan to support certain batteries in front, and soon afterward the Forty-fourth New York Volunteers was ordered to deploy and prepare for action. At this time, while the musketry fire of the enemy was terrific and he seemed to be successfully advancing against all opposition, the bugle sound of the Third Brigade to charge was heard above the din of the battle. The Forty-fourth New York Volunteers immediately was ordered to advance, although the general was far in front and beyond sight, leading on the other regiments of his brigade. The Twelfth New York Volunteers followed, passing through the woods farther to our left. Onward the Forty-fourth marched in regular line of battle, with its colors far advanced, passing line after line of our troops, who loudly cheered our flag as we steadily and firmly pressed on, till at length, beyond the extreme front of our forces and within 100 yards of the enemy, the regiment was ordered to charge bayonets upon his lines. Scarcely had the regiment charged 50 yards toward the enemy before his lines broke and fell back, leaving his colors upon the field some 20 or 30 yards in front of our regiment. A dozen officers and soldiers sprang forward from our ranks to seize them, when a sergeant of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania (which regiment we had passed on our right in the charge), fired to deeds of valor and daring by words spoken to him by the general, rushed forward, and running across the entire right wing of our regiment, outstripped all his competitors in the race, seized the colors, bore them off, and handed them to the general.

Another brigade of the enemy was now advancing toward us. My command was ordered to halt and commence firing. For nearly half an hour the regiment held this brigade at bay by its constant and unerring fire, till the general commanding the corps personally led up re-enforcements to our relief, whose valor turned the fortunes of the day and secured a most signal victory to our arms

The Forty-fourth New York entered this engagement with 225 men. Its loss was 11 killed, 84 wounded, and 4 missing. Among the wounded were Captain Shaffer and Lieutenant Woodworth, the latter mortally. At 10 o'clock at night, in company with Surgeon Frothingham and Assistant Surgeon Bissell, with a detachment from the regiment, I went over the field of battle, gathered together all our wounded, many of whom were lying among the wounded of the enemy, and carried them over a mile by hand in blankets to the hospital, there being no ambulances on the field. Passing from the battle-field to the hospital I received orders to march my command with the brigade to this point, and report the same to the general, which was duly obeyed.

I desire especially to commend to the most favorable notice of the general commanding the gallant conduct of Private James B. Hitchcock, of Company K, who, after four color-bearers had been shot down,

asked permission to carry the colors, and although subsequently severely wounded twice, refused to resign the flag into any other hands than those of the commanding officer who had intrusted it to him.

I would also call the attention of the general to two instances of gallant and faithful conduct on the field of battle: Corporal Blaisdell, of Company H, was shot in the arm early in the action, and was urged by his captain to go to the rear, but he preferred to remain, when he was again struck in the head and face by the enemy's balls and fell, supposing himself mortally wounded. Lying upon the ground, he bade his captain farewell, and told him to say to his parents "that he died in a good cause." Afterward, recovering from the first shock, he walked from the field of battle during the night to Harrison's Landing, carrying his musket and straps, and delivered them into the hands of his captain, with the request that he would preserve the same until he should be able to return to duty. Corpl. L. Thompson, of Company H, by order of the commanding officer, was sent to the rear to bring up provisions for the regiment, and when he returned he found his regiment engaged in action. He immediately joined the regiment and remained with the same until it was relieved by the Irish Brigade. Not having time to exhaust his cartridges, he joined the Sixty-ninth New York, and remained with it until his ammunition was expended, when he returned to his company and marched off the field at the close of the action with his regiment.

I would also commend to the notice of the general the good conduct of the following officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers during the engagement: Captains Conner, Larrabee, Shaffer, and Danks; Lieutenants Woodworth, Nash, Webber, and Herendeen; Sergeants Russell, Dunham, Rexford, Thomas, Johnson, Sentell, Weaver, Campbell, Mason, and Hatch; Corporals Hilleabrandt, Wilbur, Kinney, Longwell, Harris, Whitbeck, and St. John; Privates Watson, Ferris, Pabodie, Skinner, Wood, Burnett, McClanathan, Case, Buck, Angus, Ferguson, Seeley, Oliver, Damms, Duff, and Wendell.

I would also again especially call the attention of the general to the faithful conduct of Surg. William Frothingham during the engagement in his untiring attention to the wounded.

I cannot conclude this report, with a strict deference to truth and justice, without again calling the attention of the commanding general to the conduct of Capt. M. McN. Walsh, of Company E, who again without permission left his company in the midst of the engagement and retired from the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. RICE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Forty-fourth New York Vols.

Capt. THOMAS J. HOYT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 136.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Hugh S. Campbell, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill, engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-THIRD PA. VOLS., THIRD BRIG.,
July 5, 1862.

GENERAL: Agreeably to paragraph 742, page 107, Army Regulations, I have the honor to make the following report relative to the

part taken by the Eighty-third Regiment in the action fought before Richmond on the 27th ultimo:

In the forenoon of June 26, 1862, the regiment received orders to hold itself in readiness to march, and in compliance therewith packed knapsacks and struck tents, and at about 3 p. m. on that date, in company with the Third Brigade, set out. Being in column of route, and after having proceeded some distance toward the Chickahominy River, we changed direction of march, and halted at about 2 miles distant in a southeasterly direction from where we started. Here we detached two companies, G and B, Captains Morris and Knox, as skirmishers to feel for the enemy, who was supposed to lurk in front, and who, after a short reconnaissance, returned and reported all quiet. At this time, near 5 p. m., heavy cannonading with sounds of musketry were heard ahead and on the other side of the river. We accordingly, under orders, proceeded in that direction, and learned that fighting was going on there. We arrived near the Chickahominy at 7.30 p. m., and on the open plain bivouacked for the night.

At daylight next morning we were again on the march and partly retraced our route, halting for a short time near Gaines' Mill, and thence proceeded into the woods that skirt the wheat field from east to west, resting in the swamp, and distant about three-fourths of a mile from the mansion known by that name. Immediately in front of this wood and between it and the wheat field runs a ravine, through which winds an intricate, gorged rivulet, thickly overgrown with brier and brush-wood, and in the rear of the same and through the forest we were ordered to form line of battle. This accomplished, the regiment stacked arms, unslung knapsacks, and for the better enabling of the defense by the river and the obstruction of the enemy, who were expectantly approaching down hill and through the wheat field in front, and threw up a temporary breastwork of all the felled timber and rubbish along their line.

For many hours in this position we waited the approach of the enemy, which was to be announced by the fire of the skirmishers, Companies B and A, who meanwhile lay extended in our front. When at about — p. m. he first showed himself in the expected direction our skirmishers fell back at once, capturing and bringing in 2 prisoners, who were sent to the rear. The Twelfth and Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, who were deployed in rear and on the heights in the woods above us, opening fire upon him, the fire was returned, and the right wing of the Eighty-third, being more on a level and in view of the enemy, commenced also a heavy fire. The enemy still approached in column of brigades, covered by his regiments in line of battle, but discovering when too late the position our regiment held, he precipitately fled back, with heavy loss of killed and wounded.

At this moment Brigadier-General Butterfield, amidst a galling fire from his lines of support in the rear and that of the enemy in front, came coolly down the knoll, and, sword in hand, seized our colors, waving them repeatedly aloft, and by all mortal means encouraged the valor of our regiment. His presence at once stimulated with new vigor our now thinned ranks, when the general loudly shouted out, "Your ammunition is never expended while you have your bayonets, my boys, and use them to the socket."

The battle at this juncture raged furiously. The fire was tremendous. The trees were lopped and branches and leaves fell as thick as snowflakes, whilst the balls flew like a hail-storm, the solid shot, grape, canister, and shrapnel unintermittingly scattering destruction in all

directions, when it was intimated that the regiments on our right were repulsed and gave way under the destructive fire of the enemy, who also threatened our right flank and were at that moment gradually gaining on our rear. Placed in this situation, without a moment's respite to change our position, the regiment was ordered to face by the rear rank and wheel obliquely to quarter circle on the proper right, then become the left, a maneuver that was rapidly executed, and during its performance, I regret to state, its commander, Colonel McLane, was killed, and Major Naghel mortally wounded.

The command of the Eighty-third now devolved upon me. I found the enemy in vast numbers in front. The fire was terrific. The Eighty-third faced, as just stated, by the rear rank, mowed the assailants down in heaps, drove them back, and ultimately compelled them to abandon their object of advance. They accordingly retreated and rallied in contiguous lines of battle in another open field to the right and perpendicular to my proper left flank.

The enemy now being fairly driven from the woods, and as a last resort made his final stand on his own chosen ground. Major Von Vegesack came galloping along our lines, and, in a voice never to be forgotten, ordered the Eighty-third to face by the right flank, advance, half face to the left, thereby still keeping the rear rank in front, deep on the center, and again face the foe. This cool and determined move on the part of him, Major Von Vegesack, which shall never be too warmly appreciated on the part of the Eighty-third, so filled the enemy, who were drawn up in line at about 100 yards' distance, with consternation, that he remained perfectly motionless and evidently awe-stricken for many moments, and waved signals which we did not understand, and finally sent forward a flag of truce, the Eighty-third doing so likewise, to know their intentions, which were to the effect that they considered themselves so powerful we had better surrender; a proposition, I need hardly add, that caused indignant mirth among us; and ere the officer of the Eighty-third who bore the truce returned to our ranks they, contrary to the rules, I believe, of civilized warfare, poured a deadly volley into the partly incautious ranks of our regiment. At once we fell flat on the ground, raising on the knee and returning the fire, which was kept up in the bravest and most determined manner against overwhelming numbers, keeping the enemy at bay, until dark of the evening and the total expenditure of our cartridges caused us to retreat across the Chickahominy River to the camp ground of the Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers, where again, without a particle of covering, we lay down exhausted during the night.

It only remains for me now to forward the inclosed list of casualties,* which, although comparatively small, considering the heavy firing to which the regiment was exposed, is, I regret, many; and in conclusion say the officers and men unavoidably lost their knapsacks, blankets, and shelter-tents, &c., and that from the cool and determined bravery of all engaged that day I have reason to believe and feel a pride in announcing that the conduct of the Eighty-third during the action was in the highest degree worthy their country and the cause they so nobly sustained.

I am, very respectfully,

H. S. CAMPBELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Brigadier-General BUTTERFIELD.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 40.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-THIRD PA. VOLS., 3D BRIG., PORTER'S DIV.,
July 7, 1862.

GENERAL: In conformity with the Army Regulations and customs of war I have the honor to report upon the part taken by the Eighty-third Regiment in the action fought before Richmond on Tuesday, 1st instant:

Halted near Turkey Creek on Monday, the 30th ultimo. The Eighty-third Regiment, together with the remainder of the Third Brigade, were ordered to re-enforce the troops then engaged with the enemy some distance in rear and from the James River, and proceeded accordingly to the heights, distant nearly a mile from where they were. Here until after sunset we remained in reserve without our services being called upon, when it was notified we had been detailed for outlying pickets that night. From this latter duty we were relieved at 8 o'clock the following morning and returned back to our camp ground, where until 11 a. m. same day we rested, when we were ordered to prepare to march and advance to the edge of the wood, distance some 300 yards, and support General Martindale's brigade, who were farther in front and momentarily expected to be attacked. The Eighty-third, having instructions that in case the brigade advanced and drove the enemy back they were to follow up the pursuit and secure any prizes or prisoners that might be captured, or in the possibility of the brigade being driven back by the enemy they should allow its lines to pass to the rear, charge upon the assailants, and defend to the last extremity the position assigned them, made all due preparations for the expected onslaught and watchfully waited its coming.

Acting under the last impressions, we waited until 3 p. m. without the enemy's near approach, during which time and up to that hour terrible cannonading was kept up in front, and many shells burst close to and caused much annoyance among our men. From 3 to 4 p. m. the fire ceased, at which latter period it was notified by a general order that the enemy were evidently making a demonstration on our left and front, and intended to turn or force his way in that direction. This announcement communicated, shortly after 4 p. m. the regiment, being in line, counter-marched and fronted in the supposed direction of the adversaries, and then deployed into column of division, right in front, and lay down, distance nearly one-third of a mile in rear of our batteries, which were directly in front and hotly engaged with the enemy. A terrific cannonading was now kept up between the contending artillerists. The shot and shell plowed up and tore the earth and trees in all directions. Many of our men were becoming wounded and carried to the rear, when our brigadier-general (Butterfield) came galloping furiously along and called out for the Eighty-third, and in a few but very appropriate words appealed to their valor, ending his speech with, "Eighty-third, you'll be called on presently. When you advance let your war-cry be, 'Revenge for McLane.'"

About 6 p. m. the order to advance was given. A wild yell rang from our ranks. Onward we went, passing through the ranks of General Martindale's brigade, gaining our position only just in time to save our guns, as most assuredly if we had been a moment later the enemy would have captured them. Here, confronted with the enemy, both lines steadily advanced toward each other, and when within about 200 yards of the foe we halted, delivered a volley, and dropped on our knees. Our opponents, although shaken by this fire, still approached, and evidently intended to charge. Our regiment opened fire again, pouring

in volley after volley until, when within 150 yards, he was completely brought to a stand-still.

All this time the enemy delivered his fire whilst advancing, but now finding the fire of the Eighty-third so very sharp, he was unable to proceed farther. The battle was now very hot. It became evident we were exposed to a cross-fire. Another regiment, whose number or name I cannot learn, came to our assistance and formed on our left, and, I regret to say, who, after only receiving a few rounds of the enemy's fire, gave way and fled. Numbers of the Eighty-third saw this and indignantly hooted; but their temper and bravery was presently calmed and aroused by the timely and unexpected appearance of their old friends, the Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, who rapidly formed line on our left, occupying the position vacated by the gallant (?) braves who suddenly disappeared. I must also here remark that previous to the arrival of the Forty-fourth, and upon the flight of the unknown regiment just mentioned, the battery which supported us in rear, seeing that corps give way, did limber up their guns and also moved rapidly some 25 or 30 paces farther to the rear, but, still viewing the daring of our regiment, again advanced and opened fire. I do consequently claim for the Eighty-third the honor of holding the enemy in check unsupported, and in all probability saving the capture by the enemy of that battery during that impetuous and trying period.

It was now nearly 8 p. m. The battle raged with all the horrors of war. Repeatedly the enemy advanced, and was as often beaten back. Our ranks, although nobly assisted by the Forty-fourth, were becoming very much thinned. The enemy's dead lay in heaps, while he was seen to collect the bodies of his fallen slain and pile them for his protection from our fire. We felt almost overpowered—nay, annihilated—from the fury and storm of shot poured into us. Yet, seeing our adversaries waver, we, in conjunction with the Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, decided to and did charge upon two of his regiments, drove them back, captured his colors (which was carried as a trophy by Orderly-Sergeant Wittich, who amid a shower of balls gallantly bore them off the field), and then fell back to the position we maintained and held for the two previous hours without a moment's cessation of battle and against vastly superior numbers, when to our utter joy the gallant Irish Brigade dashed onto the field in time to save our utter destruction.

With these new troops came new hopes. Energy and devotion now truly showed itself. The remaining fragment of our regiment, nerved with obstinate determination to "do or die," still mowed down their assailants. The old banner, although pierced with untold numbers of balls and its bearers shot down as quickly as they could be replaced, still floated from its half staff—that, I omitted to state in my last report, was broken in two and had two of its bearers shot down on the 27th of June—and only when the shades of night closed over our heads did we retire to the ground we occupied in the early morning.

Inclosed is a list of the killed, wounded, and missing* that, while I deplore the loss, I rejoice to say fell proudly, manfully, and without a murmur, in defense of our cherished land.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. CAMPBELL,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Eighty-third Pennsylvania Vols.

Brigadier-General BUTTERFIELD.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 30.

No. 137.

Report of Brig. Gen. George Sykes, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of the battle of Gaines' Mill, engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS SYKES' DIVISION,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 7, 1862.

SIR: The events taking place since the 26th ultimo have followed each other so rapidly that they may well be included in one general summary, which I have the honor herewith to submit:

The enemy having attacked in force at Mechanicsville on the 26th of June, my command moved a short distance in that direction as a support and bivouacked for the night. Early on the 27th I retired to the position assigned me near New Cold Harbor, and subsequently to a second position, chosen to command the roads leading from New and Old Cold Harbor to Dispatch Station, on the Richmond and York River Railroad. My troops occupied the crest of a hill in an open field, partly covered by a fence and partly by the inequalities of the ground. McGehee's house, in rear of my right center, was the commanding point of the position. At the distance of 400 yards my front was masked throughout by heavy timber, bordering a ravine, and where my left connected with other troops of Porter's corps a dense forest extended to the left and front. Under cover of this the enemy was enabled to form his masses, protect them from our fire, and hurl them on our lines.

Weed's battery, supported by the Fourth U. S. Infantry, occupied my right, and commanded the approach from Old Cold Harbor. Then followed to the left the Third, Fourteenth, Twelfth, Sixth, Second, Tenth, Seventeenth, and Eleventh U. S. Regular Infantry, Fifth and Tenth New York Volunteers, with sections of Edwards' battery at intervals along the line. These troops formed three brigades. The First and Third, under Colonels Buchanan and Warren, U. S. Army, were deployed; the Second, under Major Lovell, Tenth Infantry, was held in reserve.

About 11 a. m. the enemy appeared in some force beyond the ravine in front, and with his artillery endeavored to shake the center of my line of battle. From this hour till 2 p. m., his battalions being constantly strengthened, he made repeated attempts on the flanks and center of my line and was as often driven back to his lair. At noon Tidball's battery of Horse Artillery reported to me, and taking position on the right of Weed, these two batteries broke up every attack of the enemy on our right flank, and finally sent him scampering to his main body, on our left. Matters now remained quiet for an hour. It was only the lull that precedes the storm.

At 3 p. m. I directed Colonel Warren to throw forward his skirmishers and feel the enemy in the ravine. Desultory firing began, which soon deepened into a continuous roar, unvarying and unceasing, until darkness set in and the conflict ceased. In this interval between 2 and 3 p. m. the enemy had brought up his reserves, replenished his ammunition, and under cover of the forest heretofore mentioned marshaled his legions for a grand attack. It was not one, but many, each of which was met and repulsed with a steady valor that could not be surpassed. In these attacks the Fifth New York Volunteers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Duryea, and Second, Sixth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth U. S. Infantry were especially conspicuous. The Fifth New York Vol-

unteers were the peers of any troops on that hard-fought field. The Twelfth and Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, under Major Clitz and Captain O'Connell, advanced in the most perfect order in line, and, heroically aiding Warren's brigade (Fifth and Tenth New York Volunteers), drove the enemy from our left and center far into the woods beyond. In connection with this movement the Third U. S. Infantry, under Major Rossell, was thrown from its original position to the right and rear of the Twelfth and Fourteenth, and while in this exposed situation, boldly resisting the foe, the gallant major lost his life.

It was now 5.30 p. m. The enemy still continued to pour in fresh troops against 4,500 men, who had baffled him at every point since 11 in the morning. Their excess of strength compelled the Twelfth and Fourteenth to occupy the crest of a secondary ridge somewhat in rear of the position they had previously won. While holding it they were attacked in overwhelming numbers, the Twelfth decimated, and Major Clitz severely, if not fatally, wounded. Around his fate, still shrouded in mystery, hangs the painful apprehension that a career so noble, so soldierly, so brave, has terminated on that field, whose honor he so gallantly upheld. Previous to this a brigade of volunteers, under Col. J. J. Bartlett, consisting of the Sixteenth and Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, Fifth Maine, and Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Kingsbury's battery, Regular Artillery, joined my command. Under my direction, Colonel Bartlett posted the regiments of his brigade with great daring in front of and around McGehee's house, and firmly maintained himself until the center of Porter's army was pierced, the troops in his front driven in, his left flank exposed, and his position no longer tenable. Kingsbury's battery (regulars) unlimbered on the crest of the ridge near and to the right of McGehee's house, and maintained its stand with great obstinacy and effect until the enemy were upon it and the infantry supports forced from the field.

In the early part of the action I was compelled to separate the sections of Captain Edwards' battery, but in their assigned positions they were admirably served, and moving from the center to the front and center to the left were more exposed than any other guns in the division. One ofthese sections near McGehee's house held its ground until the final attack of the enemy, when, having all its chiefs of pieces killed or wounded and its horses disabled, it was impossible to bring it off, and it fell a trophy to the foe.

Bartlett's troops now fell back to the foot of the hill. The Third, Twelfth, and Fourteenth U. S. Infantry joined in this movement, covered by Kingsbury's battery, which taking a new front to the right and rear of its former one and supported by the Third U. S. Infantry, held the rebels at bay until the troops had passed. Weed's and Tidball's batteries, with the Fourth U. S. Infantry, still kept their original position on the Old Cold Harbor road. The skillful handling of these guns during the battle prevented the enemy from turning my right flank, on which he made three distinct attacks, forced him to develop his own attack on the center and left of my line, and, with the assistance of the Fourth U. S. Infantry, cleared the way for themselves to retire to our new rendezvous.

This much for the right of my line. On the left, when the enemy had pushed back the troops opposed to him, the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth U. S. Infantry (which, though always under fire, had been my principal reserve) were brought forward in the handsomest manner, winning the admiration of their brigade commander, Major Lovell, by their wonderful coolness and steadiness; but the tide was too strong

for them. Few in numbers, they could not stem it. Here also a small remnant of the Second Infantry, less than 70 strong, rallied near the outhouses of McGehee's farm, and, led by Captain Bond and Lieutenant Grafius, Second Infantry, my assistant adjutant-general, Lieutenant Foster, and my assistant quartermaster, Lieutenant Parker, drove an entire regiment of rebels from their path. These battalions, the rest of Lovell's brigade, and Warren's troops, exhausted and out of ammunition, sullenly retired along the slope in rear of McGehee's, and united with the rest of the division at its base. At this point, half a mile from the battle-field, my command remained until relieved, about 9.30 p. m., by the brigades of French and Meagher.

These brigades were not in the action just closed. At midnight I was ordered to cross the Chickahominy. This was accomplished without confusion, and the troops bivouacked on the heights formerly occupied by the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, and commanding the approaches from the river.

At 6 p. m. on the 28th I resumed the march to White Oak Swamp via Savage Station, and halted in rain and darkness at 2 in the morning. At dawn I continued my route, crossed the swamp at Brackett's Ford, and occupied a position on the Charles City road near its junction with the New Market and Quaker roads, and in communication with the troops of General Couch.

In the afternoon (29th) the division of General Hooker crossed the swamp and bivouacked in rear of my line. A brigade under General Berry also approaching, I requested him to establish it on my right, which, with the assistance of Colonel Warren, who had reconnoitered the ground, was immediately done.

Early on the 30th, General Kearny having arrived with the remainder of his troops, my division was withdrawn, and took up the march for Turkey Island Bridge. I reached the plateau of Malvern about 11 a. m., where, agreeably to the orders of General F. J. Porter, and assisted by Col. G. K. Warren, Fifth New York Volunteers, all the available artillery was posted to control the approaches in our front. Two regiments of Buchanan's brigade were thrown into a clump of pines on my extreme right. The other two supported Weed's battery (regulars) and one of New York Volunteers. Chapman's brigade, commanded by Major Lovell, Tenth Infantry, prolonged the line to the left, covering the guns of Edwards, Carlisle, and Smead (regulars), and Captain Voegelee's battery of New York Volunteers, Artillery Reserve. Warren's brigade was thrown in the valley on the left and below the plateau, watching the River road from Richmond. At a later hour he was supported by the Eleventh Infantry, under Major Floyd-Jones, and strengthened by Martin's battery of light 12-pounders and a detachment of cavalry for outpost duty, under Lieutenant Hess. My troops then rested on their arms, while other corps of the army followed, and took up the ground assigned them on the plateau to the right and rear.

Nothing could be more commanding than the line I held, and when in the course of the afternoon the enemy showed himself in front, the concentrated fire of our artillery smashed his batteries to pieces, compelled him to leave two guns and six caissons on the ground, and drove his infantry and cavalry ignominiously in retreat. He was not again heard from in that direction. ("A commissioned officer taken prisoner stated this column to have been 15,000 strong, with thirty guns, and two regiments of cavalry, under Generals Holmes and Wise.")

Early on the 1st of July the enemy appeared beyond my extreme right and in front of General Griffin. A lively cannonade began and continued for a few hours. At 3 p. m., having gathered his columns,

the attack was renewed with great violence. The heavy batteries on my line, under Colonel Tyler, First Connecticut; Captain Carlisle, U. S. Army, and Voegelee, New York Volunteers, ranging far up the valley toward the enemy's approach, assisted in holding him at bay. This attack was mainly on the divisions of Morell and Couch. After continuing for some hours with great intensity I was directed to move in support, and with the brigades of Buchanan and Lovell marched to the field. Fortunately I arrived in time to assist in the defeat of the enemy. My troops were posted to cover the left of our line, though some of Buchanan's regiments overlapped those of our own troops immediately in front. On getting into position I discovered a strong movement of the rebels from the hill on their extreme right. Ignorant of our presence, they advanced with cheers and descended the opposite slope. I directed Captain O'Connell, commanding the Fourteenth Infantry, to reserve his fire until their flank was well exposed; then, giving the word, the Fourteenth poured in two or three well-aimed volleys, which so shattered the enemy that he fled to the rear in confusion and disorder. It was now quite dark, and this closed the fight on the left. The Third and Fourth U. S. Infantry were partly engaged on the right, meeting with some loss.

The brigades bivouacked on the battle-field. At midnight Lovell's brigade was ordered to retire, while Buchanan's held its ground as a rear guard, to cover the withdrawal of the army. My Third Brigade (Warren's), still in position on the River road, was directed to head the column *en route* to James River, but the stream of troops hurrying along the highway shut him out from the lead. Seeing this, I held the Second and Third Brigades in hand, with a view to support the rear guard, if necessary, and permitted the army heretofore on the plateau of Malvern to pass. At 6 a. m. the road was clear, when I moved to Harrison's Landing. Buchanan's brigade, forming part of the rear guard, under Colonel Averell, in face of the enemy, covered the withdrawal of the army, and was the last to leave the plateau.

On the following day, after being under arms and moving out to meet the enemy, I encamped in my present position. In the various operations, extending from the 26th of June to the 3d of July, it is almost impossible that any one report, striving to embody and harmonize a dozen others, should succeed. Where this harmony is wanting I beg to refer to the reports of brigade and regimental commanders, and ask for them the consideration they deserve. Those of Colonel Buchanan, Colonel Warren, and Major Lovell are particularly explicit and satisfactory.

It is my painful duty to advert to cases of misbehavior and neglect mentioned by brigade and regimental commanders, and to say that they are already the subject of official investigation.

It is my pleasing duty to bring to the notice of the general commanding the services of Col. R. C. Buchanan, Fourth U. S. Infantry; Maj. C. S. Lovell, Tenth U. S. Infantry, and Col. G. K. Warren, Fifth New York Volunteers, brigade commanders, and to add that their zealous co-operation in all our movements, gallantry, fortitude, and management of their troops left me nothing to direct or advise.

The continued illness of Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, Third Infantry, commander of the Second Brigade, deprived me of his valuable services in the battle herein described. Though still feeble he took the head of his brigade on the evening of the 30th, but was unable to command it on the following day. Colonel Warren, with the practical experience of an accomplished engineer, his untiring industry, unceasing energy, and unsurpassed gallantry upon the field won for himself promotion,

which cannot be too soon or more worthily bestowed. To my personal staff I am under great obligations. Lieut. S. A. Foster, Sixth Infantry, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. James A. Snyder, Third Infantry, aide-de-camp; Lieut. T. D. Parker, Second Infantry, assistant quartermaster, and Lieut. Henry Inman, Seventeenth Infantry, acting commissary of subsistence, were zealous, gallant, and active. Their duties, constant and dangerous, were performed just as I desired.

I had the misfortune to lose Lieutenant Parker, killed near the close of the action on the 27th, and the further services of Lieutenant Inman, severely wounded on the same day. Lieutenant Parker had recently won his commission, adorned it, and had endeared himself to his comrades by the qualities of a soldier and a gentleman.

I respectfully refer to the services of the various commanders mentioned in the reports of their brigadiers, and to add my personal testimony to the coolness, courage, and valor of Colonel Bendix, Tenth New York Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Duryea, Fifth New York Volunteers; Major Floyd-Jones, Eleventh Infantry; Major Clitz, Twelfth Infantry, and Major Andrews, Seventeenth Infantry; Captains Hendrickson, Sixth Infantry; Collins, Fourth Infantry; O'Connell and McKibbin, Fourteenth Infantry; Walker and J. D. Wilkins, Third Infantry, and Captain Bond, Second Infantry. These captains, with the exception of McKibbin, were in command of their regiments, except Capts. J. D. Wilkins and M. M. Blunt, Third and Twelfth Infantry, who were in command of their respective regiments at the battle of Malvern, July 1. In the same list I desire to include the names of Capt. R. N. Scott, Fourth Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general, First Brigade; First Lieut. John S. Poland, regimental quartermaster, Second Infantry, and acting aide-de-camp, Second Brigade, and Rev. G. Winslow, Fifth New York Volunteers. These officers were conspicuous for gallantry throughout the 27th. The latter, acting as aide-de-camp to Colonel Warren, united in himself the duties of minister, soldier, and surgeon.

I beg also to heartily unite in the various notices of good behavior and soldierly bearing on the part of captains and subaltern officers, and in the recommendations for promotion to faithful and meritorious non-commissioned officers.

The medical officers generally were untiring in their efforts to relieve the wounded. Brigade Surgeon Bigelow, Drs. Spencer, Middleton, and Okie, U. S. Army, had charge of the field hospital. Drs. Sternberg, Forwood, Ramsey, and Woodhull, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon Doolittle, New York Volunteers, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Grant were prompt and faithful in their onerous duties. Dr. Doolittle is spoken of by Colonel Warren as being particularly distinguished by his services on the field after having his horse shot under him and being severely bruised. Dr. Sternberg added largely to the reputation already acquired on the disastrous field of Bull Run.

My thanks are especially due to Captain Weed, Fifth, and Captain Edwards, Third, U. S. Artillery, belonging to my division, and to Captain Tidball, Second, and Lieutenant Kingsbury, Fifth, Regular Artillery, and their lieutenants, for the superb manner in which their guns were handled. For the names of these lieutenants the general is respectfully referred to the reports of the battery commanders. It is not too much to say that the enemy's attack on my right flank was frustrated mainly by the services of Captains Weed and Tidball.

In conclusion, no army ever underwent greater hardship in the same length of time than this Army of the Potomac. Seven pitched battles attest its valor. Hunger, night marches, tropical heat, storm-drenched,

weary, and exhausted, they reached their new base uncomplainingly, cheerful, still defiant.

Annexed will be found tabular statements of the killed, wounded, and missing. They aggregate 8 officers killed, 30 wounded, 6 missing; 178 enlisted men killed, 656 wounded, 288 missing. Grand total, 1,122 killed, wounded, and missing.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SYKES,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. FRED. T. LOCKE, *A. A. G., Fifth Army Corps.*

No. 138.

Reports of Capt. Stephen H. Weed, Battery I, Fifth U. S. Artillery, and Chief of Artillery, of the battle of Gaines' Mill, engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

CAMP NEAR THE CHICKAHOMINY, VA.,
June 28, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my battery in yesterday's engagement:

At about 12 m. I placed my guns in position at a point on the extreme right of our line, commanding the road from Col l Harbor. In a very few moments thereafter the enemy appeared on the height opposite me with artillery. I at once opened fire with evidently good effect; the distance was not over 1,000 yards. About half an hour after I had opened Captain Tidball's battery arrived. We continued in our original position until about 6.30 p. m., several times silencing the enemy.

I would particularly call the attention of the commanding general to the coolness and intrepidity of my officers—Lieutenants Watson, McElrath, and MacConnell.

My men, although all recruits, with scarcely an exception, behaved well under a very galling fire toward the close of the engagement of both artillery and musketry.

I would especially mention Sergts. Lemuel Smith, Stephen Hemion, and Isaac Taylor.

My casualties are as follows: I was slightly wounded in the face by a fragment of shell. I lost 5 horses. Two pieces were disabled and abandoned on the road, the carriages having broken down. I had not time to manage their transportation. I am not able to report the casualties in Edwards' battery, as he does not yet know them himself.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN H. WEED,

Captain, Fifth U. S. Arty., Comdg. Batty., Chief of Artillery.

Lieut SAMUEL A. FOSTER, *A. A. A. G., Sykes' Division.*

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA.,
July 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the service of my battery since June 26:

* But see revised statement, p. 31.

My baggage wagons were ordered to be sent off on the morning of that date, as the battery was supposed to be going into action. I sent my battery wagon and forge with my wagons; also my sick and worthless men. The battery was marched out a short distance in the evening, and remained in harness until about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 27th. After two or three intermediate positions it was finally posted at about 12 m. for the engagement of that day. The position was a beautiful one for artillery and thoroughly commanded the road leading from Cold Harbor. There can, I think, be no doubt if that position had not been taken and strongly held by artillery our right would have been turned before 2 p. m. As it was, the enemy did not get possession of that ground until fully 7 in the evening. Immediately on my right was posted the Fourth Infantry; on my left the Third, covered by the neck of the woods on our left of the road. By this position the extreme right rested on ground inaccessible to the enemy.

Before 1 o'clock he appeared on the bluff about 1,000 yards or less in our front, first with cavalry drawn up to charge down the road. I opened fire at once, and almost immediately getting the range, the cavalry was broken in confusion and a fire of artillery was commenced in reply. About a half hour after the first firing Tidball's battery came into action immediately on my right. The enemy was soon silenced under our combined fire. During the afternoon he several times changed position and reopened fire, but was in each case soon silenced.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock a line of infantry was seen crossing the road at double-quick to gain the wood on their right. At the same time their artillery opened fire to divert our attention from them. The artillery fire was, however, entirely disregarded, and a most destructive fire from our batteries was brought upon their infantry while passing and the woods they had gained were thoroughly shelled. Some of our infantry soon after became engaged with the enemy in the wood, but were forced to retire before greatly superior numbers. As soon as the wood was evacuated by our troops the guns of both batteries were turned obliquely upon it and a tremendous fire of canister from twelve guns poured in, with the effect of sensibly diminishing the fire of the enemy on our immediate left and front and causing them to gain ground rapidly to their right. Their loss during this fire must have been very heavy.

About 6.30 p. m. they gained the open ground in their front of the wood, and opened a fire of musketry at close range upon the battery. No order had been received to retire, but it soon became very evident that the position was no longer tenable. A very few moments more would have lost my guns. Both batteries were limbered to the rear, and at about 7 p. m. I left the field, immediately after Captain Tidball. The enemy very soon occupied the ground. It was getting quite dark, and the battle closed. During the day there was fired from my battery something over 1,000 rounds of ammunition, and not one round was fired without deliberate aim. At least such is my belief, based upon very close observation of the fire.

My battery was not again immediately under fire until the 30th ultimo. On that day it was in position on a point of White Oak Ridge, immediately overlooking a plain of from 1,500 to 1,800 yards wide. On the other side of the plain was a thick line of woods. About 5 p. m. a battery of the enemy opened fire from its concealment on the edge of the wood. I immediately answered with case-shot and shell. The enemy apparently concentrated most of their fire upon my battery, probably because it was the most conspicuous, and I had 2 men and a horse killed

almost immediately. By the fire of our batteries the enemy was soon knocked to pieces and silenced. The fight was too unequal, and was apparently so considered by the New York battery on my right. The conduct of this battery I have already reported verbally to the general commanding the division, and also to the adjutant-general of the Army of the Potomac. I here renew that report in writing. It called itself the Fourth New York, and was commanded by a Lieutenant Nairn. I believe there is the amplest evidence that it killed an officer and 2 enlisted men of our own. However that may be, I can assert from my own knowledge that if terrible at all it was only so to its friends. It fired quite rapidly, making considerable noise and smoke, but it fired canister at a distance of from 1,500 to 1,800 yards. Round after round of canister was fired, and, so far as I could observe, nothing else was until long after both friend and foe had ceased firing. This irrepressible battery threw several case-shot or shell, which struck somewhere, certainly much nearer our own troops than the point at which the hostile battery had been posted.

In the battle of the 1st of July my battery was exposed only to accidental fire of the enemy, although on the afternoon of that day it had an opportunity of placing a few shot at effective range.

I would mention particularly the conduct of my officers and enlisted men. Lieutenants Watson, McElrath, and MacConnell displayed a coolness and intrepidity under heavy fire and a cheerfulness and patience in the endurance of much fatigue and loss of sleep worthy of the very highest praise. My men, although all recruits, with very few exceptions behaved exceedingly well. I would especially mention First Sergt. Lemuel Smith and Sergts. Stephen Hemion and Charles M. Taylor, and Corpl. Martin Maloy.

In closing this report I would respectfully call the attention of the general commanding to the fact and manner of the loss of three of the guns of my battery. None of them were lost on or near any battlefield. Two were disabled and abandoned while retiring from the field of the 27th ultimo; the third on the march to this point. In each case the axles were broken short off. The material used in the manufacture of these carriages was of the most villainously poor character; the iron of the axles of the very poorest quality, and never properly welded. Five of the six axles of my guns have broken since arriving at Camp Winfield Scott. Fortunately two broke and were replaced just before leaving Camp Lovell.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN H. WEED,
Captain, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Commanding Battery I.

Col. HENRY J. HUNT,
Commanding Artillery Reserve.

No. 139.

Report of Capt. John Edwards, commanding Batteries L and M, Third U. S. Artillery, of the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill, engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

CAMP NEAR JAMES RIVER, VA.,
July 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part

taken by Batteries L and M, Third Artillery, in the late engagements with the rebels:

On the evening of June 26 I was directed to report with the battery to General McCall. It was about sunset when I reached his position. The battery was here exposed to the enemy's artillery fire. Two men were slightly wounded, two horses placed *hors de combat*, and two chiefs of pieces disabled by the fall of their horses. The battery was placed in position on the left of the line, where it opened a fire of case-shot and shell on the enemy's artillery and the woods harboring their troops. But a few rounds were fired, as it soon became too dark to fire with accuracy. At early dawn the enemy, concealed in the woods across the creek, opened a lively musketry fire upon our position, without inflicting any serious damage. At the same time I had received orders to withdraw to Gaines' Mill, which order was executed.

In the engagement of the 27th two sections of the battery, Lieutenants Hayden's and Kelly's, were posted on the right of the center in a hollow to the left of the house used as a hospital, from which position a partial view of the plain upon which the enemy debouched was had. Before opening fire here I was ordered to take one section in the field to the front near the wooded ravine that ran parallel to the right of the army. I took Lieutenant Hayden's section to this position. The pieces were no sooner brought into battery than the enemy opened fire upon them from at least six guns. A constant shower of shell and solid shot fell in and around the section. One cannoneer was wounded at the piece. The section opened upon them effectively with case-shot.

I then received notice from Colonel Warren that the enemy were preparing to charge us from the ravine. I threw double rounds of canister into the ravine, and at the same time received orders from General Sykes to retire behind the infantry. I withdrew the section and posted it on the hill behind the infantry. Lieutenant Brownson's section was joined to Lieutenant Kelly's in the position first mentioned, where an effective fire was kept up upon the infantry and artillery of the enemy. These sections remained in this position until the enemy's fire had comparatively ceased and their artillery was seen to withdraw. When the battle was renewed I was directed to detach one of the sections and post it on the high ground 600 or 700 yards to the left. I placed Lieutenant Kelly's section there, but the position was not a good one, as nothing could be seen. His section was afterward moved directly to the front across the road and in the angle of the field formed by the two roads, one coming from the direction of the enemy, the other running along our front. At this time the battery was split up into sections. Lieutenant Hayden's was posted on the hill in front of the hospital, Lieutenant Brownson's 400 or 500 yards to the left of it, Lieutenant Kelly's 600 to 700 yards to the left of the latter. As I could not be in these three positions at the same time, I passed from one section to the other continually, to observe and direct the fire.

About half an hour before our infantry fell back I withdrew Lieutenant Kelly's section from its exposed position to the height in rear. Shortly afterward, as our troops were breaking and running to the rear, I directed Lieutenant Kelly to limber up and retire. The guns were the last to leave that part of the field. I then rode to Lieutenant Brownson's section. He was already limbering up and in great danger of losing his section, as the rebels had gained the road in front. The two lead-horses of one piece had been killed and the two surviving horses were shot as the piece was being limbered. This gun was drawn to the rear by 2 horses. I started for Lieutenant Hayden's section,

but found the grounds in and around the hospital, which was in rear of his position, occupied by the rebels. I kept on to the right of this building and soon met Lieutenant Hayden, who informed me that the enemy advanced upon him in large numbers; that he threw double rounds of canister, when he was struck in the leg by a musket-ball and fell. Upon recovering himself, his cannoneers had left and most of the horses were slain. I get but a confused account of the capture of this section, Lieutenant Hayden having been wounded. I saw nothing of it myself. Lieutenant Brownson's section did a good deal of execution during the action, throwing double rounds of canister at the rebel infantry on two different occasions when they advanced beyond their cover. Eight horses out of sixteen were shot in this section alone. Lieutenant Brownson occupied nearly the same position through the engagement, and held it unflinchingly until the last moment, although the enemy kept up a continuous fire of artillery upon the section. I cannot speak too highly in praise of the lieutenants of the battery—First Lieutenants Hayden and Kelly, who were both wounded, the latter slightly, and Second Lieutenant Brownson. They all behaved with gallantry and coolness.

My guns were advanced nearer to the enemy by 500 yards than any artillery on the field. Had I been able to have reached the section in time I think I could have saved it. In this action 2 lieutenants, 1 sergeant, and 6 privates were wounded; 1 private missing, known to have been wounded, and 24 horses were shot. My own horse was shot under me.

In the artillery combat of the 30th June the battery was posted on the height occupied by the left of the army. The enemy opened their guns upon us from their concealment in the woods on the other side of the valley. The different batteries as well as my own, posted on this hill, opened fire upon them, and they were soon silenced. The battery suffered no loss here. On the 1st of July, in the afternoon, I was ordered to the front. General Griffin directed me to a position near a small house, about 900 yards from the woods in front, where the enemy had their forces concealed. Their artillery, hidden by the woods, played upon us, but their fire was bad. The battery returned their fire with effect. The enemy's sharpshooters crept along a wooded ravine to the right and on to the left some 250 yards off, from which points they annoyed us a good deal by attempts to pick off the cannoneers. Our own sharpshooters would not advance sufficiently to drive them off, and I was forced to fire canister at them.

After some time a regiment of rebels emerged from the woods waving their flag. The battery plied them with case-shot, and as they approached nearer with double rounds of canister. The Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, which was in rear of my battery, then rose up, gave a cheer, and advanced bravely as far as the rear of my limbers, where they crouched down and opened a fire of musketry in spite of all my efforts to stop them, thereby placing my men and horses in great jeopardy. I continued the fire of canister, and under its effects the rebel ranks were broken and many men ran to the rear. I then urged this regiment forward. They advanced a short distance beyond my guns. I ordered the latter to be limbered up and to withdraw. The rebels had approached so near one of my guns that Corporal Himmer shot one with his revolver. In this engagement Lieutenant Brownson was wounded in the head by a fragment of a shell. I directed him to retire to the rear. One private was killed, 1 corporal and 5 privates wounded, and 1 private wounded and missing; 5 horses were shot.

I have to report my commendation with regard to the officers, and also state that the greater part of the enlisted men fought nobly. I would mention First Sergeant App, who took charge of the caissons, and Privates Smith, Moffitt, Mallinger, Burke, Emmett, Reed, and others, who proved themselves good soldiers.

JNO. EDWARDS,
Captain, Third Artillery.

No. 140.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert C. Buchanan, Fourth U. S. Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of the battle of Gaines' Mill, engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, REGULAR INFANTRY,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 6, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to instructions from division headquarters I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade since the 26th of June:

On the 26th, the brigade, consisting of the Third, Fourth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Infantry, having just returned to camp near New Bridge from a reconnaissance to Totopotomoy Creek, was ordered out about 4 p. m. in the direction of Mechanicsville to support McCall's division, then known to be engaged with the enemy. We advanced about half a mile, and bivouacked for the night in order of battle. At daylight next morning we moved back to camp, and after collecting the knapsacks of the men, sending off the sick to cross the Chickahominy, and destroying the commissary and other stores, crossed the creek at Gaines' Mill to a position in front of McGehee's house, and covering the Cold Harbor Cross-Roads, where it was disposed of in order to repel an attack of the enemy. I ordered the Fourth Infantry to support Weed's battery, posted on a knoll commanding the Cold Harbor road, whilst the Third was ordered to occupy a position along the head of the road and to the left of the battery, from which it could observe the road and a skirt of timber in front, through which the enemy might advance. The Twelfth and Fourteenth were drawn up in line in the corn field in front of McGehee's house. This disposition of my brigade was generally maintained throughout the battle, being only varied by the alternate successes of the opposing forces during the action, as the troops pressed back the enemy or were pressed back in turn. Our position was the extreme right of the line, and upon its being held very much depended.

About noon the enemy commenced by attacking our right flank with his artillery, to which Weed responded in a vigorous manner, soon silencing his battery and driving him from that part of the field. Tidball's battery was now advanced and took up a position on the right of Weed, and both retained their positions till the close of the battle. The action soon became lively on the right, and the Fourteenth Infantry was first thrown into the edge of the woods fronting the house, through which the enemy's skirmishers soon attempted to advance, but without success, as the Fourteenth routed and drove them off handsomely. Meantime they came up in force through the woods and field to the left, and immediately Major Clitz changed the front of his battalion (the Twelfth) and repulsed them handsomely. Again the enemy brought up his artillery and engaged Weed and Tidball, but was repulsed, with the loss of several caissons blown up.

About 3.30 p. m. the enemy renewed his efforts, and the action soon became general throughout the entire extent of the lines. At this time the brigade was disposed as follows: The Fourth, still on the extreme right, was supporting Weed and Tidball; the Third in its position observing the road; the Twelfth along the fence running to the edge of the woods fronting the house, and the Fourteenth in the corn field facing toward this woods.

Seeing a considerable force of the enemy coming up from the ravine to the left, and moving up through the field to the left of that occupied by the Twelfth and Fourteenth, I directed the Fourteenth to change front to the rear, with the view of flanking him, and then to charge as he fell back. This was done, and the two battalions crossed the intervening fence and advanced in as handsome a line of battle as I ever saw on drill, driving the enemy from this field and killing many of them. I then advanced the Third into the field on the right and threw it into the edge of the wood in front, in order to repel any effort to turn my right. Having done this, I observed a company of pickets coming up from the Cold Harbor road without an officer, and upon inquiring whose, it was found that it was Captain Lay's Twelfth Infantry, who, the sergeant stated, had been taken sick and was then with the Fourth Infantry. This officer has since been arrested under charges for gross dereliction of duty on a subsequent occasion.

The battle now raged with varying success until night-fall, when all the troops were withdrawn from the field and the most of them were thrown across the Chickahominy. The conflict in this part of the field throughout the entire day was characterized by the most indomitable energy, perseverance, and gallantry of our troops. Every time that a regiment of the enemy was repulsed a fresh body came to take its place, whilst we occupied our original ground with the same forces that first went into action. Here it was that we met with the most of our loss, and yet my brigade maintained its ground against greatly superior odds for nearly eight hours.

During the entire action the Fourth Infantry, under command of Capt. J. B. Collins, covered the two batteries, and at its close formed in rear of them and marched there, when they were withdrawn, about 8 p. m. On the march to the rear, which was not commenced until the batteries were nearly out of ammunition, the Fourth on three several occasions formed, fronting the enemy and checking his advance, whilst the batteries were enabled to pass successfully obstacles that seriously impeded their progress and threatened their capture. This regiment did not cross the Chickahominy, but took up a position covering the Grapevine Bridge on the north side, which it maintained that night. The next morning, after partially destroying that bridge, it crossed by the Woodbury Bridge to Camp Lincoln. Maj. Delozier Davidson commanded the regiment until after it was posted as the support to the batteries, when, without giving notice of his intention to any one, he absented himself, leaving his horse with his orderly, and has not been seen or heard of since.

Our loss was very severe, and among others was that of the brave and lamented Major Rossell, commanding the Third Infantry, and the gallant and dashing Clitz, commanding the Twelfth, who was twice severely wounded, and is now supposed to be a prisoner in Richmond. My command behaved admirably, and fully maintained the reputation of the regulars. The two old regiments (the Third and Fourth) maintained their previous reputation, and the new battalions (the Twelfth and Fourteenth) earned one for themselves. In the latter part of the

evening my acting assistant adjutant-general, Capt. R. N. Scott, Fourth Infantry, was disabled by a severe wound in the arm whilst in the act of carrying an order to the batteries and the Fourth to withdraw, and was soon compelled to leave the field. His cool and gallant conduct throughout the day deserves especial notice.

On the 28th the Fourth Infantry was thrown out on picket in front of Grapevine Bridge, with orders to destroy it, which was successfully done, and about noon the regiment was relieved by mounted pickets and returned to Camp Lincoln. About 3 p. m. the brigade left camp and moved past Savage Station in the direction of White Oak Swamp, through which it passed that night and the next morning, when it was halted near the head of the Quaker road and placed in position for battle. This position was occupied until the morning of the 30th, when the brigade moved to Malvern Hills, near the James River. Here the brigade was divided, the Twelfth and Fourteenth occupying a position on the plain near the house, whilst the Third and Fourth were posted in a wood on the side of a hill to the right of the line and somewhat in advance, which it was considered it was most important to hold. That evening the enemy opened fire from a battery on the opposite side of the plain at the foot of the hill, and after a sharp artillery fight was obliged to retire, leaving his pieces behind him. During the fight a New York battery (said to be Captain Smith's), firing through the woods in which the Third was posted, killed, by cutting away the branches of the trees, which fell upon them, 1 officer, Lieutenant McGuire, 1 sergeant, and 1 private of that regiment.

On the 1st of July the enemy attacked the position occupied by the army in force, and about 3.30 p. m. the First Brigade was brought into action, the disposition of the regiments being regulated by the division commander. The Third and Fourth were pushed across a ravine through the woods to our right, whilst the Twelfth and Fourteenth were deployed on the plain at the foot of the hills on a line about perpendicular to the direction of their base. By this latter movement the enemy was defeated in an effort to turn our flank, and the brigade was reunited and placed in position in the extreme front by the brigadier-general commanding, which position it held until about 2 a. m., when I withdrew it a few yards to another on the road to the house where the left lay. About that hour I received an order from the commander of the Fifth Provisional Army Corps to the effect that my brigade, with a battery of artillery and Averell's cavalry, would constitute the rear guard of the army, which was then falling back across Turkey Creek Bridge.

The brigade remained in its position until about 5 a. m., when Colonel Averell arrived on the ground and directed its further disposition. Having about 7 a. m. received the order to retire, the brigade moved off, left in front, and having crossed the bridge, was formed in a large plain—the Third, Fourth, and Twelfth in line of battle, and the Fourteenth to the left and front on the main road, covering some roads leading into White Oak Swamp, which position it maintained for some time; but no enemy appearing to oppose us, the march was resumed and continued to the camp near Harrison's Landing, about half a mile from this point. On the 3d we changed our camp to our present position.

In summing up our operations I cannot but ask for my brigade the favorable notice of the commanding general for its patient endurance of hardship and great exposure, its energetic and prompt action on all occasions, and its marked coolness and gallantry in action. Bivouacking for eleven nights with small supply of rations, which it had seldom

time to cook; enduring everything, not only without complaint, but with absolute cheerfulness; conscious of the justice of the cause in which we are enlisted, it has earned for itself an honorable name.

Maj. Delozier Davidson, Fourth Infantry, absented himself from his regiment at the commencement of the action of the 27th and has not been heard of since: First Lieut. J. B. Williams, Third Infantry, absented himself also on that occasion and has not since joined; Capt. J. Carbery Lay, Twelfth Infantry, is reported as having been drunk during the evening of the 1st of July and unfit for duty, and Second Lieut. Thomas S. Wright, Fourteenth Infantry, absented himself without leave during that evening and has not since joined.

It now becomes my agreeable duty to bring to the especial notice of the commanding general the names of the following officers, whose gallant conduct entitles them to that distinction: Capt. R. N. Scott, Fourth Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general of the First Brigade on the 27th June (severely wounded); Second Lieut. William H. Powell, adjutant Fourth Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general since that date; Capt. J. B. Collins, commanding Fourth Infantry; Capt. Hiram Dryer, acting field officer Fourth Infantry; Capt. J. D. O'Connell, commanding Fourteenth Infantry; Bvt. Maj. M. M. Blunt, commanding Twelfth Infantry; Capt. D. B. McKibbin, acting field officer Fourteenth Infantry; Capt. Thomas W. Walker, acting field officer Third Infantry; Capt. John G. Read, acting field officer Twelfth Infantry; Capt. Frederick Winthrop, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieuts. C. R. Coster, H. E. Smith, J. G. Heckscher, and Robert L. Burnett, Twelfth Infantry.

Inclosed are the reports of the regimental commanders.

Believing that my report covers all the principal operations of my brigade, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ROBT. C. BUCHANAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Fourth Infantry, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. FRED T. LOCKE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fifth Provisional Army Corps.

No. 141.

Report of Capt. Thomas W. Walker, Third U. S. Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill, engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

CAMP ON JAMES RIVER, *July* 4, 1862.

The regiment, under command of Maj. N. B. Rossell, left bivouac near Hall's shops and marched to Camp Lovell; left Camp Lovell at 3.30 p. m. and marched in the direction of Mechanicsville, 1½ miles, and took position for battle. Bivouacked in position that night. June 27 marched at 4 a. m. to Camp Lovell; then fell back beyond Gaines' Mill, and took up position near the right of the line of battle, with Weed's and Tidball's batteries on our right and Griffin's battery on our left, Twelfth and Fourteenth Infantry to our left. Battle began at noon. The regiment remained in its position under fire, though not engaged, until about 4 p. m., when, the Twelfth and Fourteenth Infantry having moved forward to charge the enemy, the Third Infantry was ordered to the front under a heavy fire, and to the right of the Twelfth and Fourteenth, to take position along the edge of the woods and support those two regiments and prevent the enemy turning their flank. I was

here ordered by Maj. N. B. Rossell to report to General Sykes that the enemy's cavalry and infantry in large force were attempting to turn our right flank.

On returning to the regiment I found its whole left wing exposed to a murderous fire from the front, flank, and rear, and almost surrounded, and that in my absence Maj. N. B. Rossell had been mortally wounded. I then took command of the regiment, and the Twelfth having retired to its original position and not seeing the Fourteenth, I withdrew the regiment slowly to its first position in support of the batteries, the Twelfth Infantry being to our left. The enemy suddenly appeared in front of the Twelfth in the woods and almost decimated the regiment at a volley. I pushed forward four companies (Companies C, D, H, and I, under Captain Davies, Lieutenants Sheridan, McGuire, and Eckert), who, in conjunction with the Twelfth, which formed on their left, vigorously attacked the enemy and drove them back to the woods. This position I maintained until after night-fall and until all on my left hand had fallen back. Weed's and Tidball's batteries were still in position, and, supported by the Fourth Infantry on the right and the Third on the left, still held the enemy in check.

About 8 o'clock p. m. all on my right retired, and I slowly fell back to a line of batteries established about 600 yards in my rear, and took up a position on their right flank, and held this position until all the batteries had retired to the rear. I then withdrew from the field, the regiment being the last to pass the hospital in rear of the battle ground.

About 5 p. m. I discovered that Lieutenant Williams, commanding Company G, was unaccountably missing, and that Sergt. William Hessian, of the same company, had assumed the command of the company and was handling it well. I then detached Lieutenant Page from Company D and assigned him to the command of Company G, in which position he has since remained. Bivouacked that night near the bridge over the Chickahominy. I believed that, with the exception named, all the officers and men did their duty well, and would especially refer to the good conduct of Sergt. Maj. August Kaiser, First Sergt. David Grier, Company E, and First Sergt. Stanley Mourton, of Company H, all of whom have heretofore been recommended for promotion. Company K, Lieutenant Whitney, was detailed on picket early in the morning, and acted with the Fourth Infantry during the day.

June 28, left our bivouac at 1.20 a. m. and marched across the Chickahominy, and took up a position on the hill previously occupied as general headquarters, where we remained until about 5 p. m., when we took up the march through Savage Station to a point where the baggage had been left, where we halted some hours.

June 29, marched, about 1 o'clock a. m., to and through White Oak Swamp, to a point near New Market road.

June 30, marched to camp on James River—name unknown to me. About 4 p. m. Lieut. Woods McGuire, and Corporals Montford, Company D, and Jansen, Company H, were killed by the firing of a battery posted on the hill immediately in rear of the Third Infantry, and commanded, I believe, by Lieutenant Nairn.

July 1, the regiment was under arms, Captain Wilkins commanding, in the woods till near night, when we were pushed forward through the woods under a heavy fire, and took up position near the left of the battle then progressing. Here the regiment remained, supporting Robertson's battery, until the battle ended, and bivouacked on the field, and collected many prisoners during the night.

July 2, detailed on extreme rear guard, and marched in rear of the whole army, except Averell's cavalry command, to a point about 3 miles from Turkey Bridge, where it was relieved from rear-guard duty, and marched into camp with the brigade.

Herewith inclosed you will please find list of all the casualties in the regiment from the 26th June to the present date.*

In obedience to instructions from brigade headquarters I would mention the names of Sergt. Maj. August Kaiser, First Sergt. David Grier, Company E, and First Sergt. Stanley Mourton, Company H, Third Infantry, as being in my opinion entitled to promotion to commission on account of their abilities, past good conduct, and excellent bearing in the recent engagements.

On this march all the regimental and company property has been destroyed and abandoned by order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. WALKER,
Captain, Third Infantry, Commanding Regiment.

No. 142.

Reports of Capt. John D. Wilkins, Third U. S. Infantry, of engagement at Turkey Bridge and the battle of Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 20, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a report supplementary to one already furnished by Captain Walker. The reason of its not having been furnished earlier was my having been sick. In justice to myself I have the honor to state that on the 24th of June, at Camp Lovell, I was quite ill with fever, and was on the sick report, unable to attend any duty at the time the movement commenced, and was ordered by the assistant surgeon to the rear. On the day of the battle at Gaines' house I rode to the regiment in an ambulance and reported to Major Rossell for duty, and was ordered by him to return to the wagons and remain there. On the arrival of the regiment on the other side of the Chickahominy I reported for duty, and, as subsequent events proved, too soon for my health. On my arrival at this point, having been on foot nearly all the time, I was so utterly prostrated as to be entirely unfit for duty, and was sent by the assistant surgeon to the rear, and am only now sufficiently recovered to be fit for duty.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. WILKINS,
Captain, Third Infantry, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. WILLIAM H. POWELL,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade Regulars.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 20, 1862.

SIR: In order to complete the report of the movements of this regiment during the change of the base of operations of the Army of the Potomac I have the honor to submit the following:

I assumed command of the regiment on the morning of June 28,

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 31.

on its arrival this side of Woodbury's Bridge. After remaining under arms at this point until evening the regiment moved, and after a night march arrived the next morning near the position occupied by General Couch's brigade. Some firing to our front and right caused an order to halt, and a subsequent order to take position on the right of the road, where we remained in line of battle all the remainder of the 29th of June and that night.

The next morning we moved with the brigade, and were assigned to a position on or near Malvern Hills. Here we remained the 30th of June and the 1st of July until evening, exposed at intervals to the fire of the enemy's, our own, and the gunboats' guns. At this point we lost Lieut. Woods McGuire and 2 men killed, supposed to be by a shell from one of our batteries posted in our rear.

On the evening of the 1st of July we were ordered to the support of the troops already engaged in the battle of Malvern Hills. While advancing in line of battle and under fire of the enemy I received orders from General Porter in person to halt until he brought some other troops into action. A short time after I received orders to advance the regiment, which was posted by General Sykes in a position which I was directed to hold at all hazards, and here we remained the greater part of the night.

Early on the 2d of July I received orders from Acting Brigadier-General Buchanan to change the position of the regiment, and we moved to the rear. On the arrival of Colonel Averell on the field I was detailed by him on other duty, and the command of the regiment during the remainder of the movement, until its arrival at this point, devolved upon Captain Walker, Third Infantry.

During the period I had command of the regiment both officers and men manfully performed their duties. On the night of the 1st of July, while on the field of battle, Lieutenant Penrose volunteered and with my permission advanced to a house a short distance in front of our line, and with a detachment of his company captured an officer and 23 men. Another officer came into our lines during the night, mistaking them, as he said, for his own, and was captured. The prisoners were sent to the rear.

The loss of the regiment during the time I was in command amounted to 1 officer (Lieutenant McGuire), 2 corporals, and 1 private killed; 7 privates wounded, and 10 privates missing. A list has already been furnished.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. WILKINS,
Captain, Third Infantry, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. WILLIAM H. POWELL,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade Regulars.

No. 143.

Report of Capt. Joseph B. Collins, Fourth U. S. Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill, engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

CAMP NEAR JAMES RIVER, VA.,
July 4, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report relative to the operations of the Fourth U. S. Infantry since June 25, 1862:

The regiment left camp near Gaines' Mill and New Bridge, Va., on

the 25th June, and marched in the direction of the Old Church, at the Totopotomoy Creek, bivouacked until next day, and returned to camp about 7 a. m. Struck our camp near Gaines' Mill and New Bridge on the afternoon of the 26th; sent the baggage to Camp Lincoln, and moved out in the direction of Mechanicsville, formed line of battle, and remained in line all night.

On the morning of the 27th crossed the creek at Gaines' Mill and took up a position for battle near the mill to support Weed's battery, which was afterward re-enforced by Tidball's. The enemy vigorously attacked our position with artillery between 11 and 12 o'clock a. m. As soon as the enemy opened fire Maj. D. Davidson, commanding the regiment, left the field, saying he was going for re-enforcements. He returned shortly afterward, and directed me to move the regiment by flank to the right about its length. He then almost immediately retired to the rear without informing any one of his intentions, and has not been heard of since. He left his horse on the field with his orderly. As soon as I became satisfied that Major Davidson had abandoned his regiment I assumed command, and moved its position to one which it retained until sunset. The regiment was, with but slight intermission, under fire of the enemy's artillery from 12 o'clock until dark. They made three attempts in force to drive Captains Weed's and Tidball's batteries from their positions, but were repulsed with great slaughter. At dusk the firing and cheering on our left induced me to believe our troops were retiring, and the captains of the batteries saying they were nearly out of ammunition and about to retire, I at once threw the regiment on their left, between them and their enemy, keeping in their rear, while they withdrew in excellent order, exposing my right and front to the enemy's fire. After the batteries retired, seeing none of our troops on the field to our left except a few stragglers, I slowly followed the batteries in excellent order, under a fire of artillery and musketry, carrying off our wounded, having previously buried our few dead on the field. Bivouacked on the east side of the Chickahominy, covering Grapevine Bridge.

On the morning of the 27th I found Lieut. John Whitney, Third Infantry, with his company on picket on my right and front. He was doing such excellent service that I directed him to remain there, and only had him recalled after the batteries withdrew. He was very efficient. Lieut. J. A. Duvillard, Twelfth Infantry, also reported to me with a few men, having been separated from his picket. He remained with me until the next morning.

At sunrise on the 28th marched to Woodbury's Bridge (Grapevine Bridge having been partially destroyed) and crossed to Camp Lincoln—the last regiment to cross the Chickahominy River. At 10 a. m. the regiment was placed on picket on the west side of the rear, near Grapevine Bridge, which they fired and completely destroyed. Was relieved during the afternoon by cavalry pickets. At sunset left Camp Lincoln, marched all night, passing through Savage Station and White Oak Swamp, and halted at the head of Quaker road at 8 a. m. the 29th. Bivouacked in line of battle until the morning of the 30th, then moved to Malvern, near James River, where the regiment was placed in line of battle.

On the 1st of July the enemy attacked in force. The regiment having been ordered to advance with General Butterfield's brigade and to use the bayonet, about dark on the 1st of July one of our batteries fired two rounds of canister on my rear and not more than 200 yards from me, which killed and wounded some of my men. Fortunately

we were lying down at the time or the loss would have been very severe.

The regiment was one of the four regular regiments forming the First Brigade of Regulars, commanded by Lieut. Col. R. C. Buchanan, that slept on the battle-field in advance of the line of battle formed by our troops in the morning. The morning of the 2d of July the regiment formed the rear of the rear guard until we left the field of battle. Camped that night near Harrison's Landing, on the James River. On the morning of the 3d marched one mile to our present camp.

The list of killed, wounded, and missing accompanies this.* During the entire operations the officers and men behaved with exemplary coolness, and carried out all my orders most cheerfully, promptly, and to my entire satisfaction.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. B. COLLINS,

Captain, Fourth Infantry, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. WILLIAM H. POWELL,

Adjt. Fourth Inft., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig. Regulars.

No. 144.

Report of Maj. Henry B. Clitz, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

WEST POINT, NEW YORK, *January* 13, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Twelfth Regiment of Infantry in the battle of Gaines' Mill on the 27th of June, 1862:

The Twelfth Infantry, forming part of Colonel Buchanan's (First) brigade of Sykes' division, moved from its camp, near Gaines' Mill, early on the morning of the 27th June, out on the Cold Harbor road, to the vicinity of McGehee's house. McGehee's house is a little more than a mile in an air line from Gaines' Mill, and is situated on the summit of the crest of a ridge running nearly parallel to the Chickahominy, and not more than a mile from it. Along this crest runs a road, which in places is so sunken as to form an admirable line of defense. In front of this road were corn fields, the ground having a gradual descent to the woods, through which an enemy would have to approach our position to attack us in front. The Twelfth Infantry was posted in the corn field directly in front of McGehee's house, within close musket-range of the woods in front. It was supported on the right by the Third and Fourth Regiments of Infantry. The Fourteenth Infantry was placed in echelon some 80 or 100 yards in rear of its left. Warren's Third Brigade formed the extreme left of our division line, and the Second Brigade, under Major Lovell, was held in the reserve, covering the interval between the First and Third Brigades. Warren had thrown skirmishers into the woods to his left front, and I had detached a company, under Captain Lay, and posted it beyond the woods to watch the Cold Harbor road.

Our position was naturally a strong one, and had General Sykes been permitted to hold with his division the line of road it would have been almost impregnable to any attack in front, for then the enemy would have been obliged to leave the shelter of the woods and approach us over an open space varying from 300 to 600 yards in width, and over

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 31.

ground easily swept in its whole length by both our artillery and musketry.

The battle, which had opened on the extreme left about 11 o'clock in the morning, had slowly rolled along our front and reached our position about 1 o'clock, when Warren's skirmishers were driven in. When Warren found he was about to be closely engaged, he sent his chaplain to request me to support him on his right flank with my regiment. I had put my regiment in motion, when I received an order from Colonel Buchanan to support a section of Edwards' battery, then moving to take position in my front. I accordingly halted the Twelfth about 80 yards in rear of the section and ordered the men to lie down. We were soon exposed to a heavy fire of artillery, which my men bore without flinching for three-quarters of an hour, when the section was withdrawn and joined its battery.

I had hardly regained the position first occupied by my regiment when I saw Warren's brigade advancing to the attack in line of battle. Seeing there was danger of his right being overlapped by the enemy, I was moving the Twelfth to his support when I received the order to charge. As I was still 600 yards from the enemy, and not wishing to exhaust my men before getting into close action, I ordered them to shift their arms to the right shoulder, and then marched them in line and in quick-time.

In the mean time Captain O'Connell brought the Fourteenth Infantry handsomely into line on my right, while the battalion of the Tenth and Seventeenth, under Major Andrews, moved down to fill the interval between my left and the right of Warren's brigade. When within easy distance of the enemy these three battalions, taking the double-quick step, with a cheer dashed at the enemy, who, not waiting for us to close, gave way and fled in disorder across the marsh and into the woods beyond. The rebels, now sheltered by the woods, opened on us an enfilading fire of grape, canister, and musketry, which forced me to fall back and occupy the old position, the Fourteenth forming line to my right, and both regiments facing the woods. We held this ground until near 7 o'clock, when the extreme left of our line, near Gaines' Mill, had given way and was being forced back behind our center and right. At the same time the enemy was strongly re-enforced in our front and was crowding through the woods in overwhelming numbers.

The Fourteenth now fell back in good order to the road, where our second line was forming. As my men were partially sheltered by lying down behind a low ridge of ground I determined to hold my position as long as possible, in order to give the second line time to form. My regiment was now without support on either flank, and I soon became satisfied that I must either give ground or see my battalion surrounded, cut to pieces, or captured. I therefore warned my men that the enemy were close upon us and that they must be cool and aim low. When the rebel regiment immediately in my front was within 50 yards I gave the order to rise and fire. My men poured in one close, withering volley. I then gave the order to face about and fall back at the double-quick and to rally in the road behind the second line. I had been twice wounded, and while in the act of rallying my men in the road I felt faint from loss of blood and was assisted to McGehee's house, only a short distance off, and which was used as a temporary hospital. While lying there I witnessed the most desperate fighting of the day. The First and Second Brigades of the regular division had rallied in the rear of Weed's, Tidball's, and Kingsbury's batteries and the outbuildings of McGee's house, and they held the position, in spite of the

great odds against them, for nearly an hour. They only fell back when they received the second peremptory order to do so. Not being able to leave the field, I soon after fell into the hands of the enemy.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the steadiness, cool courage, and gallant conduct of both my officers and men. Although their first battle, they behaved like tried soldiers, and I feel it an honor to have been their commander on so well a contested field of battle.

I can hardly express my admiration of the gallant bearing of Captains Blunt, Wister, and Sergeant, Lieutenants Coster, Stacey, Smith, Parker, Burnett, Heckscher, and Tracy, and Sergeants Evans, Eggemeyer, Lamonier, Keller, Ongheltree, Urmston, Meek, Wagner, and Thierman. Conspicuous even among these brave officers I must not forget to mention Captains Read, Winthrop, and Stanhope, and Lieutenant Van Rensselaer.

I received throughout the day the most valuable assistance from my quartermaster, Lieutenant Franklin, and my acting adjutant, Lieutenant Stacey.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. CLITZ,
Major, Twelfth Infantry, Commanding.

Lieut. S. VAN RENSSELAER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, Sykes' Division.

No. 145.

Report of Capt. Matthew M. Blunt, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

CAMP NEAR JAMES RIVER, *July* 4, 1862.

COLONEL: In compliance with your orders I forward to you a detailed account of the operations of the First Battalion of the Twelfth U. S. Infantry from the 25th of June to the present date.

25th. Regiment marched to Totopotomoy Creek, near Old Church.

26th. Returned to Camp Lovell. On the evening of same day was called out on the road to Mechanicsville to support General McCall, and remained there all night.

27th. Crossed the creek at Gaines' Mill and engaged with the enemy from about 11 a. m. to 8 p. m. The losses in this action are stated in paper marked A.* At night crossed the Chickahominy at Grapevine Bridge and bivouacked for the night.

28th. At about 6 p. m. moved toward White Oak Swamp to Quaker road, where we remained that night.

29th. Marched toward James River, and at about 12 m. were drawn up in line of battle to meet the enemy.

30th. Marched to camp near James River, where we remained until July 2.

July 1. The regiment was engaged at about 6.30 p. m., with losses as stated in paper A. Remained on the field all night.

2d. Marched to camp in this vicinity.

3d. Moved to our present camp.

You, colonel, knew the part this regiment took in the action of the 27th. Contending against great odds and deprived of its gallant and brave commander, Major Clitz, toward the close of the struggle, the

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 31.

contest was still maintained with my diminished force under the command of Captain Read. I was wounded in the early part of the action, went to the hospital to have my wound dressed, and attempted to rejoin my regiment.

To Major Clitz and Captain Read, as commanding during the action, is due the credit of conducting the regiment under the repeated attacks of the enemy. Captain Read wishes to state that while he commanded all behaved well, but the gallant conduct of Captain Winthrop, Lieutenants Coster, H. E. Smith, Burnett, and Heckscher attracted his attention.

The action on the 2d, though short, was effective. The Twelfth and Fourteenth, advancing in line of battle, drove before them a large force of the enemy, who were attempting to outflank our forces. Both regiments advanced in splendid order, were under a heavy fire of musketry for a short time, and by their prompt and steady advance prevented the attempted and nearly successful move of the enemy.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. M. BLUNT,
Captain, Twelfth Inft., Bvt. Maj., U. S. Army, Comdg.

Col. R. C. BUCHANAN,
Commanding First Brigade of Regulars.

No. 146.

Report of Capt. John D. O'Connell, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BATTALION FOURTEENTH INFT.,
Camp near James River, Va., July 4, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from headquarters of the brigade I have the honor to make the following report of the movements and operations against the enemy by the First Battalion Fourteenth Infantry from the 26th of June to the present date:

On the 25th of June this battalion was ordered out with the brigade from Camp Lovell, near the New Bridge over the Chickahominy, to Totopotomoy Creek, near Old Church, to make a reconnaissance, where it bivouacked for the night.

June 26. Returned to Camp Lovell, where it remained until evening, when it was called out on the road to Mechanicsville to support General McCall, and remained there during the night.

June 27. Ordered across the creek near Gaines' Mill, and engaged the enemy about 11 o'clock a. m., which continued till dark. The greater part of the day the battalion occupied the right of the Twelfth Infantry. I was directed to throw back the two right companies to protect the right flank. With this formation I succeeded in driving the enemy clear from the field, following them up to the woods, where they suffered severely. I then retired to the crest of the hill, about 200 yards from the woods in front, and saw that the Third Infantry was posted on the edge of the woods on my right flank, leaving some distance between its left and my right. Here a severe fire was poured in on my right flank from the woods, which caused me to change front and drive them from that position. Again the enemy renewed their

fire in my front, when I changed front and completely routed them, clearing them from the pine shrubbery in front of my position. I then returned to the crest of the hill, and finding the Twelfth and Third Infantry had retired, that the enemy's infantry could not be seen, and that their artillery had a true range of the battalion with their shells, I retired also and took my position on the right of the Twelfth Infantry near the woods, just below the house near Edwards' battery.

From this point the battalion received a severe fire from the woods, which was vigorously returned by the battalion, slowly retiring in good order to the lane near the house referred to, where it took up and held a position until the troops were drawn from the field. During this engagement five officers—Captain McIntosh, Lieutenants Sinclair, McElhone, Lyon, and Hoover—were wounded, the last three badly. Eighteen enlisted men were killed, 113 wounded, and 12 missing.* The list of killed is probably greater than here stated. The officers and men behaved well. At night crossed the Chickahominy and encamped on the ground that had been occupied by the general headquarters near Savage Station.

June 28. Moved in the direction of White Oak Swamp.

June 29. Crossed the swamp and marched to the head of Quaker road and laid there that night.

June 30. Moved down Quaker road and occupied a camp near James River.

July 1. Participated in the battle fought near that camp, having 1 man killed, 11 wounded, and 1 missing. At night the First Brigade, which was in advance, formed the rear guard, and held the position while the troops were withdrawn, and covered the movement of the army to the rear.

July 3. Moved to this camp.

At the battle of the 1st the battalion arrived just in time to engage a regiment of the enemy, which was completely routed. The officers and men behaved well. Captain McKibbin, the second in command, was everywhere his presence was required. The conduct on both the above occasions is much to be admired. The company officers in their places behaved in like manner. Lieutenant Wright absented himself from the battalion on the evening of the 1st and did not join until near the present camp, and could not satisfactorily account to me for his absence from the battalion.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. O'CONNELL,

Captain, Fourteenth Infantry, Commanding Battalion.

Lieutenant POWELL,

Adjt. Fourth Inft., A. A. A. G., First Brig., Sykes' Div.

P. S.—At the battle of July 1 the battalion took 11 prisoners, who were disposed of as directed by the division commander.

No. 147.

Report of Maj. Charles S. Lovell, Tenth U. S. Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., *July* 4, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the opera-

* But see revised statement, p. 41.

tions of the Second Brigade, Sykes' division, while temporarily under my command:

Early on the morning of June 27, 1862, while passing an old camp near Gaines' Mill, I was informed by one of his aides that Colonel Chapman was too unwell to continue in command, and had been ordered by the surgeon to the hospital at general headquarters, relinquishing the command of the brigade to me. The command halted for an hour or more after crossing the Mill Bridge; then marched on for a mile to the vicinity of the battle-ground; there formed in masses, and remained until near 12 o'clock m., when, by direction of the general commanding, the Second Infantry and the battalion of the Tenth and Seventeenth Infantry were drawn up in line of battle on a cross-road as a support to the Third Brigade, then in line in the field in front. The Sixth Infantry was posted near the field hospital and the Eleventh on the right of the batteries, near General Porter's headquarters. My orders were to "give Colonel Warren all the support in my power."

About 4 o'clock p. m. the musket firing became very heavy, and I sent forward the Second Infantry and Tenth and Seventeenth Infantry battalion to form on Colonel Warren's right. They advanced in line very handsomely, and immediately took part in the general action. I then ordered the Sixth Infantry to take up a position in the edge of the timber on Colonel Warren's left. Major Floyd-Jones, commanding battalion Eleventh Infantry, was continued in his former position, supporting the batteries as before mentioned. The enemy were driven back to the woods three different times by the determined bravery of our troops.

The Second, Tenth, and Seventeenth, having expended their ammunition, fell back in good order to the cross-roads about half an hour before sunset. I then went up to the general's headquarters, and before I could find him, the enemy in overpowering numbers forced our troops to retire and took possession of our former ground. Every exertion was made by the officers to urge on the men to drive him back, in which Lieuts. S. A. Foster and T. D. Parker, of the division staff, and Lieutenants Poland and Kroutinger, of the brigade staff, were very active, and behaved in the most gallant manner. Major Andrews, commanding battalion Tenth and Seventeenth Infantry, and Captain Bond, commanding Second Infantry, as also Lieutenants Lauman and Cutting, of the Tenth Infantry, were conspicuous for their bravery, and used every exertion to beat back the enemy. About sunset Lieutenant Parker was shot in the head, and fell dead from his horse a short distance in rear of the house which was at the first part of the engagement established as a field hospital.

For a more detailed account of the services of each battalion I respectfully refer to the reports of commanders, herewith inclosed.

On the 2d of July the brigade was marched to the support of the First Brigade and was formed on its left, but was not under any heavy fire of the enemy and was withdrawn from the field about 1.30 a. m.

During the engagement of the 27th Lieutenants Poland and Kroutinger rendered me most important services in transmitting my orders to the different parts of the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. LOVELL,

Major, Tenth Inft., Comdg. Second Brigade, Sykes' Division.

Lieut. SAMUEL A. FOSTER,

A. D. C. and A. A. A. G., Gen. Sykes' Div. Reg. Inft.

No. 148.

Report of Lieut. John S. Poland, Second U. S. Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

HDQRS. SECOND REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 4, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows:

Agreeably to your orders the Second Regiment, with the battalions of the Tenth and Seventeenth, took up a position on the main road by which we entered the field of the 27th, to be held as a reserve to the Third Brigade. By your order the Second was thrown forward a short time after the engagement began below the crest of a hill over which the enemy were advancing. They, in conjunction with the Tenth, Seventeenth, and Fifth New York, by repeated charges and effective fire, held the enemy at bay on the front nearly five hours. Four charges were bravely made, in which our loss was heavy. The enemy were driven back under their cover. After the first charge the enemy opened canister and grape on the battalion, under which it was rallied with astonishing coolness. Not a man gave way. It was just there Lieutenant Brindley fell, while coolly and gallantly reorganizing the line.

Toward evening the command, being forced back by an overwhelming force and almost exhausted, retired to the rear of our first position, rallying near the field hospital first selected, when I reorganized the battalion and advanced them to a ridge in the orchard to the left of the house, where they remained until a section of artillery was withdrawn safely. The enemy had by this time arrived on both flanks to dangerous proximity and in much larger force. This position was no longer tenable. Again we retreated to the rear and right of the house, and while endeavoring to form it in good order in line of battle Lieut. S. A. Foster, Sixth Infantry, and Lieut. T. D. Parker, Second Infantry, General Sykes' aides, gallantly but rashly led them forth to their last defiant charge. In this Lieut. T. D. Parker, Second Infantry, fell a sacrifice. Exhausted physically as well as of ammunition the command was unwillingly obliged to retire from the field, to rendezvous near the general hospital on the bluff.

I have to report, unhappily, among the officers who behaved nobly on that day there were exceptions. Some I saw at points on the field far distant from their companies in action. I cannot conceive of a necessity which would then detach an officer not disabled from his company, and submit the matter for explanation. Acting as aide-de-camp to Major Lovell, commanding, I was not able to see the Second Infantry during the whole action, and have based my report in a few of these cases on the reports of the first sergeants, commanding companies. These exceptions were First Lieut. F. C. Goodrich, Company K, Second Infantry; Second Lieut. Charles L. Noggle, Company A, Second Infantry; Second Lieut. George A. Rowley, Company D, Second Infantry.

Circumstances rendered it necessary to mention the names of all the officers present with the regiment on Friday conspicuous for brave and soldierly bearing, among whom it is impossible to make distinctions without fear of doing injustice. I name Captain Bond, who bravely commanded the regiment; Lieuts. W. H. Jordan, Ninth Infantry; S. A. McKee, James W. Long, William F. Drum, Charles M. Freeman, George H. McLoughlin, Abraham Grafius, Second Infantry. Lieutenant McKee was wounded slightly in the leg, but remained with the

regiment till the close of the action and since, undergoing all its fatiguing marches and duties spiritedly. Lieutenants Long and Freeman were wounded severely and disabled. Lieutenant Kidd was also slightly wounded. It is a pleasant duty to call attention to the conduct of Sergt. Frederick Hair, Company B, who, having his wounds received in the earlier part of the engagement dressed, returned to duty with the company, where he remained until entirely disabled by a severe wound in the leg; also Privates Peter Burns, of Company D, and William Shute, of Company K, both under sentence by general court-martial for desertion, who redeemed their doubtful reputations as good and loyal soldiers. I hope these two cases will be especially noticed and their sentences remitted. Private Shute, though a general prisoner, labored hard and fearlessly, carrying our wounded from the field back to the hospital.

I would add, as a matter of justice to a brave and efficient officer, First Lieut. George H. McLoughlin, Second Infantry. As the command was retiring from the field Lieutenant McLoughlin discovered and secured a lieutenant of a Louisiana regiment, and brought him into our camp and delivered him to the division provost-marshal at Camp Lincoln, Va., on the morning of the 28th of June.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. POLAND,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. FRED. T. LOCKE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., General F. J. Porter's Corps d'Armée.

No. 149.

Report of Capt. Thomas Hendrickson, Sixth U. S. Infantry, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH INFANTRY,
Camp near James River, Va., July 4, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to instructions I have the honor to report the part taken by the Sixth U. S. Infantry, under my command, in the battle with the enemy in the vicinity of Gaines' Mill, Va., on the 27th of June last, and also in that of the 2d of July instant, near ———:

About 3 o'clock p. m. of the 27th of June I received an order by the acting assistant adjutant-general of the Second Brigade, Sykes' division, of which the Sixth Infantry forms a part, to take the regiment and report to Colonel Warren, of the Fifth New York Volunteers, commanding the Third Brigade, same division, then engaged with the enemy in front.

In compliance with this order I immediately reported to Colonel Warren, and was ordered by him to take up a position in the wood to the left of his line and nearly at right angles with it, for the purpose of protecting his left flank and the ground in front of his line should the enemy again appear in that direction.

The regiment had been but a few minutes in position when the two or three companies composing the left flank received a heavy volley of musketry from a body of our own troops stationed diagonally to the right and front of my line. This unexpected event and the immediate falling back at the same time of a body of volunteers on its left caused

a momentary confusion in the ranks. Order was, however, soon restored and the regiment again placed in position, which it continued to hold throughout the balance of the day, exposed at times to a heavy fire from the enemy, from which it only retired when the troops occupying the field to the right and left of it had fallen back at the close of the contest, causing its right flank to be exposed to a severe fire of musketry, which killed and wounded a number of men in the companies on the right of the line.

A list of casualties upon this occasion has already been furnished.* Of those then reported as missing several of the soldiers have since joined their companies. Captain Foote, who was reported among the missing, is, upon a report of a sergeant who saw him shot about the time the regiment began to retire from the field, supposed to have been killed.

In the battle of the 2d of July instant the regiment occupied the extreme left of the line engaged, but was not engaged with the enemy upon that occasion. It lay upon the field of battle until a late hour of the night, and captured a few prisoners, who were sent to division headquarters.

The officers present with the regiment in the battle of the 27th ultimo were Capt. T. Hendrickson, commanding the regiment; Lieutenant Sanders, adjutant; Capt. R. W. Foote, acting field officer; Capt. L. C. Bootes, commanding Company G; Capt. B. F. Smith, commanding Company E; Capt. John McCleary, commanding Company H; Capt. M. Bryant, commanding Company D; First Lieut. H. A. F. Worth (wounded), commanding Company B; First Lieut. D. D. Lynn (wounded), commanding Company K; First Lieut. Joseph B. Rife, commanding Company F; Second Lieut. Charles M. Pyne, commanding Company I; Second Lieut. Alexander H. Freeman, Second Lieut. George T. Hodges, Second Lieut. Abram W. Bickley, and Second Lieut. Jeremiah P. Schindel, all of whom acted with great coolness throughout the day.

The same officers, except Captain Foote and Lieutenant Worth, were with the regiment in the battle of the 2d instant. Captain Upham was also with his company (I) upon this occasion.

No individual act of bravery on the part of the non-commissioned officers or privates of the regiment calling for special commendation has been brought to my notice except that of Sergt. Maj. George Anderson, whose conduct for coolness while under fire was quite conspicuous.

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

T. HENDRICKSON,
Captain, Sixth Infantry, Commanding Regiment.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. Second Brig., Sykes' Div., Camp near James River, Va.

No. 150.

Report of Maj. De Lancey Floyd-Jones, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill, engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH INFANTRY,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following operations of the Eleventh Infantry since the 26th ultimo:

On the afternoon of that day the regiment moved from its camp a

* See revised statement, p. 40.

short distance up the Mechanicsville road, acting as a support to McCall's division, then engaged. It here bivouacked for the night.

Early on the morning of the 27th it moved to a position between Cold Harbor and Gaines' farm, where, in company with the other troops of the division, they took up the line of battle selected for them. The duty assigned the Eleventh was that of supporting two or more batteries of artillery—Martin's Massachusetts battery being among the number—and from 12 m. until 6 p. m. the regiment remained exposed to a severe cannonade from the enemy's shot and shell, from the effects of which, however, it was partially protected by a slight hill.

About 6 p. m. it became evident that our line was everywhere giving way and that our troops were being pushed. At this time the regiment was advanced in line to cover the retreat of Martin's battery, which withdrew firing, as also did the other batteries. Upon watching the front the enemy was seen approaching in heavy force, driving before him the remnants of our broken regiments. As soon as these were cleared away we gave him several volleys, holding him in check long enough to cover the retreat of the batteries. At the first fire we received on reaching the extreme front two regiments of our troops, which had reformed in our rear, broke and disappeared. Being thus left entirely alone with a handful of men, and in danger of being cut off, the regiment was in good order withdrawn to the second position occupied by our forces.

It gives me much pleasure to call your attention to the self-possession and good conduct of both officers and men on this occasion. For troops never before under fire their conduct was such as must necessarily be the subject of much pride and praise. First Lieut. D. M. Vance, Eleventh Infantry, particularly distinguished himself. I have also to thank my adjutant for his efficiency on this occasion.

On the night of the 27th ultimo the regiment crossed the Chickahominy and bivouacked. The following day the regiment was drawn up to support batteries covering approaches to the Woodbury Bridge, but marched at sunset on its way to James River. The march was continued throughout the night, and on the morning of the 29th crossed the White Oak Swamp, and was thrown out as a picket, to protect the passage of the wagon train. On the 30th removed in the direction of the James River, and about sunset were detached from the Second and joined to the Third Brigade (Warren's), and continued with it, performing chiefly picket duty, until the 2d of July. During the battle of the 1st it again supported Martin's battery. On the 2d the regiment marched to its present position.

The regiment went into battle with about 270 muskets.

Very respectfully,

DE L. FLOYD-JONES,
Major, Eleventh Infantry, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. A. W. KROUTINGER, *A. A. A. G., Second Brigade of Regulars.*

No. 151.

Report of Maj. George L. Andrews, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

HDQRS. THIRD BATTALION, SECOND BRIG., SYKES' DIV.,
July 4, 1862.

MAJOR: In obedience to your orders I assumed command of this battalion early on the morning of the 27th ultimo and continued in

command until the morning of the 2d instant. On the 27th ultimo the battalion was drawn up in line of battle just within the edge of the timber to the right of the road leading to the bridge just below Dr. Gaines' house and fronting the Chickahominy River. This was at an early hour in the morning. After remaining in this position about half an hour in obedience to orders I marched the battalion out into the main road, and joining the brigade marched by Gaines' Mill, and finally took up a position on what I understand to be the Cold Harbor road. Upon taking this last position I was instructed to support the Fifth Regiment New York Volunteers, then in line on my left.

About 11.15 o'clock a. m. the batteries in my rear opened fire, which was briskly returned by the enemy, and occasioned me the loss of one man from Company I, Tenth Infantry, and two men from Company C, Seventeenth Infantry, First Battalion. Between 2 and 3 o'clock p. m. I received orders from yourself to advance, and forming the battalion marched across the road by the right flank, passed through the hollow on our front, and formed line of battle on the brow of the hill on the right of the Third Brigade, and the enemy appearing, I opened fire upon them by rank.

Here allow me to digress for a moment to do justice, as far as in my power lies, to the gallant conduct of my officers. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Capt. Albert Dodd, First Lieut. E. P. Pearson, jr., First Lieut. C. H. Corning (adjutant first battalion Seventeenth Infantry), and First Lieut. D. L. Montgomery, First Lieut. F. D. Howell, and Second Lieut. John S. Knapp, of the Seventeenth Infantry; First Lieut. George S. Lauman and First Lieut. Heyward Cutting, of the Tenth Infantry, for their coolness and courage. So long as there was an enemy to be seen they superintended the fire of their companies with a care and attention which could not have been excelled had they been drawn up for drill. The enemy after a while fell back, when the whole line advanced to the edge of the timber and halted, no enemy being in sight. In a few moments the line on my right and left retired, and being so small and having no support, I ordered the battalion to retire to the position occupied prior to the last advance. This was done in admirable order, although the movement had hardly commenced before the enemy opened fire from a battery upon us, killing Capt. Albert Dodd and 1 man.

We had hardly resumed our old position on the brow of the hill when a regiment advanced on our left, and, forming in line of battle, quite covering my left company. The major of this regiment gave the order for his line to advance, which, being misunderstood, they broke to the rear, and for the moment quite engulfed my little battalion. And here again the cool bravery of the officers named above proved equal to the emergency, and soon brought both lines back to their original position.

About this time a party of our troops (not more than two companies), with buck-tails in their caps, came up and took position on my right, and, as those had done before on my left, extended themselves so as to cover my right company. This alone would have caused me to suspend my fire had there been anything to fire at, which for more than an hour we were unable to discover, excepting now and then a few scattered parties of the enemy. It was now nearly dark, and, not having been relieved during the entire day, the men were very much exhausted and their ammunition nearly expended. I therefore sent Lieutenant Corning to you for instructions, and in obedience thereto withdrew the remnant of my command into the road, and occupied the position assumed by the Second Infantry in the early part of the day.

I had been in this position but a short time when the enemy advanced immediately in our front, and as we commenced to fire on them a cry was started, "They are our own troops," and in another moment one of our own regiments rushed up the road and decimated my little battalion as by a whirlwind. Officers and men were carried with resistless power to the rear of the houses, where they were rallied by their officers in such numbers as could be got together, and, attaching themselves to the nearest organized body of our troops, again returned to the struggle.

I cannot close these remarks without again calling your attention to the bravery and coolness of Lieutenants Pearson, Corning, Montgomery, Howell, and Knapp, of the Seventeenth Infantry, and Lieutenants Lauman and Cutting, of the Tenth Infantry. In this trying moment, with their men scattered in every direction by a power beyond their control, they were to be found wherever the battle raged fiercest, doing their utmost to retard the advancing foe. It was here the last was seen of Lieutenant Montgomery, as he advanced to the front with about 20 men.

Referring you to the accompanying documents for the casualties* in detail, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Maj., Seventeenth Inft., Comdg. Batt. Tenth and Seventeenth Inft.

Maj. C. S. LOVELL, *Comdg. Second Brigade, Sykes' Division.*

No. 152.

Report of Col. Gouverneur K. Warren, Fifth New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of the battle of Gaines' Mill, engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SYKES' DIV., PORTER'S CORPS,
July 4, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of this brigade from June 26 to July 3, 1862:

The brigade consisted on the 26th ultimo of the Fifth New York Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Duryea, numbering about 450 effective men for duty, and of the Tenth New York Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Bendix, numbering about 575 men for duty. The First Connecticut, Colonel Tyler, had been relieved from my command for duty with the heavy artillery.

The conflict having begun on the right of our army at Mechanicsville on the afternoon of the 26th ultimo, we were ordered out with the rest of the division and remained in line of battle all night. At 2.30 a. m. on the 27th we marched back as directed, and took up our line so as to defend the crossing of Gaines' Creek while the trains and artillery effected a passage. This having been accomplished, we again marched forward to a new position, about half a mile from the last, where it had been determined to prevent the farther advance of the enemy.

The line assigned to my brigade, forming the left of the division, had its left resting upon a forest, which, I was informed, was held by Griffin's brigade, and our line of battle was in an open plowed field, along a gentle slope, in a measure hiding us from the observation of the

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 41.

enemy, though affording but little shelter from distant curved firing. In front of us, distant from 200 to 300 yards, was a belt of woods, growing in a ravine, through openings of which a view could be had of an extensive open field beyond. These woods I occupied with a company of the Fifth New York Volunteers as skirmishers. From 300 to 400 yards to the right of my line was another forest, bordering the open field and running nearly in a direction perpendicular to our line. This I guarded by a company of the Fifth New York Volunteers, deployed as skirmishers. Major Clitz' battalion of the Twelfth Regular Infantry was on my right, on a line nearly perpendicular to mine, with a large interval between us. Our artillery was posted to the rear and to the left of my line.

About 10.30 o'clock a. m. these arrangements were complete, and we waited the approach of the enemy. The weather was very warm.

About 12:30 m. the enemy forced the passage of Gaines' Creek near the mill, and, cheering as they came, appeared in force at a distance in the open field beyond the wooded ravine in my front. About 1 o'clock p. m. they advanced in several lines, and at my request Captain Edwards brought up a section of his battery on my right and opened on them. Their artillery replied. Others of our batteries to the rear of my line also opened on them, and a fierce fire was carried on between them over our heads, in which we suffered considerably. Captain Edwards steadily kept up his fire, though opposed by several batteries, till, the enemy having driven in our line of skirmishers, I advised him to retire. The enemy now advanced sharpshooters to the edge of the woods to pick off our artillerymen posted behind us, but our rifle firing compelled them to retire.

One of our batteries having opened with shrapnel, the premature explosion of these shells behind us caused so much loss that I was compelled to change my line by throwing the right to the rear along the road and the left more toward the enemy and along the woods to our left.

The enemy's fire ceasing for a time our artillery also ceased and there was a lull, so that we began to think the enemy had retired. But under the shelter of the woods he had formed a column to attack the position occupied by Major Clitz, to the right of my first position, and as soon as it appeared the rapid firing of our artillery dispersed it in a few moments. Again there was a lull, but this time he had planned his attack on the position occupied by myself and where our artillery could not be used without endangering us.

I should think it was now nearly 3 o'clock p. m. Suddenly a regiment burst from the woods with loud yells, advancing at double-quick upon us. The Fifth New York Volunteers, which had been drawn back to be out of the fire of our own artillery, rapidly reformed to meet them on our first position. The enemy received a portion of the fire of the Tenth New York Volunteers as he came rapidly on, and when he neared the Fifth New York Volunteers we charged back, turning his charge into a flight, killing and wounding nearly all of those who fled. This charge of the enemy had also been accompanied by a vigorous attack on our position in the woods, and as we advanced we received a heavy fire from the enemy stationed in them. Our men, nothing daunted, continued to advance and drove them from it. The brigade was reformed (as well as the confusion produced by this charge would allow) in its first position, and again it successfully repulsed the advance of the enemy, driving him back to the woods in front, up to which point the colors of the Fifth New York were twice carried. During this part of

the fight the artillery on both sides was silent. The enemy continued to throw forward fresh troops. The gallant and lamented Major Clitz engaged them on the right.

The Sixth Regular Infantry came to re-enforce me and I placed them in position. General Reynolds also came up now with his brigade, and I withdrew my shattered regiments. Besides the exhaustion of the men from their efforts, and the bad condition of the arms from the firing we had done, about 140 of the Fifth New York Volunteers and about 50 of the Tenth New York Volunteers were killed and wounded.

The battle had now become general all along our lines and the artillery had resumed its fire. I took up a position, supporting a 20-pounder battery, just to the rear of the first position, and maintained it, though suffering continually from the enemy's fire, which now reached all parts of the field. To our left was the Eleventh U. S. Infantry, also supporting batteries. Toward evening the enemy succeeded in forcing back the division on our left, when the batteries we supported were withdrawn, we throwing in all the fire our diminished numbers would permit. We here witnessed the firm stand of the Eleventh U. S. Infantry on our left and the charge of the Second U. S. Infantry on our right. The advance of the enemy on our front was thus effectually checked. We then took up a position supporting one of the batteries under Captain Platt, which position we maintained till darkness put an end to the firing and the battery was withdrawn. We were much concerned as to the cause of the cheering which took place in our rear (by the regiments of French's and Meagher's brigades), fearing they were a rebel force that had succeeded in getting in our rear. From the beginning of the battle till night brought it to a close we were almost constantly under fire, of which fact I believe the general was a witness.

Our casualties in this day's battle were as follows: In the Fifth New York Volunteers, 38 killed and 110 wounded.* Among the first was Capt. William T. Partridge, who fell nobly leading on his men to the charge. Among the wounded were Capt. George Duryea, Lieut. Thomas W. Cartwright, Lieut. Felix Agnus, and Lieut. Ralph E. Prime. Lieut. Col. Hiram Duryea was everywhere conspicuous in the fight, mounted on his horse, and inspired every one by his gallantry. Major Hull's horse was shot in the first charge. Captain Winslow was acting as field officer and mounted. Both acted most bravely. Colonel Duryea speaks of the gallant conduct of the following-named officers, to which I can also add my own testimony: Maj. H. D. Hull, Capt. C. Winslow, Capt. William T. Partridge, Capt. George Duryea, Capt. H. H. Burnett, Capt. C. J. Cambreleng, Capt. W. F. Lewis, Capt. C. Boyd, Lieuts. C. S. Montgomery, G. O. Hager, H. G. O. Eickler, J. McConnell, J. H. Lounsberry, Charles Sargent, T. W. Cartwright, R. E. Prime, F. Agnus, S. W. Wheeler. I refer you to the list of meritorious non-commissioned officers and privates in Colonel Duryea's report, submitted herewith, and also to it for the names of the killed and wounded.

Three of the officers of the Fifth New York Volunteers left the field, it is believed unnecessarily, from the effects of contusions made by spent balls. Their conduct will be made the subject of official investigation. I received a bruise on my knee by a spent ball, which gave rise to the report of my being wounded, and my horse received two balls in his neck, but he carried me all through the fight.

In the Tenth New York Volunteers Colonel Bendix reports the casualties as follows: Killed, 8 enlisted men; wounded, 42 enlisted

* But see revised statement, p. 39.

men and 2 officers—Lieut. James R. Smith and Lieut. George F. Tate. I annex herewith the list of casualties in detail, furnished me by Colonel Bendix.*

Colonel Bendix has not furnished any report of those distinguished for meritorious conduct. I have only to say that the colonel himself behaved in the most cool and efficient manner, always at his post, always ready to execute my orders with promptness, and always with his regiment under fire. I must also mention the gallant conduct of Surgeon Doolittle, whose horse was killed under him and himself bruised, but who has been constantly with the command to this day.

Early next morning (the 28th) we withdrew across the Chickahominy, and remained till late in the afternoon on the high bank, supporting the artillery defending the passage of that stream. Toward evening we took up our march for the left of the army, traveled all night and crossed the White Oak Swamp next morning, the 29th of June. Here we remained in position all day and night to defend the bridge against any enemy coming from Richmond along the Charles City road.

On the morning of the 30th we moved with the division to the James River, near the mouth of Turkey Creek, and took up our position on the left in the woods, to meet the approach of any enemy along the River road. My brigade being posted in its proper position on the left, occupied the woods, observing the low, extensive, cultivated plateau beyond.

About 3 o'clock p. m. the enemy appeared along the River road and we made our dispositions to receive him, occupying the woods with our full strength, and being re-enforced by Major Jones, Eleventh Infantry, held in reserve. The enemy advanced and opened a battery against the hill occupied by General Sykes, when the fire of our artillery compelled a speedy retreat. This move of the enemy was further expedited by the shells from the gunboats, which produced much consternation among them.

Next morning, July 1, I was re-enforced by Captain Martin's battery of five light 12-pounder guns. I pushed forward my skirmishers to the front, and captured a captain and private of the attacking force of the previous day, two pieces of artillery and six caissons which they had abandoned. The fire of our artillery had been very severe, as the number of dead horses showed, and the retreat was hurried, leaving cannon, caissons, clothing, &c. From my prisoners I learned that the column advancing upon us the previous day was composed of General Wise's and General Holmes' divisions, numbering 15,000 infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and thirty pieces of artillery. Lieutenant Hess, of the cavalry, with a platoon, also reported to me, and he was pushed forward till the enemy's pickets were reached. Throughout the day he continued to observe the enemy to the front while the fierce battle was going on to our right and rendered the most valuable services. We cut a road through the woods, and a section of Captain Martin's battery was placed to command the open field beyond, dispersing the enemy's cavalry with shrapnel whenever it appeared.

In the afternoon the other three pieces of Captain Martin's battery did efficient service in shelling the woods from which the enemy attacked the left of the division on our right while it was engaged in the battle. The Fifth and Tenth New York Volunteers stood to arms all day and night in this position through June 30 and July 1, expecting the enemy in front and receiving the occasional fire of our gunboats in the rear, which latter killed only one man (of the Tenth New York Vol-

* See revised statement, p. 39.

unteers). Though several shells burst amongst us there was only one casualty here.

About 1 a. m. July 2 we were ordered to withdraw our picket guard and proceed at once to this place. We were ready to move in a short time, but the road was so thronged with troops that we were unable to proceed till all the others had gone. We then marched to this place through the cold drenching storm of that day and bivouacked.

Next morning, July 3, we were aroused by the shells from an enemy's battery falling in close proximity to our camp, and were ordered out with the rest of the division to drive the battery away or effect its capture. This object was accomplished by other troops before we reached the locality of the battery, and we returned to occupy the pleasant camp where we now are.

This hard fighting, long marches, and sleepless nights my command bore with manliness and cheerfulness, and far exceeded my most sanguine expectations. I shall feel proud if my superiors are as well satisfied with me as I am with those I command.

My personal staff rendered me most efficient service. The Rev. Gordon Winslow acted as my aide during the fierce conflict of the 27th June in which we were engaged, and subsequently gave the most invaluable aid in removing the sick and wounded.

Lieut. A. S. Marvin, jr., acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. A. L. Thomas, quartermaster, performed their respective duties with coolness and success.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. K. WARREN,
Colonel Fifth N. Y. Vols., Comdg. Third Brigade.

Lieut. SAMUEL A. FOSTER,
Aide-de-Camp, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Sykes' Division.

No. 153.

Report of Lieut. Col. Hiram Duryea, Fifth New York Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill, engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. FIFTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Harrison's Bar, Va., July 4, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report of the movements of this regiment from June 26 to July 2, inclusive:

Thursday at 4 p. m. moved out of camp to support of McCall's division on the Mechanicsville road. Bivouacked that night in line of battle in an open field, where we remained until about 2.30 o'clock on Friday morning, when we returned to our camp, slung knapsacks, and moved on the road toward Cold Harbor. About daybreak formed line of battle on the skirt of the wood in the rear of Gaines' Mill, where we remained about two hours; then moved forward in the direction and to the left of Cold Harbor, where we formed line of battle in an open field about 10.30 o'clock a. m. Here we rested until about noon, when, in accordance with your orders, we changed our position forward, our lines resting under the crest of the hill about 200 yards from a piece of woods, where, after remaining about half an hour, the enemy appeared in force opposite our right, advancing in successive lines of battle.

Shortly after making their appearance they posted a battery on our right and opened fire through an opening in the woods, throwing shrapnel, shell, grape, and canister with accuracy and effect. Company E was then ordered to the front as skirmishers to pick off the gunners from the batteries, which was done with considerable effect. They were driven in by an advance of the enemy in force, which was met by a fire by companies along the whole regiment, followed by a fire by file, which had the effect to check the enemy and drive them back into the woods. They did not appear again for about an hour. The batteries meanwhile continued to play upon us, thinning our ranks perceptibly.

Agreeably with your orders we again changed position, forming line of battle in the road. Shortly after the enemy emerged in force from the woods on our left, and we then resumed our former position on the crest of the hill. Of the charge which the regiment then made, in which Colonel Warren and all the field officers mounted took a part in leading, it is unnecessary for me to report. Suffice it that the enemy was driven from the field in confusion and the fugitives were nearly annihilated by our fire. The enemy with fresh troops now opened with musketry from the woods, the most deadly fire being carried on by both sides, they several times appearing on the field in force. They fought bravely and contested the ground with great stubbornness. Our line was several times forced to yield, which it did in good order before a greatly superior number, but as often advanced and regained the ground at the point of the bayonet. We occupied the ground until re-enforcements came to our support and held it, when we were relieved and ordered to support batteries of field artillery on our right, which we did until about 8.30 p. m., delivering an effective fire whenever the enemy approached, and suffering considerably.

Night having set in and firing having ceased the batteries were withdrawn, and we retired from the field. We were in the engagement about eight and a half hours, the greater part of the time under a very severe fire. Colonel Warren, having command of the brigade, left but two field officers to the regiment, and Capt. Cleveland Winslow, of Company E, was detailed to act as major.

During the action the following changes took place in the commands of the companies: Lieut. C. S. Montgomery, of Company C, was assigned to command of Company B. The two remaining officers of Company C being subsequently wounded, Lieutenant Eickler, of Company H, was assigned to command of that company. Lieutenant Lounsberry, of Company K, was assigned to the command of Company E.

I wish to mention the gallant conduct of the following officers: Major Hull, Captains Winslow, Partridge, Duryea, Burnett, Cambreleng, Lewis, and Boyd; Lieutenants Montgomery, Sargent, Hager, Cartwright, Eickler, McConnell, Lounsberry, Prime, Wheeler, and Agnus. Their coolness was particularly shown in preparing for the last charge, just previous to which, the regiment being very much thinned, the ranks were closed and told off with great coolness under the most terrific fire.

Capt. William T. Partridge, of Company I, behaved with great bravery and coolness, commanding the admiration of the entire regiment. He was nearly the whole day advanced with his company as skirmishers in a very exposed position, and was killed while gallantly leading his company in a charge. I must also call attention to the following noncommissioned officers and privates, whose meritorious acts came under the notice of myself and officers, viz: Color Sergt. Andrew B. Allison,

of Company H; Color Sergt. John H. Berrian, of Company D; Color Corpl. George L. Guthrie, of Company D; Color Corpl. Leon Olivia, of Company B (killed); Orderly Sergt. Patrick Gilligan, of Company A; Private James E. Macbeth, of Company H; Sergt. Thomas R. Martin, of Company D; Sergt. John H. Reilley, of Company D; Corpl. John McKenna, of Company D; Corpl. William H. Scruder, of Company D; Corpl. Joseph H. Pierce, of Company D; Orderly Sergt. John Frie, of Company E; Sergt. John S. Raymond, of Company E; Orderly Sergt. William McDowell, of Company G; Private William F. Mandeville, of Company F (killed); Orderly Sergt. Andrew Whitehead, of Company H; Sergt. William Chambers, of Company H; Corpl. John Keeney, of Company H; Private James J. Robinson, of Company I; Private George McGeehan, of Company E; Drummer-Boy Robert Daley, of Company D. We went into action about 450 strong.

Dr. O. Munson, assistant surgeon, remained with the sick and wounded at Savage Station, and no doubt fell into the hands of the enemy. He is the officer reported missing. Of the missing enlisted men some are supposed to have been wounded and left on the field, and all are supposed to have been taken prisoners.

After leaving the battle-field we proceeded to near Woodbury's Bridge, where we bivouacked, and remained until 3 o'clock Saturday morning, 28th, when we crossed the Chickahominy, and remained supporting the artillery defending the passage of the stream until about 5 p. m. We then proceeded in the direction of Savage Station, marching all night, crossing the White Oak Swamp on the morning of the 29th, and halting on the Charles City road, where we remained until Monday morning, 30th, watching the Charles City road in the direction of Richmond. Monday morning took up the march, and halted about noon at Turkey Creek, near James River. Here we took a position on the Richmond road along the river.

At about 3 o'clock p. m. the enemy appeared in force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, the latter opening fire upon us. We prepared to give them battle, advancing our skirmishers along the edge of the woods, when the enemy, being fired upon by the gunboats and artillery on our right, retired. We remained on the ground that night, and in the morning were re-enforced by a section of artillery. About noon the enemy's force of cavalry and infantry again made their appearance, advancing along the Richmond road. We opened fire upon them from our battery, and succeeded in driving them back. They afterward appeared several times during the day, but were as often driven back. In this position we were very much exposed, shells often falling inside our lines. The entire regiment remained on picket that night till 1 o'clock Wednesday morning, July 2, when we marched through a cold and drenching rain to near Harrison's Bar, where we arrived and bivouacked about 5 o'clock p. m.

During all these trying scenes the men under my command have maintained a spirit of cheerfulness and determination, yielding none of their discipline or soldierly pride.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. DURYEA,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Fifth New York Volunteers.

Lieut. A. S. MARVIN, Jr.,
Fifth N. Y. Vols., A. A. A. G., Third Brig., Sykes' Div.

No. 154.

Reports of Brig. Gen. George A. McCall, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

HEADQUARTERS MCCALL'S DIVISION,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, August 12, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of my division in the battles before Richmond on the 26th, 27th, and 30th June last, my capture by the enemy at the close of the battle of the 30th and subsequent detention in prison at Richmond having necessarily deferred my report until the present day.

On the afternoon of the 19th June I received your orders requiring the "greater part" of my division to move forward from Gaines' farm, where I was then encamped, about 2½ miles from Mechanicsville, and relieve Taylor's brigade, of Franklin's division, at the above-named village, then the extreme right of the Army of the Potomac. In accordance with this order I directed the First and Third Brigades, commanded respectively by Brig. Gens. J. F. Reynolds and T. Seymour, to proceed to Beaver Dam Creek, 1 mile this side of Mechanicsville, and occupy a strong position on its left bank near its junction with the Chickahominy, and thence to throw forward to the heights in front of Mechanicsville one regiment and a battery to relieve Taylor, and to post a strong line of pickets from the Mechanicsville Bridge to the Meadow Bridge. The position selected on the Beaver Dam Creek was naturally a strong one, the left resting on the Chickahominy and the right extending to thick woods beyond the upper Mechanicsville road, which were occupied. The passage of the Beaver Dam Creek was difficult throughout the greater part of my front, and, with the exception of the roads crossing at Ellison's Mill and that above mentioned, impracticable for artillery. On the right of the last-named road an epaulement calculated for four pieces of field artillery was thrown up and rifle pits for a regiment each were constructed in advance of each brigade. Cooper's battery of six 10-pounder Parrott guns on the right of the upper road and Smead's battery (regular) of four 12-pounder guns on the left commanded that approach. De Hart's battery (regular) of six 12-pounder guns was near the front-center, commanding a more distant view of the same road and also the lower road direct to Mechanicsville. I held in reserve the Second Brigade (Meade's) in front of Gaines' farm, ready to act either in support of Reynolds and Seymour or to oppose the crossing at New Bridge should the enemy attempt it.

In this position I awaited any movements the enemy might initiate. Cobb's Legion, of the Confederates, was encamped within view on the opposite side of the Chickahominy, and A. P. Hill's division about a cannon-shot to the rear, detachments from both of which held two redoubts and an extensive line of rifle pits along the crest of the highlands overlooking the river.

At about noon on the 26th the enemy was discovered to be in motion, and at 12.30 p. m. our pickets at Meadow Bridge were driven in by the advancing column of the enemy, and those along the road were ordered to fall back. Soon afterward, when the head of his column approached, my infantry and artillery in front of Mechanicsville were recalled. I now ordered forward Meade's brigade, and directed them to occupy ground in rear of the line, where they would be out of the range of

musketry and at a practicable distance for support of any part of the field.

My line of battle was formed in the following order from right to left: On the extreme right were seven companies of the Second Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieutenant-Colonel McCandless; then six companies of the First Rifles, Major Stone; next the Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel Simmons; then the Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel Hays; then the Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel Kirk; then the Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel Jackson, and the Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves on the extreme left. Meade's brigade, in reserve, consisted of the Third Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel Sickel; the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel Magilton, and the Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel Harvey. Easton's battery of four 12-pounder guns and Kerns' battery of six 12-pounder howitzers were also held in reserve.

The Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieutenant-Colonel McKean, had been detached some days before, and was at Tunstall's railroad station, while the Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel Gallagher, was on picket along the Lower Chickahominy. These two regiments were consequently thrown out of the engagement, except that the Eleventh was brought forward on the morning of the 27th, and was under fire for a short time before being withdrawn.

At about 3 p. m. the enemy's lines were formed in my front and the skirmishers rapidly advanced, delivering their fire as they approached our lines. They were answered by my artillery and a rather general discharge of musketry.

At this moment I rode along the front of several of the regiments, and I remarked in the animated and cheerful countenances of the men the promise of that brilliant success which they so nobly achieved in the sequel. In a few moments afterward the enemy, commanded by General Robert E. Lee, boldly advanced in force under a heavy artillery fire and attacked my position from right to left. I, however, was not long in discovering that his principal effort was directed on my extreme right, whereupon I ordered Kerns' battery to that point, and at the same time moved forward Sickel's regiment (Third) to support it. Here for a long time the battle raged with great fury. The Georgians rushed with headlong energy against the Second Regiment, only to be mowed down by the steady fire of that gallant regiment, whose commander soon sent to the rear some 7 or 8 prisoners taken in the encounter.

The enemy now for a time retired from close contest on the right, but he kept up during the whole day a heavy general fire of artillery and infantry, which, with the rapid reply of the Reserves, was at times one unbroken roar of a stunning depth. After a time, however, a heavy column was launched down the road to Ellison's Mill, where a determined attack was made. I had already sent Easton's battery to General Seymour, and I now moved the Seventh Regiment down to the extreme left, apprehending that the enemy might attempt to turn that flank by crossing the stream below the mill. Here, however, the Reserves maintained their position and sustained their character for steadiness in splendid style, never losing a foot of ground during a severe struggle with some of the best troops of the enemy, fighting under the direction of their most distinguished general. For hour after hour the battle was hotly contested, and the rapid fire of our

artillery, dealing death to an awful extent, was unintermitted, while the greatly superior force of the enemy enabled him to precipitate column after column of fresh troops upon my nearly exhausted lines.

About sunset Griffin's brigade, with Edwards' (regular) battery, arrived. The former I requested its gallant leader to move to the extreme right, that being the weakest point in my position. Some time elapsed before these troops could reach their ground, and as the enemy had advanced, only a portion of this force could be brought into action. Then, a short time before the close of the engagement, the Fourth Michigan, Colonel Woodbury, relieved the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves, whose ammunition was exhausted, and two companies of the Fourteenth New York joined the Rifles and the detachment of Berdan's Sharpshooters.

Edwards' battery had been left by Griffin in reserve, and late in the evening I turned it over to General Seymour, to be placed on his left. About 9 o'clock this well-contested action closed by the withdrawal of the enemy, with very heavy loss.

My attention was now directed to the cleaning of the arms and issuing of ammunition, to be in readiness for the resumption of the combat in the morning. This consumed the time till 1 a. m. of the 27th, and shortly before day I received General McClellan's order through you to withdraw my division and fall back to the rear of Gaines' Mill. This order, I confess, gave me some concern. Had it reached me at midnight the movement might have been accomplished without difficulty and without loss, but now it would be daylight before the movement—under fire, one of the most delicate and difficult in war, and now in presence of a superior force—could be commenced. I, however, went to work without a moment's delay. Meade's brigade was the first withdrawn, but before this was completed the enemy opened his fire upon us. His fire was promptly returned, and again soon became general along the line.

Now great caution became necessary to screen the movement from the enemy, but this was successfully done. Griffin's brigade and Edwards' battery were the next to be withdrawn. This was done coolly and successfully. Reynolds' brigade was next ordered to retire, keeping up a scattering fire with musketry and from a single piece of artillery. Thus the fire was kept up until all the artillery was brought out of action. Lastly, Seymour's brigade was brought out in the handsomest style. In fine, our killed had been buried, the wounded had been sent off, and not a man, nor a gun, nor a musket, nor a knapsack was left upon the field. The different regiments filed past as steadily as if marching from the parade ground, and it must have been some time before the enemy were aware that we were gone, as no attempt was made to follow immediately.

My loss in this action was, as nearly as I have been able to ascertain, 33 killed and 150 wounded.* The loss of the enemy was heavy beyond precedent in this war for the numbers engaged. I learned from excellent authority while a prisoner in Richmond that General Lee's loss in killed and wounded did not fall short of 2,000. In the published returns it appears that the First North Carolina lost nearly one-half of its effective force and the Forty-fourth Georgia nearly two-thirds. Stonewall Jackson's artillery was in the battle, although his infantry was several miles to the right.

Where all so gallantly supported the honor of the flag it would seem almost invidious to particularize, but my thanks are particularly due

* See revised statement, p. 38.

to Generals Reynolds and Seymour, and to Colonels Simmons, of the Fifth, and Taggart, of the Twelfth, and Lieutenant-Colonel McCandless, of the Second, Major Stone, of the Rifles, who were all closely engaged. General Meade is entitled to the credit of great zeal and promptness in carrying out all the orders conveyed to him, though not immediately engaged.

It is with much gratification that I acknowledge my obligation to General Griffin, who promptly brought his fine brigade to my support at a time it was supposed to be much needed. Also to General Morell, whose division was within supporting distance had aid been required. My personal staff, Capt. H. J. Biddle, assistant adjutant-general, Lieutenants and Aides-de-Camp Scheetz and Meconkey, deserve special notice for their gallantry in carrying orders and the other duties incident to their offices.

Battle of Gaines' Mill on the 27th June, 1862.

My division having been successfully withdrawn from its position after the repulse of the enemy at Mechanicsville on the morning of the 27th June, moved leisurely and steadily to the ground designated, in rear of Gaines' Mill, where it arrived at 10 o'clock a. m. Here I was notified by General Porter that my division, having been deprived of much sleep during the previous night and having been engaged for three hours that morning with the enemy, would be held in reserve to-day. As the troops arrived on the ground they were formed on the edge of the wood and constituted the first line, while the Reserves were on the plain some 600 yards in rear of the woods.

At 3.30 p. m. the enemy advanced, and very soon after the action commenced. You ordered me to move forward the Second and Third Brigades of my division to support the first line. This was immediately done, and in a style that called forth an expression of admiration from the commanding general. These two brigades soon were under fire, in some instances the regiments going immediately into line, while in others they halted directly in rear of the line already formed.

In a short time after this the First Brigade of my division also was ordered forward and soon became engaged. In the mean time the batteries of my division, Cooper's on the right, and De Hart's, Easton's, and Kerns' in the center and on the left, also advanced, and shelled the enemy over the heads of the men in line.

The action soon became general, and the fire in front of my division, which was near the center of the battle line, increased to a deafening roar of musketry, above which the artillery fire at times could scarcely be distinguished. The enemy was apparently drawn up in five lines, and one after another was thrown forward on my front as fast as the preceding one recoiled before the well-directed fire of the Reserves, or with such short intervals that the thoroughly-heated muskets had not time to cool. In this way for upward of three hours my brave fellows were under fire, either relieving each other or some regiment of another division, when the men became exhausted. About this time, seeing some commotion on the left of my division, I rode rapidly to the ground, and found that the Fourth had been driven in and was being rallied by General Meade. The line, however, was soon reformed, and I rode in front of the regiment, addressed the men briefly, and they soon resumed their place in line of battle.

Everything now on the left of the division was in successful and satisfactory operation. I therefore rode along the line, halting for a short time in the center, and then proceeded to the right. Here I

found General Reynolds coming from the woods with the First and Eighth Regiments of his brigade, he having relieved them and brought them out of action in consequence of their ammunition being exhausted. He reported to me that the Fifth Regiment had also nearly expended all its ammunition and ought to be relieved. I directed my assistant adjutant-general, Captain Biddle, to ride down the line and, if possible, bring up a regiment (of Morell's division, I think) that I had seen in reserve as I rode along the line. I now discovered a battery in rear of my extreme right which I thought might be advantageously brought into action, and I rode back to the spot and recommended a position in front to the officer in command, Captain Weed, of the Fifth Regular Artillery. He cheerfully assented, and at once moved off to occupy the position. He had not proceeded far before I discovered a large number of men toward the left retiring. It soon became apparent that we had met with a reverse. I rode out in the direction of the retreating men and strove vigorously to rally them, placing a squadron of Indiana cavalry I happened to find on the ground in line, with orders to cut down any man who attempted to pass their line. My endeavor was partially successful, and I also stopped two batteries that were in retreat and brought them into battery against the enemy, who just then appeared on the opposite hill-side. This checked their advance on this point.

About this time French's brigade and Meagher's brigade arrived on the ground where I was, and I stopped the fire of the two batteries just brought into action while they passed down the hill in front. At the foot of the hill, however, they were met by General Fitz John Porter, who halted the column of these generous friends, as the sun was then about down and the enemy had retired from view, so that these gallant troops had not the pleasure of encountering the enemy that day. My division now deliberately retired, and in obedience to orders destroyed the bridge opposite Trent's Hill, upon which they had crossed. Here they did bivouac near the ground occupied previously by the general headquarters.

The only occurrence of this day's battle that I have cause to regret (except the loss of many brave and valuable officers and men, whose fall I sincerely mourn) is the capture by the enemy of a large portion of the Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel Gallagher. This regiment, of Meade's brigade, had in the course of the afternoon relieved the Fourth New Jersey Regiment, Colonel Simpson (major U. S. Topographical Engineers), the latter promising to support the former in case of being hard pressed. In the heat of the action the Eleventh Regiment, becoming enveloped in the smoke of battle, continued the fight after the rest of the line had retired, being closely engaged with a rebel regiment in front, and before the colonel was aware that he had been left alone on the field he found himself under fire of two regiments on either flank besides the one in front. Notwithstanding the peril of his position he gallantly kept up a galling fire on the advancing foe as he retired in order upon the Fourth New Jersey. Here, to crown his ill-fortune, he found that he, as well as Colonel Simpson, was completely surrounded, a strong force having already taken position in his immediate rear.

The situation of these two brave regiments, which had so nobly maintained their ground (not having been recalled) after all had retired, was now hopeless, their retreat being entirely cut off by the increasing force of the enemy, who were still advancing, and they were compelled to surrender. No censure can possibly attach to either Colonel Galla-

gher or Colonel Simpson or the brave men of their respective regiments on account of this ill-turn of fortune, but, on the contrary, they are entitled to the credit of having held their ground until it was tenable no longer.

I have only further to add that throughout this day the Reserves supported the character they had gained in the battle of Mechanicsville on the afternoon of the 26th and the morning of this day.

My thanks are due to Brig. Gen. J. F. Reynolds, who, I regret to report, was captured, together with his assistant adjutant-general, Charles Kingsbury, by the enemy on the morning of the 28th, the general finding on the previous evening that the enemy was already in his rear, and having retired to the woods, where he passed the night. Generals Meade and Seymour, as usual, led the brigades with the skill and effect to be expected of officers of their distinction. To the officers of my personal staff, particularly to Capt. H. J. Biddle, assistant adjutant-general, and to Maj. Alfred E. Lewis, First Pennsylvania Artillery, acting aide-de-camp, my thanks are due for efficient services.

The loss of my division to-day was heavy, and is embraced in the total loss at the foot of this report.*

Battle of New Market Cross-Roads† on the 30th June, 1862.

On Friday evening, June 27, after the battle of Gaines' Mill, my division crossed the Chickahominy to Trent's Hill, where it remained till 8 p. m. on the 28th, when I was ordered to move in the direction of White Oak Creek, and take with me Hunt's reserve artillery, consisting of thirteen batteries. Owing to unavoidable detention on the route my division was all night on the march, and did not reach White Oak Creek till near noon on the 29th. Having crossed the creek, I was ordered by the general-in-chief to put my division in position to repel any attack of the enemy from the direction of Richmond. This I did, and remained in position till 5 o'clock p. m., when the march was resumed, and continued by my command till I reached the Quaker-road crossing of the New Market road, where I arrived at midnight and took up a position on the cross-road, sending out a regiment and a battery in front and a strong picket in advance of them. Here I remained in readiness to repel any advance of the enemy till about daylight, when I was ordered to retire. This I did, left in front, and reached the point where the Turkey Bridge road turns off from the New Market road at about 7 a. m. on the 30th. I here turned into Turkey Bridge road, and was ordered to halt on this ground till the whole of our immense train, which had safely crossed White Oak Creek, had passed on toward James River, and to repel any attack that the enemy might make on it.

At 9 o'clock had commenced the heavy cannonade caused by the enemy attempting to force the passage of the creek in order to fall upon the train, and it continued with little interruption till noon. It was a determined artillery duel, but as I did not apprehend their ability to effect a passage, I was not long in coming to the conclusion that any attack on myself must come from the direction of Richmond on my right flank. I had thrown out a cavalry picket in that direction, and afterward discovering indications of an advance of the enemy, moved out a regiment in the same direction on picket duty.

I now examined the character of the country around me, and made my disposition of the troops facing to the right flank—Meade's brigade

* Not found, but see revised statement, p. 40.
† Glendale, or Nelson's Farm.

on the right, Seymour's on the left, and Reynolds', now commanded by Col. S. G. Simmons, of the Fifth, in reserve; Randol's (regular) battery, six 12-pounder Napoleon or light 12-pounder guns, on the right, in front of the Fourth Regiment; Kerns' and Cooper's batteries opposite the center, and two German batteries, belonging to Morell's division, of 20-pounder Parrott's, of four guns each, commanded by Captains Diederichs and Knieriem, on the left, all in front of the infantry line. The country on my new front was open, embracing a large farm, intersected toward the right by the New Market road, and a small strip of timber parallel to it. The open front was about 800 yards; its depth about 1,000 yards. It was a beautiful battle ground, but too large for my force to find cover or protection on both flanks.

My disposition having been made I calmly awaited the approach of the enemy. About 2.30 o'clock my pickets were driven in by a strong advance, after some skirmishing, without loss on our part. At 3 o'clock the enemy sent forward a regiment on the left center and another on the right center, to feel for a weak point. They were under cover of a shower of shell and boldly advanced, but were both driven back on the left by the Twelfth Regiment and on the right by the Seventh Regiment. After this, in order to strengthen the left, I rode forward with the Rifles and put them in a narrow strip of timber on the left and front. Soon after this the left was threatened by a very heavy column, which had passed through the woods beyond the farm. I at once changed front on that flank by sending Colonel Simmons with two regiments to re-enforce Seymour. This movement was promptly made, but not a moment too soon, for a furious attack with artillery and infantry was almost immediately made on that flank. I at the same time directed Captain Biddle, assistant adjutant-general, to ride to the left and change the direction of the fire of the two German batteries against the enemy on the flank. This order was gallantly executed, but I regret to state that just at the moment the enemy's fire happened to be poured in with terrible effect, and this brave and valuable officer fell mortally wounded, being pierced by two Minie balls and slightly wounded by a third.

For near two hours the battle raged hotly here, and under a perfect storm of shot and shell the gallant and much-to-be-lamented Col. Seneca G. Simmons fell also mortally wounded. At last the enemy was compelled to retire before the well-directed musketry fire of the Reserves. The German batteries were driven to the rear, but I rode up and sent them back. It was, however, of little avail, and they were soon after abandoned by the cannoneers.

It must not be supposed that the enemy were inactive along the center and on the right of my line during all this time. The batteries in front of the center were boldly charged upon, but the enemy was speedily forced back, when I re-enforced this part of the line with the two regiments of the reserve still remaining on the ground. The contest was severe, and put the steadiness of these regiments to the test. They both suffered much, but particularly the First Regiment, whose lieutenant-colonel, H. M. McIntire, lost his left leg below the knee.

In the course of this struggle I had the pleasure of having presented to me a regimental color borne off from the attacking regiment.

Soon after this a most determined charge was made on Randol's battery by a full brigade advancing in wedge-shape, without order, but in perfect recklessness. Somewhat similar charges had, as I have stated, been previously made on Cooper's and Kerns' batteries by single regiments without success, they having recoiled before the storm of canister

hurled against them. A like result was anticipated by Randol's battery, and the Fourth Regiment was requested not to fire until the battery had done with them. Its gallant commander did not doubt his ability to repel the attack, and his guns did indeed mow down the advancing host; but still the gaps were closed and the enemy came in upon a run to the very muzzles of his guns. It was a perfect torrent of men, and they were in his battery before the guns could be removed. Two guns that were indeed successfully limbered had their horses killed and wounded and were overturned on the spot, and the enemy dashing past drove the greater part of the Fourth Regiment before them. The left company (B) nevertheless stood its ground with its captain, Fred. A. Conrad, in front of it, as did likewise certain men of other companies.

I had ridden into the regiment and endeavored to check them, but with only partial success. It was here my fortune to witness one of the fiercest bayonet fights that perhaps ever occurred on this continent. Bayonet wounds, mortal or slight, were given and received. I saw skulls crushed by the butts of muskets, and every effort made by either party in this life-or-death struggle, proving indeed that here Greek had met Greek. The Seventh Regiment was at this time on the right of the Fourth, and was too closely engaged with a force, also of great superiority in numbers, to lend any assistance to the gallant few of the Fourth who were struggling at their side. In fine, these few men, some 70 or 80, were borne bodily off amongst the rebels, and when they reached a gap in the fence walked through it, while the enemy, intent on pursuing those in front of them, passed on without noticing them.

It was at this moment, on witnessing this scene, I keenly felt the want of re-enforcement. I had not a single regiment left to send to the support of these so overpowered. There was no running; but my division, reduced by the previous battles to less than 6,000, had to contend with the divisions of Longstreet and A. P. Hill (considered two of the strongest and best among many of the Confederate army, numbering that day 18,000 or 20,000 men), and it was reluctantly compelled to give way before heavier force accumulated upon them. My right was, as I say, literally forced off the ground by the weight simply of the enemy's column.

The center and left were still at times engaged, and the only staff officer left with me was Lieut. E. Beatty, who was now wounded at my side and forced to leave me, after maintaining his position for some time. My orderly, a most faithful man, Sergt. Simeon Hertz, was also mortally wounded at my side, and I was left with but two men of my cavalry escort, Corporal King and one private. I now rode to the rear to endeavor to rally a force, and on the road-side 200 yards in rear of my right I found two regiments of Berry's brigade, Kearny's division. I requested these regiments to move forward and support my men, but their orders, I was informed, would not admit of their leaving their ground. After some time General Kearny came up. He at once formed two lines in the woods on the right of the road and moved forward, saying to me as he rode on, "If you can bring on another line in a few minutes I think we can stop them."

By this time the sun had set, and the firing, now confined entirely to the right of my division, was becoming slack and interrupted. In a little while Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, Pennsylvania Reserves, came up and reported to me that he had collected about 500 men, with whom he was then advancing. I rode on with him up the road so as to bring this little command upon the left of Kearny. On arriving at the point

where my original line crossed the road I halted the men, and having no staff officer with me I rode forward to ascertain whether some men of the Fourth whom I had left a little in advance were still on the ground—they had, as I afterward learned, joined Kearny—and I had not proceeded more than 100 yards before I rode right into the Forty-seventh Virginia Regiment, which, being drawn up under some trees, was not seen by me in the obscurity of the evening until I had ridden in among them, and thus became a prisoner.

The desultory firing on the right continued at intervals for some time, but the battle was in fact over, and my division, as I have since learned, slept in part on the ground and the remainder within a few hundred yards of the enemy, and at 2 o'clock a. m. of the 1st of July moved forward toward James River, under command of General Seymour.

The conduct of the division in this hard-fought field is worthy of all praise. Besides the officers already named, I have to thank Brig. Gen. George G. Meade, who was severely wounded, Colonel Sickel, of the Third Pennsylvania Reserves, and a number of others, who contributed largely to the result desired, namely, to defend the position until after the heavy supply train had placed itself in safety. Among these I must mention Acting Division Surg. A. E. Stocker, who accompanied me during a considerable part of the day and assisted in bringing the laggards into line until he was slightly wounded in the wrist by a fragment of a shell. My thanks are also due to Brigadier-General Sedgwick, whose brigade came to my support near the close of the day. Great credit is likewise due to Capt. George A. Woodward, of the Second Reserves, who was severely wounded while gallantly leading his company against fearful odds.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. McCALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
September 25, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded to Headquarters Army of the Potomac. I have heretofore in several communications referred to the services of numerous officers, some of whom are commended herein, and asked for them rewards.

I present now the name of Brigadier-General Meade, commanding brigade, whom I accidentally omitted, and request that in the promotions for brevets his name may receive the attention his high merits deserve.

I commend to the consideration of the Government the names of the other officers specially highly spoken of in this report. Many of the officers of volunteers have been recommended to Governor of Pennsylvania for promotion.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
October 22, 1862.

I respectfully call the attention of the commanding general to the report of these actions. General McCall was in immediate command

of the division at Mechanicsville, was detached at New Market roads, and the absence of his reports, those of Generals Reynolds and Morell and Meade, prevented me in my preliminary report referring more specially to the services of the division, which are now made known through the commander. The reports are of exceeding interest, and put before the commanding general the services of the division, which were distinguished, and only required this report to be made part of the history of the memorable events of the war on the Peninsula, which has reflected high honor upon our arms.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

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WASHINGTON, *December* 10, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement and accompanying documents supplemental to my official report of the battle of New Market Cross-Roads, June 30, 1862, and to request that these papers may be appended to that report. My reasons for so doing are the following, viz: My attention has been called to General Hooker's report of the battle of Glendale, published in Wilkes' Spirit of the Times and copied into other papers, in which the conduct of the Pennsylvania Reserves is severely and unjustly reflected upon. As these troops fought with great gallantry on that day and sustained heavy loss in officers and men in a desperate conflict with thrice their numbers, holding the enemy in check till night, it is due to them and their State that their record be fairly set before the country. With that single purpose the events of that day will be here briefly recapitulated.

Whilst the Army of the Potomac was retiring upon James River one of the severest attacks made upon its right flank was that of Monday, June 30. Of the four divisions that day engaged, each maneuvered and fought independently. My own was formed in line of battle in front of the Turkey Bridge (or Quaker) road, and crossing the New Market road nearly at right angles. Hooker's division was some distance on my left, his right resting on the first-named road. The part which his division took in this engagement he calls the battle of Glendale; but as the Confederate Army advanced from Richmond down the New Market road, and as General Lee, who commanded in person, made the most determined effort to cut the Union Army in twain at this point, I have thought it proper to designate the fierce conflict which there took place the battle of New Market Cross-Roads. To the Reserves it was a desperate affair, as will be seen in some of the accompanying documents. They were barely 6,000 strong on the field, having suffered severely in the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill, and one entire regiment being detached. Yet here they had to contend with A. P. Hill's and Longstreet's divisions, from the troops composing which the Reserves captured during the day about 200 prisoners and three stands of colors—one of the standards as late in the day as just before sunset, in my presence, by Private William J. Gallagher, of Company F, Ninth Regiment, who killed the rebel color-bearer in a bayonet charge and brought off the trophy, which he presented to me on the spot.

There was but one injudicious or unfortunate movement made during the day. Before the action commenced I placed the Twelfth Regiment in position on the left of my line, and after I had moved to the right

General Seymour divided this regiment, posting the colonel with six companies in advance and to the left, thus detaching them from the line. Soon afterward the enemy advanced a battery here, and the Third and Tenth Regiments were ordered to charge it. They drove it in, routing the infantry support, and sent in about 100 prisoners. They were ordered to reform, and the Rifles were ordered to support them. But suddenly a heavy column advanced rapidly, and they were compelled to retire, which they did without precipitation, and reformed in rear of their own ground. The six companies of the Twelfth, however, were cut off from the line, and retired to the road in front of which the division was formed. At the same time a section of a Dutch battery belonging to Porter was abandoned by its cannoneers, who fled with their horses, broke through the ranks of my cavalry, and also several detachments of the Third and Tenth Regiments, which were carrying to the rear the prisoners just spoken of.

This melange of horses, men, and prisoners, numbering perhaps 400 in all, were hurried down the road between Sumner and Hooker, and partly on Hooker's right. Colonel Taggart, it will be seen by his report, soon reformed his men on Hooker's right and reported himself to that general, who availed himself of the colonel's services to carry a message to General Sumner.

With the exception of this temporary and very partial confusion, produced as I have endeavored frankly to describe it, and the failure of the Fourth Regiment to support and protect Randol's battery on the extreme right, it will be seen that the division maintained its position throughout the day against thrice its numbers of the best troops of the Confederate generals, whose encomiums were passed upon it the next day, as testified by Surgeon Marsh, of my division, in his report herewith.

The following testimony by officers of high character will, I think, substantiate what I have here stated, for it is apparent, from General Longstreet's remark to Surgeon Marsh, that Lee's object in moving down the New Market road was to break through the Union Army at that point, and taking possession of the Turkey Bridge (or Quaker) road, move on and seize another road a mile or more in my rear, which two roads were the only avenues in that neighborhood leading to James River. Had he succeeded in routing my division he would have accomplished his object, viz, to cut off Heintzelman, Franklin, and Kearny from the main body of the army. And if the Confederate force on the ground was, as stated to me by Longstreet that night at Lee's headquarters, 70,000 strong, the position of those divisions would indeed have been perilous.

I will here remark that the following reports, with the exception of those of Generals Meade and Seymour, are from officers whom I casually met in this city; they all belonged to the Reserves; and were more required, any amount of testimony could be obtained from others of unimpeachable veracity from the same corps.

[Extract from report of Brig. Gen. George G. Meade, commanding Second Brigade, McCall's division.]

CAMP NEAR WARRENTON, VA., *November* 7, 1862.

General GEORGE A. MCCALL:

DEAR GENERAL: * * * I had seen Hooker's report before you sent a copy, and, as you well remark, was greatly surprised at his account of our doings. * * * It was only the stubborn resistance offered by our division, prolonging the contest till after dark and checking till that time the advance of the enemy, that enabled the

concentration during the night of the whole army on the banks of the James River, which saved it. I will show your letter and the report to General Seymour.

Very truly, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

[Extract from a note by Brig. Gen. T. Seymour, commanding Third Brigade, McCall's division.]

* * * I entirely agree with General Meade. Any explanation should come from General McCall as to the battle of New Market. Its credit and its failures are well known to him, and are mostly, if not entirely, the result of General McCall's arrangements; and whatever General Hooker may have written, in error or otherwise, may now, after the three battles, be considered as incapable of affecting the honor of the Reserves.

Respectfully,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General.

[Extract from a note by Maj. Gen. Fitz John Porter, commanding Fifth Provisional Corps.]

* * * Had not McCall maintained his position on New Market road, June 30, the enemy would have cut that line of march of the army.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

[Extract from report of Capt. J. C. Clark, assistant adjutant-general, Seymour's brigade.]

WASHINGTON, *November* 1, 1862.

General GEORGE A. MCCALL:

GENERAL: * * * My attention having been called by you to General Hooker's report of the battle of Glendale, I have the honor to make the following report:

* * * With the exception of a portion of one regiment on the left, the officers and men of the brigade behaved well and fought bravely, and stood their ground for three hours against superior numbers and one of the most vigorous attacks made by the enemy in any of the engagements in front of Richmond. Part of the Twelfth Regiment was posted in advance by General Seymour. The attack in the early part of the engagement on this point was in force and impetuous—not to be withstood—and these men were routed and fell back hastily, and may have continued the retreat to Hooker's command. All the other regiments, as far as I know, behaved nobly; those of the left, under General Seymour, I know did. Had the whole division been routed, as stated by General Hooker, the fight could not have been continued as it was or the field have been held until sundown by you. * * *

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Extract from the report of Col. Roy Stone, One hundred and forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, late major First Rifles.]

WASHINGTON, *November* 3, 1862.

General GEORGE A. MCCALL:

GENERAL: * * * My regiment (First Rifles) was not actively engaged June 30 until after the brilliant and successful charge made by several regiments on the left, driving back the enemy's advanced battery, routing its infantry supports, and capturing a large number of prisoners. These regiments, whose ranks were necessarily somewhat broken by the very impetuosity of their charge, but especially by the detachments required to bring in their prisoners, were ordered to reform in front of the farm-house, and I was sent to the left by you to support this formation. The enemy, however, pushed a solid column of overwhelming numbers out of the woods to the left and front, compelling our men in turn to retire.

The advance of the enemy might have been checked by the Dutch battery belonging to General Porter, but it was deserted by its gunners at the first appearance of its enemy. Some men on the extreme left of the line were cut off from their companions by the enemy's rapid advance and were obliged to retreat to the left. These were probably the men who reached Hooker's line. Meantime the enemy, turning to the left (their left) were repulsed by your center (not by Kearny, as General Hooker states).

About sunset I was ordered to the right, and I can bear testimony that the ground held by the center of your division when the battle opened was held by your troops in the face of a large force of the enemy long after dark.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROY STONE,

Colonel One hundred and forty-ninth Regt. Pa. Vols., late Major First Rifles.

[Extract from the report of Capt. J. Cuthbertson, commanding Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves (temporarily).]

WASHINGTON, *November* 4, 1862.

General GEORGE A. MCCALL:

GENERAL: * * * This regiment was at the commencement of the action of June 30 placed in support of Cooper's battery. The enemy consumed a couple of hours in a number of ineffectual attempts to take this battery, several times charging up within a few yards of the guns, but each time driven back with great slaughter.

About 6 o'clock this regiment was ordered to the left, the enemy apparently making headway there, leaving other troops to support the battery. When the enemy on the left was repulsed we were moved to the rear of Cooper's battery, which had just been taken by the enemy.

The regiment was ordered to retake the battery, and the men advanced, cheering lustily, to the attack, although it was in possession of a superior force and was defended with great vigor. A hand-to-hand struggle ensued; muskets were clubbed and bayonets were used; the enemy was driven from the guns, fleeing in great confusion, our men after them to the road. Here our men were with difficulty halted, I having to catch hold of the color-bearer to stop him.

The regiment then fell back. Soon afterward a body of the enemy several times our number came up and were at once engaged, our men behaving with a valor and heroism that could not be surpassed. Though not over 50 yards separated us and officers and men fell rapidly under the terrible fire, not a man faltered. In a few minutes a musket-ball passed through both my thighs. It was then nearly dark, and as I was carried off I could see my gallant comrades were still maintaining the unequal contest with a recklessness of life that astonishes me when I now calmly reflect upon it.

As near as I can estimate it was about fifteen minutes before 8 o'clock when I was wounded. I was the senior captain, and temporarily in command of the regiment at the time. This regiment during this battle was not at any time in rear of the line of battle adopted by you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN CUTHBERTSON,

Senior Captain, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves.

[From Col. R. Biddle Roberts, commanding First Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves.]

General GEORGE A. MCCALL:

DEAR GENERAL: * * * The brigade to which my regiment was attached June 30 was under command of the late lamented and gallant Col. Seneca G. Simmons and held a position near the center of your line, and you will remember that soon after the action commenced I received a personal order from you to advance the regiment to the support of Kerns' battery, which was at once done. From this position I had a view of portions of the three brigades of the division. We received two distinct charges from the enemy, which were repulsed successfully. We suffered severely, but fought on to the close of the day. * * *

Very truly, yours,

R. BIDDLE ROBERTS,

Commanding First Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves.

[Extract from report of Col. John H. Taggart, commanding Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves.]

WASHINGTON, *November* 18, 1862.

General GEORGE A. MCCALL:

GENERAL: * * * My regiment on the 30th June was assigned a position by yourself on the left of your division. Shortly afterward General Seymour made a change, posting six companies in a breastwork of logs hastily constructed and four companies as a support to two 20-pounder guns of the Dutch battery. At 5 p. m. a sudden and vigorous attack was made on my left and front. My men opened fire on the advancing foe, but the charge was so impetuous that after a short hand-to-hand struggle, in which many men were killed and wounded, the six companies fell back

to the hill, where a new line was formed, and a number of the men fought side by side with a Massachusetts regiment, belonging, as I understood, to General Hooker's division. Afterward, seeing General Hooker in the road alone, I reported to him the men under my command for duty. General Hooker replied that he did not want any more troops, and directed me to ride over to General Sumner and tell him to send no more troops to his (Hooker's) support, as he did not want them. I delivered this message and returned to General Hooker, who directed me to remain with my command and report to my brigade commander. I then advanced my men to the front again under fire. I did not at any period of the battle see any disorganized masses of the Reserves break through General Hooker's lines nor did I see any of our men kill or wound any of his troops. A number of our men, perhaps 150 or 200, passed down the road between Sumner's and Hooker's lines. These men were carrying off a number of prisoners taken by them in front.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. TAGGART,
Late Colonel Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves.

P. S.—General McCall has shown me the foregoing reports of Capt. J. C. Clark, assistant adjutant-general, and Col. Roy Stone, and I concur with them in the statements they make concerning the battle.

JOHN H. TAGGART.

[Extract from report of Surg. N. F. Marsh, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, McCall's division.]

WASHINGTON, *November* 25, 1862.

General McCALL:

GENERAL: After the battle of the 30th June I remained at Willis' Church with a large number of our wounded. The next morning I was directed by General Jackson (Stonewall) to report to General Lee. I found General Lee in company with Generals Longstreet, Magruder, and Hill, on the New Market road. I addressed General Lee, and informed him that I was a Federal surgeon, and had remained to care for our wounded, and wished protection and supplies for our men. He promised supplies, and directed General Longstreet to write the necessary permit.

At the time I approached they were discussing the battle of the previous day, being then on the ground. General Longstreet asked me if I was present. I replied I was. He asked what troops were engaged. I replied, I only knew the division I was connected with (McCall's), which fought just where we then were. General Longstreet said, "Well, McCall is safe in Richmond; but if his division had not offered the stubborn resistance it did on this road we would have captured your whole army. Never mind; we will do it yet."

On Thursday, July 3, General Roger A. Pryor came into the church (hospital), and we had a long conversation. He repeated, in substance, what Longstreet had said, and spoke in the highest terms of the "pluck displayed by McCall's Pennsylvania troops."

The interest I felt in the Reserve Corps made me careful to remember these acknowledgments of the rebel generals.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. F. MARSH,
Surgeon, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

[Extracts from report of Col. Everard Bierer, One hundred and seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.]

General GEORGE A. McCALL:

DEAR SIR: * * * About the middle of July last, while I was a captain of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves and a prisoner in Richmond, I was called on by Maj. David M. Whaley, Fifth Texas Regiment. He was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, where I reside. We were companions in boyhood and school-mates. He was also known by Major Johns, of my regiment. About eleven years ago he went to Texas. He told me he had been in all the battles of Richmond, and that he never saw better fighting than that of the Pennsylvania Reserves. He stated that at the battle of Mechanicsville the Confederate forces were repulsed at every point, and that their loss was very heavy—about 2,000 in killed and wounded. He was astonished when I told him our loss was only about 200.

Though in the rebel army, Major Whaley is a gentleman of high integrity, and perfectly reliable, as I believe.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EVERARD BIERER,
Colonel One hundred and seventy-first Pennsylvania Militia.

The original letters from which the foregoing extracts were made are now in my possession.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

GEO. A. McCALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 155.

Report of Brig. Gen. Truman Seymour, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm), and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. SEYMOUR'S (LATE McCALL'S) DIVISION,
Harrison's Landing, July 15, 1862.

CAPTAIN: Being the only general officer left with this division, it devolves upon me to report its history during the recent battles, those of June 26 and 27 at the Beaver Dam Creek, near Mechanicsville; at Gaines' Mill on the afternoon of the 27th; at Charles City road near New Market on June 30, and at Malvern on July 1:

Early in June the division had been transferred from the Rappahannock to the Army of the Potomac, and by the 15th instant had reached Dispatch Station, near the Chickahominy. On the 18th, having been assigned to Porter's corps, it moved to the right of the line, near Mechanicsville. The First Brigade, Brigadier-General Reynolds, consisted of the First, Colonel Roberts; Fifth, Colonel Simmons; Second, Colonel McCandless, and Eighth, Colonel Hays, with a battalion composed of the First Rifles and of two companies of Berdan Sharpshooters, under Major Stone. The Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Meade, consisted of the Third, Colonel Sickel; Fourth, Colonel Magilton; Seventh, Colonel Harvey, and Eleventh, Colonel Gallagher. The Third Brigade, Brigadier-General Seymour, consisted of the Ninth, Colonel Jackson; Tenth, Colonel Kirk, and Twelfth, Colonel Taggart, the Sixth, Colonel Sinclair, having been left at Tunstall's Station. Four squadrons of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Childs, belonged to the command. The artillery force, under Captain De Hart, chief of artillery, consisted of his battery, C, Fifth Artillery, six light 12-pounders; of Easton's battery, A, four light 12-pounders; Cooper's battery, B, six 12-pounder Parrotts, and Kerns' battery, G, six 10-pounder howitzers, these three batteries all of the Pennsylvania Artillery.

On the 19th the First and Third Brigades, with De Hart's and Cooper's batteries, were ordered to occupy the line of the Beaver Dam, the Second Brigade being held in reserve near Gaines', about 2 miles to the rear. The position can best be understood by reference to the diagrams that accompany this report.* The Beaver Dam is a stream of small size, and would everywhere be passable but for its marshy edges, and, in its lower course, for a mill-race and deep ditches. The banks, which are abrupt, are covered with thick brush and woods, behind which extend broad fields. On the Mechanicsville side the crest of the slope somewhat commands, with artillery especially, the eastern side, occupied by our troops. From the village, which is on the main route from Rich-

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*Not found.

mond northward, roads diverge to Meadow Bridge, Hanover Court-House, to Cold Harbor, and along the Chickahominy, these two last intersecting the position on the Beaver Dam.

The approach of the rebel forces was announced on the morning of the 26th. Mechanicsville was then occupied by the Fifth, Colonel Simmons. A few companies of the First Rifles, Major Stone, were on picket duty near Meadow Bridge, and the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Colonel Farnsworth, patrolled the roads toward Hanover Court-House for several miles. It was by this last route that the enemy first came down, but soon after heavy columns crossed at Meadow Bridge and above. The Bucktails made resistance, and one company, Captain Irvin, holding ground too eagerly, was surrounded and fell into the enemy's hands.

From the Chickahominy northward the line of battle was as follows: Twelfth, Tenth, Eighth, Fifth, Bucktails and Sharpshooters, Second and First. The Ninth was in reserve on the left; the Fourth on the right. The immediate crossing at Ellison's Mill was held by the Twelfth, Colonel Taggart, supported by a section of Cooper's battery, under Lieutenant Fullerton, and still farther on a section of Smead's battery, Fifth Artillery, under Lieutenant Van Reed, and Easton's battery (all light 12-pounders) swept the road in advance of the point. The center was occupied by Captain De Hart's battery and by a section of Kerns' battery, while the right road was held by the Fifth and Bucktails with the right section of Smead's battery and the remaining four guns of Cooper. The remaining four guns of Kerns' were on the extreme right. Martindale's and Griffin's brigades came up after the engagement commenced and deployed upon our right toward Shady Grove, where the ground was open and our position might have been turned.

As the rebels came down in great force and commenced crossing the plateau in front of our line the artillery opened upon them with excellent practice. Lieutenant Van Reed smote the head of one column so sharply with shot and shell that it broke and fled. The ground immediately in front was soon occupied by skirmishers. Artillery came up rapidly, and about 4 o'clock the engagement became general along the line. The brunt of the action was borne by those regiments that were nighest the crossings. From rifle pits and parapets (previously prepared at these points) a close fire was kept up, under which column after column, advancing by the two roads, and endeavoring to force a passage, melted away or retired. On our right the Second, Lieutenant-Colonel McCandless, held a ford against superior numbers, experiencing considerable loss, but gallantly repulsing every attempt of the enemy, and here the Fourth Michigan and four companies of the Fourteenth New York (Griffin's brigade) were engaged and rendered important service.

About sunset the left of our line, being threatened, was re-enforced by a portion of the Second Brigade and by Edwards' battery, Third U. S. Artillery, of six 3-inch rifles. As night fell the fire slackened, but not until after dark did it cease entirely, and both sides laid upon their arms. Through the night the cries of wounded and suffering rebels came plainly to our ears and attested the vigor of our defense.

Soon after midnight orders, in pursuance with the commands of the general-in-chief, were received to withdraw. This difficult movement was executed on the right by General Reynolds, the Bucktails, under Major Stone, being the rear guard, and on the left, under my supervision, by the Ninth, Colonel Jackson. In the early morning, as soon as objects were visible, a sharp fire recommenced on both sides, under

which the Ninth relieved the Twelfth from their rifle pits. The withdrawal was effected without loss. So stern and apparently unexpected had been the resistance made that the enemy did not attempt to follow for some time. The entire division fell back to Gaines' Mill, some 4 miles distant, where it was formed as a reserve to the line of battle, composed of the remainder of the corps.

But slight loss was experienced in this engagement. The shelter that had been prepared and the clearing of the ground in front gave our inferior forces advantages that were fully improved and that cost the enemy very dearly.

In the absence of General Reynolds I may say that much of the credit of this day belongs justly to him; his study of the ground and ample preparations, even to the smallest detail, justify his high reputation as a soldier, and his conduct of the right wing is worthy of all praise. General Meade came up with his brigade. and by his advice, as well as by the presence and aid of his command, was of most valuable service.

Major Stone, with rare intelligence, prepared his position, and fought it like a true soldier to the end; and to Colonel Simmons, since dead, the same praise is due. Colonel Taggart, of the Twelfth, deserves praise for the good service rendered by his regiment, which held on the left the crossing at Ellison's Mill with the greatest tenacity, repelling several assaults. Colonel Jackson, of the Ninth, deserves good mention for the skill with which he relieved the Twelfth, withdrew himself from battle, and covered the movement to Gaines' Mill. Col. Biddle R. Roberts, on the right, rendered excellent service, as did Lieutenant-Colonel McCandless, preventing that part of the line from being forced.

To the artillery arm belongs also much credit. Captain Easton, since dead, repeated his glorious conduct of Dranesville, directing his guns with great effect. Lieutenant Van Reed, of Captain Smead's battery, conducted the fire of his section admirably. Lieutenant Fullerton, on the left, with the Twelfth did excellent service. I hear the highest praises of Captain De Hart and his battery of Captain Smead, of Cooper, and of Kerns. Their batteries were well handled, and their close and rapid fire must have inflicted severe loss upon the masses of the enemy's troops as they crossed the gentle slopes before our line.

Men never behaved better; to their constancy and courage, after all, the good stand made against a greatly superior force is due, and Pennsylvania may forever be proud of the memories connected with the deeds of her sons at Mechanicsville.

BATTLE OF THE CHICKAHOMINY [GAINES' MILL].

The several brigades of the division arriving successively upon the ground selected for the next point of resistance near Gaines' Mill were formed as a reserve to Morell's and Sykes' divisions, already posted in battle order. The contest here may be described briefly as a struggle for the mastery of a body of woods on our front and left, the possession of which gave control of the open ground in our rear, over which passed the roads to the bridges of the Chickahominy by which we must be supported or retire. Morell's division occupied these woods; Sykes' ground comparatively open to the right. This division was in rear of the woods in reserve, Reynolds' brigade on the right, Meade's on the left, Seymour's as a reserve to the division in rear of it. Cooper's battery was on the right, overlooking open ground toward Cold Harbor,

and the batteries of De Hart, Easton, and Kerns on the left, sweeping from commanding ridges the space between the woods and the Chickahominy. The cavalry covered the main bridge still farther to the rear.

The engagement commenced fiercely about 3 o'clock, and such overpowering numbers were brought into action by the enemy that it was soon necessary to send forward this division in support of the line already engaged. Regiment after regiment advanced, relieved regiments in front, in turn withstood, checked, repelled, or drove the enemy, and retired, their ammunition being exhausted, to breathe a few moments, to fill their cartridge boxes, again to return to the contested woods. Some of these regiments stood for four hours, scarcely changing position, yielding to no odds, and to no diminution of their own numbers. At times parts of the line would be driven from its ground, but only to receive aid and to drive the enemy in his turn. The woods were strewn with the heroic dead of both sides, and multitudes of wounded and dying painfully sought every hollow affording even momentary shelter from the incessant and pitiless fire.

Through such scenes, upon such ground, the Reserve Corps principally enacted its part. Several regiments were detached from their brigades to the support of distant points. No brigade went into action entire, and it is difficult to describe connectedly the movements of any one command. Of the First Brigade the Second Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel McCandless, was detached to the left, in support of General Morell's line. The Bucktails, First, Fifth, and Eighth, went in to relieve the left of Sykes' division and the right of Morell's. They held their ground well and stood fast, even after four hours' work had exhausted their ammunition. The First only was relieved, retired, and after some rest subsequently advanced a second time. The Eighth, posted in support of two batteries of Sykes' division, was advanced to relieve the Second U. S. Infantry, where it gallantly repulsed an advance of the enemy in force.

In the Second Brigade the Fourth and Third Regiments were also ordered forward to support the main line of battle, and the Fourth relieved Warren's Zouaves, the Third the Fourth Michigan. These both did manly service. The Fourth held the enemy in check for some time, but was compelled to fall back. The Ninth, of Seymour's brigade, came to its relief. It reformed and again returned to support the Third, still farther to the left, was finally overpowered, and fell back in good order. The Third, Colonel Sickel, was engaged for two hours, losing many men. The Eleventh had been ordered to relieve an exhausted regiment in front, and moved into line through the woods by a flank upon the right of the Fourth New Jersey at the moment when the left of Sykes' division was being relieved. The enemy, pressing strongly, fell upon the Eleventh, and finding it at disadvantage surrounded it and compelled it to yield. The New Jersey shared the same fate.

The Third Brigade early in the day was ordered to the extreme right to support batteries, but the attack being developed more to the left, the Twelfth was left in support, and the Ninth and Tenth moved to the rear of the woods, into which they were soon ordered. The Ninth, Colonel Jackson, relieved the Fourth on the right of the woods at a moment when the enemy endeavored to advance. Joined by parts of the Ninth Massachusetts and Sixty-second Pennsylvania it drove him back across a field in front, thereby exposing itself to a severe fire, under which it fell back. Reforming in the wood it returned, but could not force the enemy, whose forces rapidly increased. Again it fell to

the rear and again advanced with no better success. The enemy's weight was overpowering, but the Ninth took one of his colors from him. Adjutant Swearingen, doing his duty like a brave soldier, was here severely wounded. The Tenth, more employed in support, was not so seriously engaged.

Toward evening both the right and left of the line were forced. The enemy came through in great numbers, and from the edge of the woods poured a fire upon the artillery. The batteries had already played an important part. They now endeavored to drive the enemy, and opened with rapidity and precision, but could not contend successfully against the bullets of the infantry at this short range. Captain Easton, nobly encouraging and cheering his men, shouted that they should never have his guns except over his body. This gallant gentleman fell, and his battery was lost with him. First Lieut. William Stitt, of this battery, was severely wounded here. The horse of Lieut. J. L. Detrich was shot under him. Both behaved with courage and coolness. Capt. Mark Kerns was wounded early in the battle, but in spite of the injury kept the field, and when the enemy came down thickly upon his battery loaded and fired the last shots himself and brought four of the guns off the field.

Captain De Hart's battery did its best service, keeping its ground and delivering its fire steadily against the advancing enemy. Captain De Hart was wounded here. Officers and men all displayed the greatest gallantry, but no efforts could repel the rush of a now successful foe, under whose fire rider and horse went down and guns lay immovable upon the field.

Sometime here, during the confusion incident to relieving regiments, &c., General Reynolds was taken, with Captain Kingsbury, his assistant adjutant-general. No greater loss befell the division on this or any subsequent day.

Supports came up about this time. The cavalry came forward, and the division fell back a few hundred yards to reform and to pass the night. Still later, in conformity to original plans, it withdrew with the rest of the army across the Chickahominy.

BATTLE OF NEW MARKET CROSS-ROADS [GLENDALE, NELSON'S FARM, OR FRAZIER'S FARM].

On the morning of June 30 McCall's division halted on the New Market road just in advance of where a by-road turns off toward Quaker Church. The remainder of the corps (Morell's and Sykes') had already passed on toward the James River. Exhausted by the fatigues of the previous three days of fighting and nights of marching, men and officers courted this short rest with delight and reposed in fancied security. The order to follow the mass of the corps was momentarily expected by the men, and no dispositions were made to meet an attack, until General Meade and myself, riding to the front, found only a squadron of cavalry, unsupported by a single infantry soldier, interposing between the division and the enemy, whose pickets were close at hand. Reporting this to General McCall, the First Regiment, Colonel Roberts, and the Third, Colonel Sickel, were immediately ordered to the front on outpost duty, and the division was soon after posted in order of battle. The line was formed perpendicularly to the New Market road, two batteries, Randol's First and Thompson's Second U. S. Artillery, to the right of the road, and on the left Amsden, with four of Kerns' guns, Cooper's battery, and Captains Diederichs and

Knieriem with two four-gun batteries of 20-pounder Parrotts. They were supported by a line of infantry in rear, and this line was strengthened by reserves deployed in the edge of the woods along the by-road alluded to above.

The Second Brigade was on the right of the main road, the Third on the left, the First in reserve. The Fourth Cavalry was close in rear of the left of the line. The division was scarcely formed before the attack commenced by a distant fire of shot and shell upon the ground occupied by the left, and attracted, doubtless, by a few discharges from the 20-pounder Parrotts. It was borne with perfect coolness and steadiness. The advanced pickets of the First and Third were rapidly driven back by a force of skirmishers upon the main body, which at short range delivered a deliberate fire upon the advancing foe, cutting to pieces a regiment supposed to be the Ninth Virginia, and taking from it a number of prisoners. The position of the Third interfering with the range of our artillery, which now began to open, it fell back, and being unfortunately fired upon by our own men, retired in some confusion, and reformed only late in the day.

On the extreme left a small log farm-house (Whitlock's) had hastily been prepared for defense by piling rails and logs so as to shelter a part of the Twelfth Regiment, and from which, supported as it was by other troops, it should never have been driven. A fire from skirmishers, added to that of the distant artillery, drove these men, however, early in the action, and with very weak resistance, from their posts, and lost to us a very important point. The Fifth and a part of the Tenth and the small remnant of the First Rifles gallantly and successfully for a time stemmed the overwhelming tide. The Tenth, driving the enemy back by a brilliant charge, took some 60 prisoners from the ——— Alabama and ——— Georgia Regiments; but the success was only momentary. The force thrown upon us was too great to be long withstood.

Many a noble soldier laid down his life in holding this ground. Here fell Colonel Simmons, of the Fifth, commanding the First Brigade, closing a long line of honorable service by a glorious act of devotion to duty. Here Captain Biddle, assistant adjutant-general to General McCall, gave his life to his country, and no man more brave nor more esteemed fell this day. Capt. Philip Holland, of the First Rifles, an excellent and noble-minded young man; Adjutant Gaither, of the Tenth, of high promise as a man and a soldier, and not a few other officers and many men, in endeavoring to stay the rush of the enemy, yielded up their lives.

Immediately upon the enemy presenting himself the batteries opened along the entire line, but at a great disadvantage, so close could the enemy advance under cover. On the left, no sooner were the Parrott guns subjected to the fire of musketry than they were limbered up and withdrawn, causing much confusion. The cavalry, crowded into a narrow ravine and shaken by the disorder, soon followed. It formed farther to the rear, but found no good opportunity to be of service on the field. Cooper's guns were finally taken from him after many of his officers and men had been disabled. Lieutenants Danforth and Cadwallader both died at their posts. Veterans could have done no more. The Ninth, Colonel Jackson, retook these pieces by a successful charge, and drove the enemy well back, but in so doing drew a heavy fire from his right that compelled his return. Amsden stood fast, doing excellent service until his ammunition was exhausted, then withdrew.

On the right of the road General Meade met a severe attack, but the capacity of Randol's and Thompson's batteries (all light 12-pounders) for canister gave another aspect to the fight. The enemy was repeatedly driven back with great loss, yet from the woods in front of Randol a fire was sustained that first weakened, then destroyed his effect. A force came down to take his guns, but Colonel Magilton (Fourth), keeping his men well to the ground until close at hand, met it with perfect success; followed with the bayonet; gave and received many wounds; recaptured Lieut. E. B. Hill, of the battery, who, after much gallantry, was already a prisoner, wounded, and returned gloriously to his position with three secession flags in proof of the obstinate courage of both parties. The Seventh, by similar conduct, added to the success of the resistance. It also charged gallantly with the bayonet. All its color guard being killed or wounded, Capt. R. M. Henderson seized the standard and bore it off the field, when by main strength the enemy compelled the regiment to withdraw. The chief credit of the stand here made may, however, be ascribed to the tenacious skill with which Captain Thompson handled his pieces.

About this time General Meade was severely wounded and compelled to retire, and the services of an able officer were lost to the command. But along the line generally the sturdiest efforts of officers and men could not have resisted unaided the impulse and force of this attack, and although but little ground was lost, it was evident that the enemy was gaining. Happily a part of Richardson's division came to our relief, and when night fell and the battle ceased but trifling, if any, advantage had been conquered.

The parts of regiments that had most suffered and had fallen to the rear were reformed successfully by the exertions of several field and staff officers (Lieutenant Collamer, Maj. Roy Stone, Capt. Chandler Hall, Captain Henderson, and Lieutenant Lamborn, with others) and moved to the front in support of those still on the field. While passing forward by the main road, led by General McCall in person and somewhat in advance and in company of Major Stone, they came suddenly upon the head of a body of rebels who demanded their surrender. Major Stone escaped with a slight hurt from a volley fired upon him, but General McCall fell into their hands. The presence of our men staid the enemy's farther advance.

The object of the enemy was doubtless to divide our forces by a strong attack upon the center of our line and to seize the roads by which the army was changing its base. Several divisions, so prisoners state, fell upon the Reserve Corps. The enemy did not gain his object, and in the night the division continued its march to Malvern.

In the battle of July 1 the command was held in reserve, and so completely successful was our main body that no occasion offered for it to take a direct part in the engagement.

It remains only to name some of the many eminently worthy of mention. Of the staff officers of Generals McCall, Reynolds, and Meade all cannot be named, though all deserve noble prominence, for some were killed and some were wounded in the discharge of their important and perilous duties. Among these was Lieut. J. H. Kuhn, a young man of many friends and of great promise. Lieut. W. N. Watmough (wounded) was one of this class. Capt. Chandler Hall and Lieut. E. Beatty (wounded) were noted by many for their active and energetic conduct on the field. Lieut. C. B. Lamborn, in rallying men and in many other ways, behaved gallantly and efficiently in all these

engagements, and after General Reynolds was taken attached himself to General Meade for further duty.

My own staff, Capt. J. C. Clark, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieuts. G. H. Bemus and C. N. Jackson, aides, rendered me laborious and faithful service through the battles, as did my quartermaster, Capt. C. E. Russ. My commissary, Capt. J. M. Tillepaugh, left his wagons and rendered at the hospital the greatest service to our wounded.

Of the surgeons I cannot speak with sufficient praise. Drs. A. E. Stocker, E. D. Dailey, and J. King, the brigade surgeons, were untiring and unremitting in their care and attention to the wounded, as were also the regimental surgeons, with scarcely an exception. Drs. J. Collins (Third), J. De Benneville (Eleventh), N. F. Marsh (Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry), and E. Donnelly (Second) voluntarily remained with the wounded on the field, and submitted to the distress of capture and imprisonment in order to devote themselves to the relief of the suffering.

The chaplains devoted themselves to the wounded, and deserve every encomium for the services they performed.

Many of the deserving field officers have been mentioned in the course of my report. Capt. L. Wister and Quartermaster H. W. Patton, of the First Rifles (Bucktails), are highly praised for efficient and gallant service. Maj. Roy Stone deserves the highest praise on all occasions. He relates that John Doyle, a private of Easton's battery, after the guns were lost, went to his command and, among the foremost, performed manly duty. Col. R. B. Roberts and Lieut. Col. H. M. McIntire, of the First, both gave proof of being brave and accomplished officers. The latter was severely wounded on the 30th and left in the hands of the enemy. Maj. G. A. Woodward, of the Second, is praised for general good conduct; also Capt. H. Neide—both wounded severely. Col. H. G. Sickel and Lieut. Col. W. S. Thompson, of the Third, are among the most deserving for continued good conduct. Maj. R. H. Woolworth and Capt. T. F. B. Tapper, of the Fourth, showed especial bravery. Adjt. A. G. Mason, of the Fifth, was wounded by a piece of shell, stunned, and compelled to withdraw; returned to the front and remained with his regiment. Lieut. W. Riddle, of the Fifth, was severely wounded on the 26th in the head and arm, but refused to leave his regiment; went into the following engagements, and was again wounded and a prisoner on the 30th. Lieut. H. P. Petrikin deserves honorable notice. Lieut. Col. H. C. Bolinger, of the Seventh, behaved with great courage and judgment. Capt. R. M. Henderson has already been mentioned. Maj. S. M. Baily, of the Eighth, Capts. R. E. Johnson, A. Wishart, and G. S. Gallupe are much praised by their colonel. To the cool and gallant conduct of Col. C. F. Jackson, of the Ninth, I was often witness, as well as that of Adjt. T. B. Swearingen, who deserves high praise. In the Tenth, besides Col. J. T. Kirk, Lieut. Col. A. J. Warner was distinguished for intelligence and courage under all circumstances. Private E. E. Douglass, of Company A, recaptured a stand of American colors on the 30th and brought them off the field. Maj. P. Baldy, of the Twelfth, behaved excellently. Adjt. T. McMurtrie was noted for special coolness and good conduct under fire.

The artillery, to which so much is due in these battles, behaved with great spirit and courage at all times. All the battery commanders on the Beaver Dam field on the 26th (J. R. Smead, H. V. De Hart, J. H. Cooper, H. Easton, and M. Kerns) played their part gallantly and with skill, as they did also on the 27th, and for their excellent conduct subsequently the previous pages of this report must be consulted.

To the commander of the cavalry of the division, Col. J. H. Childs, Fourth Pennsylvania, much is due for the faithfulness and promptitude with which the duties were performed that fell to his arm of the service

Many officers and men are deserving of great honor and of the widest mention whose names have not yet been submitted officially. Instances of heroic courage and devotion, modestly hidden, are daily being ascertained, that must form the substance of another and more detailed report.

Very respectfully, captain, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. FRED. T. LOCKE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fifth Provisional Army Corps.

No. 156.

Report of Col. James H. Childs, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
July 6, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In pursuance of orders from division headquarters I beg to report the position and movements of my regiment in the late battles:

Thursday, June 26, at about 8 o'clock in the morning, the first squadron, composed of Companies E and F, was ordered to Mechanicsville, where they arrived about 9. When the pickets were driven in, about 12 o'clock, they were deployed as skirmishers on the several roads beyond Mechanicsville, and fell back gradually, exchanging shots with the enemy until within our line of infantry. At 2 p. m. the regiment formed line and waited orders. None came, and we bivouacked for the night on our late camp ground, in rear of General McCall's headquarters.

Friday, June 27, at 3.30 o'clock a. m., I received an order from Brigadier-General Porter to "move at once on the road past Gaines' house, or Gaines' Mill, to the bridge." Conducted by one of General Porter's aides, we formed line in a valley in rear of the house occupied by General McCall as headquarters and later as a hospital. We were then joined by the first squadron, and remained in line as ordered, awaiting orders, until the stampede among the wagons, ambulances, &c., began, when my regiment was formed across the field, with orders to stop all stragglers and compel ambulances and wagons to move only at a walk.

Later in the evening, by suggestion of General Morell, we formed line with one squadron of regular cavalry, with the intention of charging the rebels on the left, but the artillery beginning to play upon them over our heads, we were ordered off the field by General Cooke We were then stationed in the next valley crossing the road to the rear, where we remained by order of General Porter until a late hour of the night, keeping the trains upon the road in order, stopping stragglers, and reforming fragments of regiments.

Although I am not able to particularize any one, I cannot speak too

highly of the courage and discipline evinced by my officers and men when engaged under fire trying to subdue a panic, themselves cool while all around them was fear and excitement, or of the steadiness with which they formed line under a very heavy fire when ordered to prepare to charge, and with which they left the field at a walk when ordered to retire.

Monday, June 30, at 10 o'clock p. m., by order of Captain Biddle, assistant adjutant-general to General McCall, I formed two squadrons of my regiment in a small ravine in rear of the Twelfth Infantry Reserve Corps and a battery of four guns and one squadron in the woods adjoining. My orders, as far as I had orders, were to remain in the position in which I was placed until a favorable opportunity occurred and then charge.

The position I held was a very bad one. The men were but partially sheltered, with no avenue of retreat until I bridged the swamp in the rear with rails, and so close upon the infantry that the field officers in the rear of the regiment were on a line with my company officers in front of their platoons.

We remained in this position some time, exposed only to an occasional shell, when suddenly a very heavy fire of infantry opened upon us. The battery limbered up to leave and the infantry began to show signs of disorder. My men were dismounted and lying on the ground, by my order, to escape the musketry, which was pouring over us apparently from two directions. I immediately ordered them to mount, but before many of them could get into the saddle the Twelfth Regiment broke in a most disorderly manner, without firing a shot at the enemy, and falling back upon the ranks of my men frightened the horses and compelled them to join in their disgraceful flight. I readily rallied the men a few hundred yards in the rear of our former position and reformed them on a neighboring field.

I endeavored fruitlessly for some time to find an officer from whom I could obtain instructions or orders, then being utterly unacquainted with the locality and in entire ignorance as to the disposition of our troops. I made my men as useful as possible, stopping stragglers, reforming parts of regiments, and guarding prisoners—not a very glorious but possibly a useful service.

I have the honor to hand you herewith a list of our killed, wounded, and missing.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. CHILDS,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Capt. JAMES C. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 157.

Report of Lieut. John G. Simpson, Battery A, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill.

HDQRS. BATTERY A, FIRST PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 5, 1862.

SIR: I herewith transmit the following account of the operations of Battery A, First Pennsylvania Artillery, commanded by Capt. H.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 33.

Easton, in the battles of New Bridge [Mechanicsville], June 26, and Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862, in General McCall's division, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps:

In compliance with general orders from division headquarters Captain Easton proceeded with his battery of four light 12-pounder guns from camp near New Bridge to within a half mile of Mechanicsville, and there engaged the enemy about 4 o'clock p. m. 26th of June, having received instructions to plant his battery in sections in such a manner as to be effectually supported by the Eighth and Ninth Regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, who occupied a position in the rifle pits in front and on his right flank and rear. The battle lasted from 4 o'clock p. m. until 9.30 o'clock that night, when the firing ceased on both sides, and our army held possession of the ground until about 7 a. m. next morning (27th instant), when we fell back, according to instructions, in good order to a point known as Gaines' Hill, where a stand was made by our forces. At this place the battery was posted on a hill to the left of Gaines' house, facing a dense woods, about 700 to 800 yards distant, wholly unsupported by infantry or cavalry, awaiting orders, as the wing of the army was and had been engaging the enemy during the afternoon, driving him out of the position he held in that quarter.

About 6 o'clock p. m. the enemy suddenly appeared in front and on our left flank, firing heavy volleys of musketry and charging up the hill on our battery, to which we replied with a brisk fire of shell and spherical case-shot, but without avail, as the dense masses of the enemy instantly closed the gap our fire made in their ranks and appeared to have little effect on them, although they were literally *mowed down in heaps.*

This continued for twenty minutes or a half hour, when they made a desperate charge, and we opened on them with double-shotted canister, which checked them for a time, but rallying again in overwhelming numbers they charged in on the battery, driving the cannoneers from their posts at the point of the bayonet, compelling them to leave their battery of four guns and two caissons in the enemy's hands.

A few minutes previous to this occurrence a body of cavalry were sent to support us, but after making a feeble charge were driven off by a volley of the enemy's musketry. Had the support consisted of infantry, the battery might probably have been saved.

It was at this period of the engagement that the brave Captain Easton was killed, receiving his death-wound from a musket-ball while gallantly cheering on his officers and men, who stood manfully and unflinchingly at their guns. His last words were, "The enemy shall never take this battery but over my dead body," which was received by a corresponding reply from his men as they rapidly poured the canister into the enemy, when the fatal shot felled this soldier and patriot to the earth, and the battery was lost.

Junior First Lieut. William Stitt was dangerously wounded in the left arm and breast, and although both horse and rider were badly wounded, he stood bravely at his post until compelled to leave by the enemy, barely escaping capture, as his wounds forced him to remain near the battle-field during that night.

Second Lieut. J. L. Detrich conducted the retreat of the battery in gallant style, and conducted himself throughout the engagement with great bravery and coolness, having had his horse shot under him, and as a last resort was compelled to ride the wounded horse of Captain Easton to save the remainder of the command.

Orderly Sergt. Samuel D. Martin, acting as chief of caissons, conducted himself in a cool and soldierly manner, promptly obeying orders, and rendering every assistance his arduous duties required in sending forward the requisite supply of ammunition for the guns and encouraging the men.

Sergeants Snider and Weston were both wounded, the former so badly that he was left in the field and subsequently captured, while the latter, in conjunction with Sergeants Reese and Cummings, escaped and returned to camp.

Corporals Nerhood and Hinzy were both wounded, the latter in the engagement of the 27th instant, firing his piece when the enemy were almost at the muzzle of his gun, and receiving in return a wound in the leg for his coolness and bravery.

The men throughout the whole engagements of the 26th and 27th instant (as well as officers) conducted themselves like good soldiers and fought bravely, and were it possible to mention individual conduct I should, from what I have learned, consolidate them as a body truly reliable in any emergency.

In conclusion, I would state that the facts contained in this report were obtained from those connected with the battery and who participated in the two engagements, as I had just returned on the 27th instant from Philadelphia (where I had been confined with severe illness), but too late to participate in the engagement, much to my regret.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. SIMPSON,
Lieut., Comdg. Battery A, First Pennsylvania Artillery.

General FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Commanding Fifth Provisional Corps.

No. 158.

Reports of Capt. James H. Cooper, Battery B, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

Being on picket duty near Mechanicsville, I was ordered at noon on Thursday, June 26, to place my battery in position by General Seymour. The right and center sections, commanded by Lieutenants Danforth and Cadwallader respectively, were placed behind a half-finished earthwork on the right of the village, and the left section, commanded by Lieutenant Fullerton, in rear of the village near the church. By a subsequent order from General Reynolds, the right and center sections were placed behind an earthwork in camp of the Bucktails, and the left section in the rear of the Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps rifle pits.

At 3 p. m. the enemy, consisting of a regiment of infantry, attempted to cross the field in our front, when we opened fire on them, and caused them to retire in confusion and disorder, when a battery of rifled guns opened upon us from a concealed position on the right. We returned the fire with marked effect, forcing them to change their position to the left of the field in our front. At this juncture of affairs they opened fire with a battery of smooth-bore guns from the woods directly in our front, which did but little injury, their shots all falling short.

At intervals during the engagement we fired canister into the woods on our right and left, assisting the First Regiment on our right and the Fifth on our left in repelling the enemy, who were engaging these regiments at short musketry-range.

The rifled battery continued to engage us until 8 o'clock p. m., when we ceased firing, having fired 800 or 900 rounds of shot, shell, and canister.

Lieutenant Fullerton, in command of the left section, reports having engaged the enemy at the same time, repulsing them with case-shot and canister. Four desperate efforts were made to cross the bridge near the mill, but as often were they repulsed and forced to fall back.

Respectfully, your humble servant,

J. H. COOPER,
Captain, Pennsylvania Artillery, Comdg. Battery B.

Capt. JAMES C. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Having retired from Mechanicsville as rear guard of the division to Gaines' Hill at 3 p. m., we formed in line of battle with General Reynolds' brigade in front of hospital buildings. Shortly afterward General Reynolds withdrew the infantry of his brigade, leaving for our support one regiment of New York troops. Remaining in this position until 5.30 p. m. the battery on our right retired, the enemy occupying their position, when we opened fire upon them and held them in check until 8 p. m., when, our support falling back, we retired in its rear to prevent the capture of our battery by a column of the enemy who were charging upon us. The effect of our shot on the enemy was destructive.

Respectfully, your humble servant,

J. H. COOPER,
Captain, Pennsylvania Artillery, Comdg. Battery B.

Capt. JAMES C. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The battery having been ordered by General McCall to take position in line of battle near the above-named place at 2 o'clock p. m., where we remained until 4.30 p. m., when one of the enemy's batteries, concealed in the woods to our front, opened fire upon us, to which we replied with marked effect, as soon but one gun replied to us. During the engagement parties of infantry attempted to cross the field in our front, but with the assistance of Battery G, First Pennsylvania Artillery, we compelled them to retire in disorder and confusion. This continued about one and a half hours, when Battery G was compelled to retire for want of ammunition, and our infantry support, with the exception of three companies, retired. The enemy, availing themselves of this opportunity, advanced a regiment from a point of woods in our front, which our canister failed to check, although it did marked execution.

The remaining infantry falling back, we were compelled to retire from our guns. The charge being so sudden and overpowering it was impossible to remove them, many of the horses being killed by the enemy's fire.

I hereby desire to bear testimony of the coolness and bravery of both men and officers in my battery during the three days' engagement herein recorded.

Respectfully, your humble servant,

J. H. COOPER,
Captain, Pennsylvania Artillery, Comdg. Battery B.

Capt. JAMES C. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 159.

Report of Lieut. Frank P. Amsden, Battery G, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA.,
July 3, 1862.

SIR: In the absence of Captain Kerns (wounded) it devolves upon me to make the following report:

In camp near New Bridge, on the 26th ultimo, about 12 m., orders were received from headquarters of the division to be in readiness to march on a moment's notice. Battery moved out about 4 p. m. in rear of Captain Easton's battery and took the road toward Mechanicsville. The right section, under Lieutenant Amsdon, was detached and placed in position behind a breastwork to the right and in front of the position taken by Captain De Hart's battery, with orders to watch a road leading down a ravine to a private bridge 700 yards to the left and front. Orders to cease firing were received from General Reynolds about 9 p. m. This section fired 93 spherical case and 29 shell, and held its position during the night. The center and left sections, under Captain Kerns, took position in front of a private bridge about half a mile farther up to the right. From this position the enemy were held in check.

A brigade charged the battery from the right and rear, but were repulsed by double charges of canister from guns Nos. 3 and 6, Gunners Wylie and Kreamer. A light battery of the enemy, opposite the end of the bridge, was silenced, our infantry reporting two of the guns as dismounted. Orders to cease firing were received from General Reynolds about 8.30 p. m. This portion of the battery fired 78 spherical case, 60 shell, 16 canister, and held her position during the night. In this affair we suffered no loss. Fired 171 spherical case, 89 shell, 16 canister.

Orders were received Friday, 27th ultimo, about 4 a. m., by Captain Kerns, to fall back and take position on Gaines' Hill. The right section followed soon after. Battery came into position in the course of the morning. About 5 p. m., the enemy appearing in force in front, fire was opened upon them. They charged the battery and were repulsed three times, but finally drove it from the field. The charge is said by prisoners and members of the Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps to have been led by General Stonewall Jackson in person, carrying the colors. The man carrying the colors was killed by a charge of canister within 80 yards of the battery fired from the left piece of the right section. Guns Nos. 1 and 4 were left on the field, owing to lack of horses and men to get them off. While the battery

was being limbered the enemy were within less than 20 yards of the pieces. Captain Kerns was shot in the calf of the leg almost in the commencement of the fire, but remained with the battery, taking especial command of the center section, loading and firing the last two shots himself, and bringing the battery off the field. In this affair 7 men were killed, 11 wounded, including Captain Kerns; 10 horses were killed, 2 guns, carriages, and implements were lost. One hundred and thirty-eight spherical case, 36 shell, and 75 canister were fired. Battery crossed the Chickahominy and encamped with the division near General McClellan's headquarters. Here the command of the battery devolved upon me, Captain Kerns being taken to the hospital.

From what remained to us after the previous day's battle I immediately prepared for service a four-gun battery and reported same, with a synopsis of losses, &c., to General Meade.

On Saturday, the 28th ultimo, about 6 p. m., received orders from headquarters to start all loaded wagons on the road through White Oak Swamp and prepare the battery to march upon order. This was done. Orders to march came about 10 p. m.

Line of march in rear of First Brigade was taken up about 12 p. m. on Sunday, the 29th ultimo. About 2 p. m. we encamped in a field on a hill just beyond the White Oak Swamp. About 4.30 p. m. line of march was again taken up, and the road followed till beyond New Market Cross-Roads. Here we bivouacked until almost daylight. The column was then reversed and proceeded back to the cross-roads, where we encamped. On Monday, the 30th ultimo, about 12 m., orders received to prepare for battle. About 3 p. m. we opened fire upon the enemy. Before the firing commenced my caissons had been ordered to the rear by General Seymour. When I found I should need ammunition I sent for them. They could not be found, having been moved by order. Lieutenant Fitzki and my two buglers were sent three different times, but failed to communicate with them.

When the ammunition in my limbers was expended I reported to General McCall, who ordered me to take the road to the rear with my guns and halt outside of the fire. This was done, the guns halting near a hospital. After hunting near an hour for my caissons I again prepared to move my guns, by advice of General Meade, who passed by wounded. I took up line of march for James River, and reached Harrison's Landing Tuesday, the 1st instant, about 9 a. m. My caissons reached here all safe about 4 p. m. Quartermaster-Sergeant Buffum, who had them in charge from the time they left me on the field, deserves especial mention for the manner in which he brought them from the field and conducted them in safety to the battery. I immediately made a report of my condition and where I was, directed to yourself, and sent same to Major Clendenin, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, then commanding post, with request that he would forward.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

F. P. AMSDEN,
First Lieutenant, Comdg. Battery G, First Pa. Arty.

Brig. Gen. TRUMAN SEYMOUR,
Commanding Division Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps.

No. 160.

Report of Col. George S. Hays, Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves, First Brigade, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., *July* 5, 1862.

I have the honor to report that in obedience to order on the 26th day of June I placed six companies of my regiment in rifle pits in front of Easton's Pennsylvania battery, four companies being directed to deploy as skirmishers, for the purpose of receiving the enemy, who were reported to be advancing in great force upon us near Beaver Dam. We were not in position more than twenty minutes when the batteries opened fire. About 4 o'clock p. m. the enemy's line appeared sufficiently close for our infantry to have effect, when the battle raged fiercely until night closed the contest.

At early dawn the battle was renewed until I received an order to fall back upon a new line at Gaines' Mill. I called in the skirmishers and flanked the regiment onto the Gaines' Mill road, marching slowly and in good order to our new base of operations, where I received an order from General McCall to support two regular batteries that were then engaged. I occupied my position as directed and remained there about one hour, when Colonel Warren, of a Massachusetts* regiment, reported to me that his command was being divided and wished me to go to his support. I told him if he would get an order from General McCall I would assist him. He did so, and reported the enemy in force, concealed in some woods about a quarter of a mile in front. I marched in line of battle toward the enemy, and when within a distance of perhaps 100 yards charged them with the bayonet and drove them back, when some desperate fighting took place. Colonel Warren, in the mean time, taking advantage of the enemy's being engaged, escaped from his position (or that portion of his command that he wished to have relieved). I flanked the regiment, marched in good order to our original position, stacked arms, and remained there until I received orders to bivouack for the night.

About midnight we were ordered to cross the Chickahominy toward James River, and marched in that direction until the 30th, near Willis' Church, where we were again called into action, and had a severe fight, lasting until late at night.

My officers and men in all these engagements behaved with great gallantry except in a few isolated cases. When relieving Colonel Warren I had three valuable line officers, to wit: Captains Gallupe, Johnson, and Wishart, severely wounded, as was my major, S. M. Baily, also several non-commissioned officers and privates that I highly valued.

We are now encamped on the banks of the James River, and my total loss in killed, wounded, and missing, from the 26th to the night of the 30th (in battle), proved to be 230, the particulars of which I hereby append.†

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. HAYS,
Colonel, Commanding Eighth Regiment, P. V. R.

Major-General PORTER, *Comdg. Fifth Prov. Army Corps.*

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* He was colonel of the Fifth New York Infantry.

† Embodied in revised statement, p. 32.

No. 161.

Reports of Maj. Roy Stone, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Reserves (First Pennsylvania Rifles), of operations June 26–July 1.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST RIFLES, P. R. V. C.,
Battle-field at Gaines' Hill, June 27, 1862—12 m.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that yesterday at 1 o'clock p. m., while my regiment (six companies) was doing picket duty on the extreme right of our line, two companies occupying the railroad and Meadow bridges over the Chickahominy, one company on the left of the bridges, and the remaining three in reserve, I was ordered to take my reserve companies to the assistance of the cavalry, who were falling back before the enemy, already advanced to Atlee's Station. I moved rapidly forward, posted Captain Wister's company at the junction of the three roads leading to Meadow Bridge, Crenshaw's Bridge, and Atlee's Station; deployed Captain Irvin's company across Crenshaw's road, 300 yards in advance, and moved Captain Jewett's company forward toward Atlee's to act as skirmishers for the cavalry beyond the road leading off to Shady Grove Church. A cavalry picket in front of Captain Irvin's company covered Crenshaw's Bridge. At this time the cavalry officers estimated the enemy's force in the direction of Atlee's at one battalion of infantry and a squadron of cavalry. Captain Jewett had scarcely deployed when the enemy's infantry appeared in his front in heavy force. He opened fire on them at short range and with great effect. The enemy halted in confusion. When they had reformed he gave them a second volley.

At this moment I learned that my companies guarding the Meadow and railroad bridges had been withdrawn by order of Colonel Simmons, commanding the grand guard, and the enemy had immediately crossed. I immediately sounded the recall, and directing Captain Jewett to move rapidly to the rear I rode back to the junction, where I found Captain Wister already engaged with the enemy's troops approaching from Meadow Bridge. His determined front and steady fire had checked their advance, but they were gathering heavier forces to the front, and soon forced him to retire. His route to Mechanicsville was already interrupted, and he fell back to the north, contesting every inch of the ground. I went back to meet Captain Jewett's command, turned him off to the left, and with a small rear guard of cavalry made a wide detour to the north, with the desperate hope of cutting our way to camp.

Captain Irvin had been advised by the same messenger who brought me news of the enemy's flank movement to retire to a safer position, but declined to do so without orders. When I sent him orders it was already too late, and he was entirely surrounded. I heard heavy firing in his direction, but had not been able to learn whether any of his men were killed or wounded. None of them returned to camp. With the other companies I succeeded, after a long, fatiguing march through woods and swamps, part of the way under fire, in making my way to the ford in the swamp above my own camp. The three companies which had been recalled from picket had already come safely in. When I came in, after having been reported entirely cut off, your advance line of battle was already formed at Mechanicsville. The enemy did not appear in your front for some time, having evidently been led to believe by our broad front and rapid fire that our force

was much larger, and had halted near the junction to make his dispositions for battle. Our loss in this fight and retreat was about 75 men, but it is impossible to distinguish those killed, wounded, or prisoners. I have no doubt the enemy's loss was much greater than ours, as our fire was mainly directed upon their masses.

My men came in very much exhausted, but when the enemy appeared in our front we occupied our rifle pits and opened a very steady fire upon them. The engagement commenced at 4.30 p. m. and lasted till night-fall. You are familiar with all its general facts. The position of my intrenched camp, covering two principal fords of the swamp, was apparently the key to the whole line. For four hours the enemy made the most desperate effort to force their passage. Regiment after regiment was thrown forward for that purpose, but as often they melted away. The two sections of Captain Cooper's battery (B), Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, stationed in our earthworks, under Captain Cooper's command, were most bravely, skillfully, and effectively served, much of the time under your own direction. They drew the fire of the enemy's batteries, but the earthworks and rifle pits gave great protection to the gunners and riflemen.

The casualties of the day were comparatively slight. Of my command 2 men were killed, 2 officers and 16 men wounded. The enemy's losses on our front must have been immense. Together with the Fifth Regiment on our left and the First and Second on our right we had defeated and repulsed four or five brigades of the enemy. But for the unflinching gallantry of these regiments our positions could not have been held, for the enemy could have struggled across above and below both fords and turned both our flanks. Two companies of U. S. Sharpshooters, Captain Drew and Captain Giroux, attached to my command during the action, behaved with great steadiness and delivered a most effective fire. As to my own regiment you were kind enough to express your own satisfaction with its conduct, and I can add nothing to such commendation.

At night-fall the enemy withdrew. Colonel McQuade, of the Fourteenth New York, reported to me near the close of the action with orders to relieve my men in the rifle pits, but I declined to be relieved except as to picket duty. My men slept in the pits at night without covering, having lost all their baggage at the advanced picket station.

At daybreak in the morning of the 27th I was informed that the army would retire at once to a new line on Gaines' Hill, and was directed to hold with my regiment and the battery the position I then held until that movement could be effected. I extended the Sharpshooters up to my right and left, to keep up the appearance of still occupying the whole line, and as soon as it was fairly light opened fire upon the enemy, who had advanced under cover of the night and planted new batteries within grape-shot range. Their infantry also came down with apparently undiminished force, filling the road toward the ford with a solid column. The fire of the enemy's batteries was much hotter than the evening before; so much so that it was impossible for the gunners to stand up to load their pieces. As long, however, as their ammunition and my own lasted we were enabled to hold the enemy in check.

A little after 6 o'clock a. m. we were ordered to retire as best we might to the main body, 3 miles distant. After leaving the intrenchments we were still obliged to go more than half a mile before escaping the range of the same batteries which had annoyed us all the morning. The movement was necessarily hurried, the enemy having outflanked

us and pressing closely upon our rear. I posted Captain Holland with his company about 300 yards from the ford, directing him to obstruct the road and cover the retreat of our main body, and ordered Captain Wister to destroy the bridge at the mill hospital. These were difficult and hazardous duties, and were performed with the coolness of veterans, and probably saved us from entire destruction.

Our loss in this morning's fight and retreat was more than half what remained from the previous day's work. We could not bring off our dead and wounded, and every man who gave out in the double-quick was necessarily captured. My men are terribly exhausted, several having fainted in the heat of the sun while forming this line of battle.

I have here 6 officers and 125 men. Owing to our exposed positions our loss in prisoners will be largely out of proportion to the killed and wounded. I hope that many men will yet find their way to their command. I will forward a complete list of losses as soon as it can be made out.

I have the honor to be, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROY STONE,
Major, Commanding Rifles.

Brig. Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Commanding First Brigade.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST RIFLES, P. R. V. C.,
Haxall's, on James River, July 1, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I went into action on the evening of the 27th with 150 men and 6 officers, all exhausted with the three battles and rapid marches of the preceding thirty hours. I could not have saved even this remnant of my command but for the protection afforded by the intrenchments, the construction of which you ordered and supervised. No troops or batteries could have held my position, which was the key to the whole line, without such protection.

My position on the field of Gaines' Hill was on the right of the First Brigade. The enemy were concealed by the woods in front, except their batteries, which I could see at a distance of 500 yards. I directed my fire chiefly upon these, compelling them frequently to change position, and finally silenced them entirely. The Fifth Regiment, on my left, the conduct of which afforded a constant example of courage and discipline, answered the enemy's infantry with the most terrific musketry firing of the day.

Our position was unchanged throughout the action, lasting nearly four hours. The battalions upon our right one after another disappeared, leaving an interval of 500 yards between us and a battalion of regular infantry, which, driven from the woods, where it had met the enemy, was reformed again and again to meet the attack, but finally retired also.

At this time, one hour before sunset, my ammunition was nearly spent, though it had been carefully used. General Reynolds sent me word that he was looking for a battalion to relieve mine. No relief could be found, and we continued on the field. The enemy, finding our fire slackened, came out of the woods and formed for a charge. We gave them a volley which staggered them, and the Fifth Regiment, having also reserved their fire, moved up with a rush and a cheer to

within 150 yards of their line, and delivered a fire which drove them into the woods. For a time all was quiet in our front, but the fight raged on the left of the Fifth, and our troops seemed giving way. I soon found that a large force of the enemy—probably fresh troops—had come upon my right and opened an enfilading fire, which raked my whole line and that of the Fifth Regiment. I changed front to meet this attack, and gave the enemy a parting volley with my last round of ammunition; but I had no cover from their fire, and directed my men to take position behind a low ridge on the right. This, however, I found to be exactly in the range of our own batteries, and observing that the retreat had become general, I allowed my men to fall back with the others. I reformed my command near the hospital, where it remained during the evening.

When the re-enforcements had come up and the enemy was checked I rode over the bridge, and under instructions of an officer of General McClellan's staff, with the help of the First Rifles and Captain Wister, halted the stragglers and reformed nearly 2,000 men of the Pennsylvania Reserves in the meadow at the end of the bridge. I then went back to report to General McCall.

Our loss in killed and wounded was 1 officer and 25 men.*

On the night of the 28th we marched through White Oak Swamp, marched nearly all the next day, and did picket duty on the Richmond road during the night of the 29th. Many of our stragglers and slightly wounded had come in, and we entered the action on the 30th with 5 officers and 150 men and 5 officers and 84 men of the U. S. Sharpshooters. My first position was in the rear of the batteries on the right of the First Brigade. When the brigade made its charge I remained to support the batteries, moving to the left of the Parrott guns. The charge was brilliant and successful, but the enemy, giving our troops no time to reform, hurled itself in masses upon the left of our line, where you were endeavoring to reorganize those regiments which had become broken in the charge and encouraging them to meet the attack. I had been ordered to take position still farther on your left, but had only reached a point in rear of Nelson's house and behind a crowded but confused force of our own troops when the attack commenced. I soon saw our troops giving way, and, halting, faced my men by the rear rank to the then front. We lay down upon the ground, while all our own troops ran over us. I begged their officers in passing to reform behind us, and when our front was unmasked rose and gave the enemy a volley and continued firing for some minutes; but finding that we were the center of a murderous fire of an overwhelming force at very short range; that my men were falling fast and I should soon have none left, I gave the order to retire just in time to escape being surrounded. Here was lost one of the most gallant officers of the regiment: Senior Capt. Philip Holland was shot dead while steadying his own men and attempting to rally others.

The enemy did not pursue us far, but turned to the left to attack the batteries. My regiment halted about 400 yards to the rear, where I made it the nucleus for rallying all the fragments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps which came that way. The men rallied nobly, though still under heavy fire. They only wanted a point to gather and the order to fall in. We soon had the colors of six regiments in

* But see revised statement, p. 40.

the line and a respectable brigade of troops properly officered and in fighting condition.

Among the officers who distinguished themselves particularly in this rally and subsequent attack I beg leave to name Mr. Charles B. Lamborn, of your own staff; Capt. Chandler Hall, of General McCall's staff; Lieutenant-Colonel Warner, Captain McDaniels, Capt. J. B. Knox, Captain Partridge, Lieut. J. B. Pattee, Lieut. G. S. Knee, and Lieut. D. W. Mayes, of the Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves; Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher, Major Dare, Captain Zentmeyer, Captain Taggart, and Lieutenant Petrikin, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves; Adjutant McMurtrie and Lieutenant Weaver, of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves; Lieutenant-Colonel Oliphant, Capt. William Lemon, Adjutant Wetter, and Lieutenant Cochran, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves.

Of my own command my only remaining officers, Captain Wister, Lieutenant Allison, and Lieutenant Bitterling, of the First Rifles; Captain Giroux and Lieutenant Shepard, of the U. S. Sharpshooters, displayed the most admirable courage and coolness.

At dusk I moved the whole battalion, which seemed to put itself under my command, forward in excellent line of battle toward the front, where the fight was raging in the dense woods. I should have been utterly at a loss as to where advantageously to place my command but for the superior judgment and accurate knowledge of the progress of the battle possessed by Mr. Lamborn, who had posted the other divisions of the fresh troops as they had come up, and knew from his own observation the position of every corps upon the field. Upon his advice I moved by flank up the Richmond road, and advancing steadily to the extreme front under sharp fire, halted to reconnoiter upon finding myself among the wreck of our own batteries where the action commenced. General McCall had come out of the woods wounded and alone, and taken his place at the head of the column.

After the halt the general took me forward a few paces with him, and suddenly in the darkness we found ourselves close upon the leveled muskets of a column of the enemy, which filled the road in front of us. We were ordered to "Halt; dismount;" but I turned and escaped only slightly hurt, though drawing two volleys from the enemy. General McCall was not so fortunate, and is in the enemy's hands. My men at the same time had captured the colonel of a rebel regiment with a small party who were scouting in our direction. I formed my first company across the road, and went to the rear in search of a cannon to sweep the road in front. I soon, however, became so faint and dizzy from the effects of my hurt that I was taken to the hospital and took no further part in the action, which soon terminated. The presence of my force, which still remained half an hour on the ground and then retired in good order, no doubt checked an advance of the enemy which would have cut our lines in the very center—its weakest point. They were already feeling their way down the road and had a powerful column ready to make the dash.

The loss of my command in this action was much greater in proportion than in any of the preceding. I have this morning but 3 officers and 60 men of my own regiment and 3 officers and 28 men of the U. S. Sharpshooters for duty. We were under fire for a while this morning at the battle of Malvern Hill, but soon retired, according to your order, under the bluff.

I am pained to mention the loss of Capt. Charles Drew, Wisconsin company (G), U. S. Sharpshooters, a brave, skillful, and much-beloved commander. He was shot dead early in the action.

As to the conduct of my command, both officers and men, I can only say that it more than realized my highest ideal of the soldier's character. I cannot name individuals when all are equally distinguished. No commissioned officer of my command is unequal to the command of a regiment, and no non-commissioned officer remains who does not well deserve a commission. My adjutant, Lieut. W. R. Hartshorn, one of the best officers of the service, was severely wounded in the head on the evening of the 26th, and is doubtless taken prisoner in the hospital at Savage Station. Quartermaster Lieut. H. D. Patten, an officer of great energy and activity, was of the highest service to me in the engagement of the 26th. Sergt. Maj. Roger Sherman, who shared the greatest dangers with most remarkable self-possession, was lost on last evening, and is probably wounded and a prisoner. I beg leave also to mention the earnest and untiring labors of Chaplain the Rev. W. H. D. Hatton, in caring for the wounded, encouraging the exhausted, both on the field and in the hospital. Asst. Surg. William T. Humphrey has been throughout these battles always at his post and attended to his duty. Private John Doyle, a stalwart giant of Captain Easton's battery, well known as the "Infant," after a loss of their guns, came as a volunteer to my command, where his dashing gallantry, ready wit, and evident enjoyment of the occasion were a continual source of encouragement to all about him.

In conclusion, general, I beg to express the hope that the conduct of my men during some of the most trying scenes of these eventful days may have fallen under your own observation.

I will forward a complete list of casualties at as early a period as possible.

I have the honor to be, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROY STONE,
Major, Commanding First Rifles.

Brigadier-General SEYMOUR,
Commanding Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

No. 162.

Report of Col. Horatio G. Sickel, Third Pennsylvania Reserves, Second Brigade, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

HEADQUARTERS THIRD INFANTRY, P. R. V. C.,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 4, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with division order, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, of July 3, 1862, I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report:

On the afternoon of June 26 the Third Regiment left its camp and advanced toward Mechanicsville, and first took a position in front of the camp of the Third Brigade Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, when we were ordered to advance to the right of the First Brigade to support Captain Kerns' battery, which position we held until relieved, at 2 o'clock a. m. 27th instant, by the Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Samuel W. Black. We were then ordered to retire to Gaines' house, on the Chickahominy River. On this occasion, though exposed

to a terrific fire from the enemy's artillery, our casualties consisted in only 2 men wounded, as will be seen by reference to the table of casualties hereunto annexed.

June 27 the regiment was again ordered to the support of Captain Kerns' battery on the left center, commanding Gaines' Hill. Soon after the attack by the enemy on the center of the line we were ordered to support the Fourth Michigan, which soon shifted to the left, under a galling fire from the enemy's guns. Here the Third Regiment engaged a heavy column of infantry, which they held in check for two hours, when their ammunition became exhausted, and were relieved by the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves and a New Jersey regiment. The regiment then retired in good order to an open lot in the rear of a Rhode Island battery to replenish their ammunition and refresh the men. Here the regiment received the congratulations of General Meade, who was present in the midst of the fight, for their bravery and daring courage, which they had so manfully earned in their conflict with an overwhelming enemy. In this struggle the regiment sustained a great loss in killed and wounded, as will be seen by the annexed statement, before referred to.* My horse was shot under me during this part of the engagement, the loss of which I most seriously felt during the afterpart of the day.

June 30, at 11 o'clock a. m., the Third Regiment was posted on picket duty in front of the camp of McCall's division, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, the right resting on the Long Bridge road, extending southward about one mile. It was soon reported to me by the outpost pickets and by me to the rear that the enemy was rapidly covering our front with heavy columns of infantry. Their advance soon drove in our outposts, when we received orders to retire on our camp, which was done in good order to the skirt of the woods, when we again took up position in line of battle. Here we remained until the enemy approached to within 50 paces, when the entire line delivered a well-directed fire upon the enemy's front, utterly cutting to pieces the Ninth Virginia Regiment. Their column was momentarily checked, when we delivered the second fire with the same good results.

At this time our artillery had opened fire upon them, and we were obliged to retire to get out of range of our own guns. Immediately after a regiment in our rear commenced to fire upon my men, which caused them to break and run in great confusion, and it was not until very late in the day that I could rally them together in any great force, but they were all fighting somewhere in the line. I would here state that in our retirement we captured and took in with us 7 prisoners—one a lieutenant. In this part of the engagement our loss was very considerable, including several officers.

There are a number of officers and men who distinguished themselves by daring acts of bravery during the three days' battle which I shall at some future time take great pleasure in noticing. First of these, however, is Lieut. Col. William S. Thompson, who rendered me the greatest services during the severe trials through which we have just passed. Also Adjutant Jameson and Sergt. Maj. H. S. Jones, the latter of whom was always at his post, encouraging on the men to their duty. I will hereafter make a full report of the officers of the line.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

H. G. SICKEL,
Colonel Third Infantry, P. R. V. C.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 40.

No. 163.

Report of Col. Albert L. Magilton, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REGIMENT P. R. V. C.,
Harrison's Landing, Va., July 4, 1862.

GENERAL: In accordance with division orders, P. R. C., July 3, 1862, I have the honor to report that on the afternoon of June 26, 1862, the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps marched toward Mechanicsville and was placed near to and in the rear of Captain Easton's Pennsylvania Reserve Artillery, as a support to the battery; that we remained in this position all night until early next morning, when we were withdrawn to Gaines' house, and although we were in full range of the enemy's battery and shells exploding constantly around us, we had not a casualty.

June 27 we were again stationed in rear of Easton's battery, and remained until we were ordered into the woods as a support to the troops engaged. We soon came up to them, and found them to be the Duryea Zouaves. Here we were engaged in skirmishing, and drove the enemy well to the rear; but the enemy, being strongly re-enforced, pressed us closely, and we were obliged to retire, which was done in good order. We were soon in line on the clearing toward the Chickahominy, and were then ordered to the edge of the woods to support the Third Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, but subsequently we were ordered to the left of our line, where we were but a few moments when our center gave way and we were cut off, and made our escape only by crossing the Chickahominy, and came into Smith's division. The list of casualties will be found in the list attached.*

June 30 we were in position as given to the Second Brigade by General Meade. The Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps was to the left and slightly to the front of Randol's battery. Here we laid concealed in the grass until the enemy came within 60 feet of my regiment, when I ordered my men to rise and fire, when the enemy broke to the rear. We kept up the firing, but the enemy being re-enforced, we were obliged to retire; but shortly we faced to the front and drove them again, but being hotly pressed and losing many of my men, we were obliged to retire. A third attempt was made to rally, which was very weak, and finally my regiment broke and scattered in the woods. The next morning I collected about 200 men.

The officers and men behaved most gallantly, and there are many instances of personal daring—many hand-to-hand conflicts. I would especially mention the names of Maj. R. H. Woolworth, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Acting Lieut. Col., and Capt. Thomas F. B. Tapper, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, as deserving especial notice. I captured three secession and one Union flag from the rebels. I went into action with less than 600 rank and file, and my total loss in the two days' action was in killed, wounded, and missing 201, being more than one-third of the force engaged.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. MAGILTON,
Colonel Fourth Regiment P. R. V. C., Commanding Regiment.

Brig. Gen. TRUMAN SEYMOUR,
Commanding Division of Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 40.

No. 164.

Report of Col. C. Feger Jackson, Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, Third Brigade, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

HEADQUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT P. R. V. C.

In obedience to order I have the honor to report that on Thursday, the 26th day of June, at about 2 o'clock p. m., rapid firing commenced in the direction of Mechanicsville. My regiment was at once ordered under arms. We remained so until about 4 p. m., the firing in the mean time approaching gradually. The batteries in front of our line had opened upon the advancing enemy. I was ordered to support the Twelfth Regiment, which was posted in rifle pits on the left. Immediately after dark I sent four companies from the left of my regiment out on picket on a line extending down the stream, the remaining six companies being held in reserve. The night passed off quietly. At daybreak the enemy resumed attack upon our rifle pits. I was ordered to send four companies to relieve the men who had held the pits during the night. This was accomplished under a heavy fire. My order was to hold the pits until the main body of our troops had withdrawn. This being done, about 7 a. m. my men were cautiously drawn off, not, however, without considerable annoyance from shot and shell for the first mile of our retreat. The conduct of the officers and men generally was most satisfactory on this occasion.

Casualties—2 killed, 10 wounded, 4 missing.

GAINES' MILL.

I have the honor to report that in this engagement the operations of my regiment were confined to a small area, being a strip of dense wood near the extreme left of our line. To enter this it was necessary to cross a deep, swampy ravine, and also to encounter a severe fire from a large body of rebel infantry. I was ordered to the support of our infantry and to charge upon the enemy. With some difficulty we crossed the ravine, ascended the hill, passed through our lines, and charged, detachments of the Ninth Massachusetts and Sixty-second Pennsylvania Regiments joining us, driving the enemy out of the woods and diagonally across an open field into another woods skirting the same field. Our men in the moment of excitement exceeded their orders by following the enemy beyond the second woods, where they received a tremendous fire from a fresh body of the enemy. In falling back across the open field, which was done under a galling fire, there was much disorder and a complete mingling of several regiments, in consequence of which, and the wild, ineffectual firing arising therefrom, an effort was made to rally the different regiments, but without success.

We were then ordered to fall back and reorganize, which was partially successful. Our former position in the woods was again taken, but it seemed impossible to make any impression on the enemy, whose fire was increasing, convincing me that we were being met by fresh troops in every effort made to dislodge the foe. We again fell back, rallied, and advanced the third time, but our force was too much reduced by casualties and stragglers from the regiment to accomplish anything.

The officers, without an exception, did their whole duty. The men,

with the exception of a few stragglers (under such trying circumstances), being much exhausted by hard fighting, hard marching, and extremely warm weather, behaved nobly.

Casualties—6 killed, 40 wounded, 9 missing.

WHITE OAK SWAMP.*

I have the honor to report that before the attack of the enemy the Ninth Regiment was posted on the edge of the wood, the line extending northeast and southwest. In an open field on an elevated ridge, and parallel to the line of my regiment, was posted Cooper's battery. After the attack, and when the battery had opened, I was ordered to advance to its support, and took my position a few yards in its rear, being covered by the ridge occupied by the battery. While in this position I was informed that the enemy was advancing on our left flank, and was directed to change front to oppose any force from that direction. Having occupied the position as directed some time and no enemy appearing, I was ordered to take my original position on the edge of the woods. While in the act of making this change Cooper's battery was captured, which fact was told me by the captain himself.

Finding that the men deeply sympathized with the captain in his loss, I at once determined to recapture the guns. A successful charge was made. The enemy was driven from the guns diagonally to the right and into the woods. I immediately commenced reforming my regiment on the road to our right. At this time a heavy firing was opened upon us from the right. We advanced into the woods, where skirmishing commenced and continued until after dark. In this second charge I became separated from the regiment. We rallied near the hospital in rear of the battle-field. This was the most disastrous day of the three, having a number of my most efficient line officers killed or wounded. With the exception of a small percentage of skulkers, officers and men conducted themselves admirably.

Casualties—17 killed, 84 wounded, 36 missing.

With no desire of making invidious distinctions or of giving one officer praise to the disparagement of others, when all behaved bravely, the colonel commanding cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without making special allusion to the heroic conduct of Lieut. T. Brent Swearingen, adjutant of the regiment, at the battle of Gaines' Hill, who was always to be found in the thickest of the fray, leading the men by his daring valor and cheering words on to victory, in the midst of which he was stricken down by a ball seriously, but I am happy to say not fatally, wounding him. The colonel commanding is proud to say the regiment which he had the honor to command on that eventful day captured from the enemy a stand of regimental colors, which it still has in its possession.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. FEGER JACKSON,
Colonel Commanding Ninth Regiment P. R. V. C.

Brig. Gen. TRUMAN SEYMOUR,
Commanding Third Brigade, McCall's Division.

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* Glendale, &c.

No. 165.

Reports of Col. James T. Kirk, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

HEADQUARTERS TENTH REGIMENT P. R. V. C.,
July 6, 1862.

I have the honor to report that on Thursday, June 26, 1862, at 4 o'clock p. m., the Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, according to orders of the general, was formed in line of battle on the "color front." Firing immediately commenced on our right. I threw forward, by the general's order, Companies A and B, in command of Captain McConnell, to the rifle pits in front of a section of De Hart's battery. These companies were supported by Companies F and G, all under command of Major Smith. Company K was sent to support Easton's battery on the hill in rear of De Hart's battery. The remaining companies, in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Warner, were deployed through the woods on the right as skirmishers, to pick off the enemy's gunners, and to prevent his crossing the swamp. Companies A and B held their positions in the pits until their ammunition was exhausted, when they were relieved by Companies E, F, and G. Company E was afterward relieved by Company K. The rifle pits were thus held until 10 o'clock p. m., when, by the general's orders, I withdrew my command, the ground being occupied by the Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps. It is, perhaps, but justice to state that while in no part of the field was the enemy in greater force or more determined in his efforts to gain our lines than in the road in front of the rifle pits, he was every time repulsed with heavy loss. Our loss was 3 killed and 2 wounded, including Captain McConnell.

It affords me much pleasure to state that the officers and men did their duty nobly. The regiment rested for the night on their arms in the camp of the Ninth Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps.

Friday, June 27, 1862. The line was formed at 3 o'clock a. m. Firing began soon after. One man was killed and one wounded while standing in line. At about 5 o'clock a. m. I began the march to the rear, supporting the Ninth Regiment, which was deployed to hold the enemy in check. The march was conducted in excellent order. The regiment was again formed in line of battle on Gaines' Hill, by the directions of General McCall, near the center of the ground held by our forces. At about 3 o'clock p. m. I moved my command to the right of the line, to support batteries there threatened by the enemy. Immediately, by direction of the general, I started back to the ground first occupied, when I was requested by General Sykes to halt my regiment and support one of his batteries that was then seriously endangered and was without support. The regiment here remained for near half an hour under a sharp fire.

The firing at this point slackening, under the general's order I moved down to the woods near the center of our lines. Here the enemy, till now successfully driven back and held at bay, had succeeded in gaining the edge of the woods, where the Tenth Regiment lay, covering itself by lying down flat upon the ground. The engagement here for a time was severe and desperate. A portion of the regiment was engaged for full two hours, and was driven back only when its ammunition was entirely exhausted. The regiment reformed at the foot of the

hill in the evening, and at 3 o'clock Saturday morning crossed the Chickahominy.

On Sunday at an early hour the march was continued across White Oak Swamp, with little interval for rest, till Monday at about 2 o'clock p. m. My command was then posted, by order of General McCall, in the edge of a wood, the right resting near upon the left of the Ninth Regiment, and in line of battle perpendicular to that of the Ninth Regiment. Companies B and G were thrown forward to support a battery situated immediately on our left. At about 4 o'clock p. m. the left of the regiment was exposed to a raking fire from the enemy's batteries, which opened on the batteries immediately on our left and front. I was ordered to move forward by General McCall in person, which I did, halting for several minutes behind one of our batteries. Here the horses of the batteries on our left came in wild confusion on my men. The enemy were charging boldly upon the breastworks occupied by the Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, when I charged most successfully upon their flank, completely routing the enemy, killing large numbers, and capturing about 60 prisoners. The Seventeenth Virginia and Tenth Alabama Regiments were almost wholly annihilated by their extreme loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. A stand of American colors, said to be that of the Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, was rescued and brought off by E. E. Douglass, Company I, Tenth Regiment.

A considerable number belonging to the Tenth Regiment were at this time posted at the breastworks near the house on our line of battle, and were the last to leave this post. The enemy came up to close range without receiving our fire under protection of Union colors. Our loss in killed and wounded amounted to about 70. Several were also taken prisoners, who soon after made their escape while a panic raged among the rebels. About 300 were again rallied behind the first woods with the colors, who, with others of the reserve rallied by Major Stone and other officers, were moved up by Lieutenant-Colonel Warner in line of battle to within about 100 yards of where the right of the regiment rested when the battle began. The fire of the enemy here was very hot, but was not returned, for fear of firing upon parties of our own men.

Darkness ended the contest. At 11 o'clock p. m. this line was ordered back to join the rest of the reserve regiments. At 2 o'clock a. m. next morning the retreat was again taken up. On Tuesday my command was not brought into action. On Wednesday, July 2, we marched to Harrison's Landing, where, after the dreadful fatigues of the battlefield, the march continued almost night and day for eight days. We rested without shelter during the storm of twenty-four hours, almost as dreadful as the storm of battle. On Thursday, the 3d instant, while standing in line of battle, I had one man wounded by a missile from a rocket fired from a rebel battery. During this long and most trying season the officers and men bore up like veterans.

I have heretofore, according to your directions, transmitted to division headquarters a nominal list of killed, wounded, and missing of my command.*

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES T. KIRK,
Colonel, Commanding Tenth Regiment P. R. V. C.

Captain CLARK.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 32.

No. 166.

Reports of Col. John H. Taggart, Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Glendale, or Nelson's Farm (Frazier's Farm).

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT P. R. V. C.,
Camp at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 5, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the annexed report of the operations of the regiment under my command at the battle of Mechanicsville, on the 26th of June:

In anticipation of an attack, rifle pits had been dug on the slope of the hill on both sides of the Cold Harbor road leading from Mechanicsville, which commanded the approaches by the road in that direction. On the afternoon of the 26th it was reported that the enemy were advancing in force, when eight companies of the regiment were at once posted in the rifle pits on both sides of the road, and two companies, B, Captain Mathewson, and C, Captain Gustin, were posted at a rifle pit near Ellison's grist-mill, in advance on the right of the road, which commanded the meadow which lay between our position and the advance of the enemy. Two pieces of artillery of Cooper's battery, under command of First Lieut. James S. Fullerton, were also posted on the brow of the hill in rear of the road over which the enemy were expected to pass. These dispositions made, it was not long before the enemy appeared in large force marching from Mechanicsville. Fire was immediately opened upon them by the two pieces of artillery and by the infantry in the rifle pits, which was returned with great spirit and determination by the advancing force.

The battle raged for an hour with great fury, when I discovered that the enemy were attempting to turn our left flank, two full regiments being deployed along the hill opposite us for that purpose, whose skirmishers had advanced to the creek on the west side of the meadow and were endeavoring to cross some distance to our left. I instantly communicated the fact to Brigadier-General Seymour, who ordered the Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, Colonel Harvey, a battery of three pieces of artillery, and a Massachusetts regiment into a position on our left, which fortunately prevented the accomplishment of the movement.

The action continued until after dark, lasting some five hours, during which we maintained our ground and kept at bay an overwhelming force of the enemy. The firing at dark closed by mutual consent, the enemy occupying the woods on the hill fronting our position, while the men under my command retained possession of the rifle pits, in which they remained during the night. The loss of the enemy must have been very heavy, as they were in full view of our infantry and artillery at short range while the action lasted and in great force. The cries of their wounded were heard plainly all through the night from our position.

On the next morning, 27th of June, having orders to fall back, I ordered the rifle pits to be cleared and the men to form on the road in the rear. The firing had recommenced in the morning and was kept up with spirit on both sides, which made the task of getting the men out of the rifle pits a difficult and dangerous one. In fact, many of the men seemed so determined to stay that they either did not hear the order to fall back or would not do so, and a number (perhaps 20) were

left behind, and were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, Captain Gustin's company at the mill, being detached from the regiment, was in a perilous position, and in danger of being cut off. They maintained their position for nearly an hour single-handed after my regiment had left, and large bodies of the enemy's troops had crossed the creek and attempted to surround them. Captain Gustin finally succeeded in withdrawing his company with only 3 men wounded. Captain Gustin's conduct on this occasion was worthy of all praise. Captain Mathewson succeeded in withdrawing his company at an early period of the day. I regret to report that nearly all the men left their knapsacks and many their haversacks behind them, not having time to secure them before leaving. We moved slowly toward Gaines' Creek, where we halted and took up a new position, in compliance with orders from Brigadier-General McCall, commanding division.

I desire to mention particularly the good conduct of the officers and men on the occasion. Major Baldy was active and energetic in cheering on the men, and gallantly exposed himself while the battle lasted. Captains Dannells, Mathewson, Gustin, Horn, Schelling, Oliver, Baker, Bolar, and Eyster were constantly with their men, encouraging them by the exhibition of coolness and bravery. Captain Oliver received a slight wound in the cheek, but continued on duty till the battle closed. Captain Bolar rendered excellent service by observing with his field glass the effect of our fire, both artillery and infantry. The subaltern and non-commissioned officers are equally deserving honorable mention as well as the men. All did their duty nobly.

Adjt. Theodore McMurtrie, who was under fire the whole time, is deserving of honorable mention for his coolness and bravery and the alacrity with which he obeyed all orders intrusted to his charge. Lieutenant Fullerton, commanding the section of artillery, displayed great coolness and intrepidity. He worked his guns without intermission for nearly five hours. I respectfully present the name of this officer to the attention of the general commanding.

The casualties may be summed up as follows.*

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. TAGGART,
Colonel, Commanding Twelfth Regiment P. R. V. C.

Lieutenant BEMUS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brigade, P. R. V. C.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT P. R. V. C.,
Camp at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 5, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that at the commencement of the battle of Gaines' Mill, on the 27th of June, the regiment under my command was ordered to support a battery of regular artillery near the center of the field. After being in this position for two hours the regiment was ordered to support Griffin's battery, and moved to a position on the right of the field. For some time the battery was not engaged. I placed my men under cover of a hollow slope, or ravine, where we rested. During the afternoon the enemy's batteries obtained a good range of our position, and we were subjected to a most galling cross-fire, by which we lost several killed and wounded. Toward dark, when the batteries were preparing to leave, I moved the regiment off in

* Nominal list omitted shows 2 killed, 11 wounded, and 5 missing.

tolerably good order toward the road leading to Woodbury's Bridge, over the Chickahominy, which I crossed after dark, and bivouacked on the flats on the opposite side. Although not actively engaged, the officers and men were exposed nearly the whole time to a heavy fire of the enemy's artillery, and under the circumstances they behaved with coolness and courage.

The casualties were as follows.*

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. TAGGART,
Colonel, Commanding Twelfth P. R. V. C.

Lieut. GEORGE H. BEMUS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT P. R. V. C.,
Camp near Harrison's Bar, July 5, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I respectfully forward the following report of the operations of the Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps at the battle of Turkey Creek [Glendale]:

On Monday afternoon, June 30, the regiment was formed in line of battle on the left of the Third Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, awaiting the approach of the enemy and in support of a battery on our right. By direction of Brigadier-General Seymour the position of two of the guns in the battery was changed by moving them to a hill in the rear of my regiment, and six companies (A, Captain Dannells; B, Captain Mathewson; C, Captain Gustin; F, Captain Oliver; H, Captain Bolar, and K, Captain Eyster) were detached and posted in two log huts and a breastwork of rails temporarily thrown up about 200 yards in advance to the left, commanding the approach of the enemy, while four companies (D, Captain Horn; E, Captain Schelling; G, Lieut. W. W. Arnold commanding, and I, Captain Baker) were posted in rear of the two pieces of artillery. I had just succeeded in posting the companies in the log huts and breastwork when a heavy fire was opened upon us from the enemy's artillery and his forces advanced in heavy columns from the direction of the road in front. One column of the enemy attempted to surround the men in the breastwork and log huts by advancing in the rear toward a ravine. The officers and men maintained their position and fired three volleys at the advancing foe, which failed to check his progress. Seeing that they were about to be surrounded the men retired from the log huts, but not until after losing several of their number. Captain Dannells, of Company A, was wounded in the side at this time. The position was untenable from the concentrated fire of artillery which the enemy poured upon it. As a number of men in these works have been missing since the battle there is no doubt that they were here killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

The enemy now advanced in force upon the two-gun battery, pouring a continuous fire of artillery and musketry upon the position, which compelled its evacuation. Here Lieut. W. W. Arnold, commanding Company G, was killed while gallantly cheering on his men. Capt. Thomas D. Horn, of Company D, was also wounded here. Captain Horn was taken to the rear, but we were unable to carry away the body of Lieutenant Arnold. A portion of the regiment was rallied after this by myself and Major Baldy, and a number of the men joined other regi-

* Nominal list omitted shows 5 killed, 13 wounded, and 8 missing.

ments near the front and did good service while the action lasted. At midnight I marched the regiment toward Ship Point, where we halted and remained all next day, July 1. During the action that day we were kept in reserve under arms with the Third Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps.

The casualties in this action are as follows.*

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. TAGGART,
Colonel, Commanding Twelfth Regiment P. R. V. C.

I desire further to mention that First Lieut. Chill C. W. Hazzard, of Company F, rallied about 40 men near our first position, and, falling in with a Massachusetts regiment, did good service. First Lieut. William H. Weaver, of Company D, also rallied a party of men from different regiments, and took part with another regiment under fire.

JOHN H. TAGGART,
Colonel, Commanding Twelfth Regiment P. R. V. C.

Lieut. GEORGE H. BEMUS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade, P. R. V. C.

No. 167.

Report of Brig. Gen. William B. Franklin, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Corps, of operations June 27–July 2, including the actions at Garnett's and Golding's Farms, engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 17, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the actions of the corps under my command between June 27 last and the time of its arrival at this place:

On June 26 my command was stationed as follows, viz: Slocum's division was in reserve, encamped on the Courtney Clearing; Smith's division held the extreme right of the line at Golding's, picketing the wood in rear of Garnett's house, Slocum's division picketing to his left and joining on the left the pickets of Sumner's corps. The First Regiment of New York Cavalry was in reserve.

During the night of the 26th of June a redoubt was thrown up on the crest of the wheat field in front of Smith's division. By daylight in the morning it was rendered defensible. The enemy made no attempt to interrupt the work.

On the morning of the 27th of June I was ordered to send General Slocum's division to the east side of the Chickahominy, to report to General F. J. Porter. After the division was put in motion and had partially crossed the order was countermanded, and the division returned to camp. The order was reiterated about 2 o'clock, and the division crossed the river by Alexander's Bridge, and very soon became severely engaged with the enemy. A report of its engagement has been made by General Slocum to General Porter. Its loss was very severe. General Smith's force had been increased on the morning of the 27th of

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*Nominal list omitted shows 6 killed, 36 wounded, and 23 missing.

June by five reserve batteries, under Lieutenant-Colonel Getty, five 30-pounder Parrott guns, and five 4½-inch siege guns.

The forces of the enemy appeared in motion early in the morning, but no attack was made until about 10.30 a. m., when his artillery opened upon curs from the crest of the hill near Garnett's house. The cannonading was exceedingly severe for about an hour, when the enemy ceased firing. Very little harm was done by the fire. Demonstrations were made by the enemy during the day, and our artillery fired at forces of infantry on the east side of the river, which were moving against General F. J. Porter. This fire was very effective, and forced the enemy to move toward our right instead of keeping along the valley of the river.

About 6.30 p. m. the enemy again opened a very heavy artillery fire, shelling the camps and artillery, but, as in the morning, doing very little damage. This fire lasted nearly an hour.

About sundown a severe infantry attack was made upon General Hancock, who with his brigade held the picket line. The fight lasted about forty-five minutes, when the enemy retired, not having been able to gain an inch of ground. Lieutenant-Colonel Buck, Second New Jersey Regiment, who commanded the pickets of Slocum's division, fought them with great gallantry, driving the enemy from in front of his position.

On the morning of the 28th of June, finding the enemy in great force at Garnett's, a new battery in the valley of the river and a battery of heavy guns at Gaines' Hill, I withdrew all the force to the edge of the wood inclosing Golding's farm, Slocum's division on the right of the road and Smith's on the left connecting with General Sumner's line. We were severely shelled from all of their batteries just before the movement commenced and while it was going on. Just after the movement was completed two Georgia regiments made an attack upon the pickets. They were handsomely repulsed with great loss with the help of Captain Mott's battery. A colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and about 20 privates were taken by our troops.

On the morning of the 29th June I was ordered by the commanding general to move my command as follows, viz: Slocum's division to Savage Station, in reserve; Smith's division to a point near the Chickahominy between the river and Savage Station, joining on the right with McCall's division and on the left with Sumner's corps. General Slocum arrived at Savage Station at an early hour, and was directed by the commanding general to cross the White Oak Swamp. General Smith's division arrived at its position about 7 o'clock in the morning. I immediately sent out cavalry to communicate with General Sumner and General McCall, but could hear nothing of either of them. A staff officer of General Sumner informed me, however, that he was some distance in front of the position in which I understood that he was to have been, and that his right was quite a mile from my left. After holding the position for two hours or more, finding that the enemy was warmly engaged with General Sumner, was crossing in force by a bridge nearly in my front, and that I was unprotected on both flanks, I directed General Smith to fall back upon Savage Station. There I sent word to General Sumner, advising him to fall back to the same point. He immediately marched there with his full force. I understood that General Heintzelman was with his force to occupy the same point, but he proceeded directly across White Oak Swamp.

About 4 o'clock the signal officers reported the enemy advancing on the railroad with infantry and artillery. While General Sumner was

engaged in forming his lines to repel the anticipated advance of the enemy we were opened upon by two field pieces from the open ground near the right and rear of the clearing. About the same time a large rifled gun opened on the railroad. The infantry of General Sumner's corps engaged the enemy in the wood at the rear of the opening. After a severe contest, which lasted until after dark, the enemy was driven from his position in the woods.

General Smith's division was about a mile in rear of Savage Station when the engagement commenced. It was immediately recalled, and General Brooks' brigade was thrown into the woods to the left and rear of the position. Here it engaged a force of the enemy until after dark, repelling it and driving it back. General Brooks was wounded in the leg.

General Hancock's brigade was thrown into the wood to the right and front to repel an anticipated attack there, but was not engaged.

Immediately after the repulse of the enemy the whole force retreated across White Oak Swamp, and General Smith's division arrived at its position about 4 o'clock.

During the morning of June 30 I posted General Slocum's division on the right of the Charles City road by order of the commanding general. About noon I was directed by the commanding general to assume command at the position guarding the crossing of the swamp, and repaired there at once. I found that a terrific cannonade had been opened by the enemy upon the divisions of General Smith and General Richardson and the brigade of General Naglee. The two latter had been placed under my command by the commanding general. The casualties in General Richardson's division were quite numerous, but I have received no report of the action from him. In General Smith's division and General Naglee's brigade the number lost was insignificant.

The enemy kept up the firing during the whole day and crossed some infantry below our position, but he made no very serious attempt to cross during the day, and contented himself with the cannonading and the firing of his sharpshooters.

Night-fall having arrived, and the wagons having all disappeared, I took the responsibility of moving my command to the James River by a road to the left which had not been much used, and arrived at headquarters safely about daylight. I previously informed General Heintzelman of my determination.

On July 1 the two divisions of my command were posted toward the right of the position near Turkey Creek. They held this position during the day and part of the night, and, in compliance with orders from the commanding general, moved to Harrison's Bar, arriving there early in the morning.

On July 2 I moved my command to the position it now holds.

Too much praise cannot be given to the officers and men of my command for the fortitude and courage shown by them in the fatiguing and distressing marches made in the interval between June 27 and July 2. In General Smith's division every march was made at night. In General Slocum's it was nearly as severe. The nervous excitement of being under fire every day for nearly a week, often without the opportunity of returning the fire, has caused a prostration from which in many cases the men have not yet recovered.

I think that all of the general officers of the two divisions deserve to be made major-generals, and I hope that they will be so made.

Colonel Pratt, Colonel Bartlett, and Colonel Matheson deserve to be made brigadier-generals.

To the members of my staff, Capts. Richard Arnold, inspector-general; E. Sparrow Purdy, assistant adjutant-general; McMahon, aide-de-camp to the commanding general; Lieut. I. J. Baker, aide-de-camp; Lieut. J. C. Jackson, aide-de-camp, and Capt. W. H. Philip, aide-de-camp, who were with me during the march, and who bravely carried orders under the most trying circumstances, I owe sincere thanks. They all deserve promotion, and will, I hope, obtain it. Surg. J. B. Brown, medical director; Lieut. C. W. Tolles, acting assistant quartermaster, and Lieut. J. Hoff, ordnance officer, efficiently performed their appropriate duties, and I thank them for their energy and perseverance.

I inclose with this the reports of such subordinate commanders as have come in. I respectfully refer to them for the names of the officers who have distinguished themselves.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Sixth Provisional Army Corps.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

No. 168.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of the battle of Gaines' Mill, action at Brackett's, and battles of Glendale (Frazier's Farm) and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH PROVISIONAL CORPS,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 8, 1862.

SIR: On the 27th of June last, in obedience to orders received from General Franklin, I ordered the brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Newton to cross Alexander's Bridge to the left bank of the Chickahominy to the support of General Porter. The order was received at 2 o'clock p. m., and the brigade immediately moved in light marching order. At 2.30 p. m. I was ordered to cross at the same point with the remainder of my division. The movement was executed at once, and General Taylor's brigade crossed at about 3 p. m., followed by the brigade of Colonel Bartlett.

On my arrival near the field I was met by a member of General Porter's staff, who directed me to place one brigade near the right of the line of battle and another on the left of the first brigade. General Newton's brigade was at once formed in two lines, of two regiments each, the first line deployed, the second in double column, and moved to the point designated, accompanied by Lieutenant Upton's battery (D), of the Second U. S. Artillery.

This brigade was subsequently, by order of General Porter, directed to enter the woods in front of them, two regiments at one point and two at another. The Thirty-first New York and Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania, under the immediate command of General Newton, stormed the woods, which were then occupied by the enemy in very strong force, and maintained their position more than two hours under a most galling fire and against greatly superior numbers. The other two regiments of this brigade, the Eighteenth and Thirty-second New York, under command of Colonel Roderick Matheson, of the latter regiment,

occupied a position on an eminence near the woods occupied by General Newton until nearly all their ammunition was exhausted, when they were ordered to retire to a position in rear, where a new line was formed.

The New Jersey brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. G. W. Taylor, on its arrival on the field was formed in the same order as that of General Newton, and on arriving near the line of battle its regiments were ordered into the woods. The Fourth New Jersey, under command of Col. J. H. Simpson, was detached from the brigade and ordered to an advanced position in the woods, where, cut off from the rest of our troops, the greater portion of it, together with its gallant colonel and all of its officers except those who had already fallen, were taken prisoners. The remaining regiments of the brigade maintained the positions assigned them until their ammunition was expended and our entire line withdrawn. This brigade was accompanied by and supported Hexamer's battery (A), of the First New Jersey Artillery.

Having received no specific directions as to the disposition of the remaining brigade, under command of Col. Joseph J. Bartlett, of the Twenty-seventh New York, I directed Colonel Bartlett to take position on the extreme left of the line, near the new road leading through the valley from Doctor Gaines' house to Alexander's Bridge. On approaching the point indicated Colonel Bartlett found our troops engaged to the right of his position, and immediately moved his brigade to their support. He was subsequently ordered to the right of the line to support General Sykes, whose troops, fatigued by the long contest of this and the previous day, were nearly overpowered by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. Porter's battery (A) of the First Massachusetts Artillery, was assigned to the command of Colonel Bartlett, and remained with his brigade during the day.

For detailed accounts of the operations of the several brigades of my command I would respectfully refer you to the reports of the brigade commanders, copies of which are herewith inclosed. It will be seen from the reports that not only were the brigades of the division separated from each other, but that in at least two instances was the brigade organization broken up and regiments detached to hold isolated positions in the woods. As to the conduct of the officers and men of my division I have only to say that the division entered the field 8,000 strong, and that the list of killed, wounded, and missing amounts in the aggregate to 2,021. These lists attest the devotion and heroism of officers and men. Notwithstanding this fearful loss (including as it does many of the bravest and best officers of the division) all the regiments left the field in good order, and returned to their camps in the same compact and orderly manner that characterized their march to the scene of conflict.

The brigade commanders, Generals Newton and Taylor and Colonel Bartlett, are each entitled to the greatest praise, not only for their heroic conduct on the field, but for their untiring efforts after the close of the action in bringing off the wounded and in maintaining order and steadiness amid the prevalent confusion.

The loss of the division in officers was particularly severe, not only in numbers, but in the character of those killed and wounded. Colonel Tucker and Major Ryerson, of the Second New Jersey, and Lieutenant-Colonel Heath, of the Fifth Maine, were killed while gallantly discharging their duty. Their loss is deeply felt in their regiments and throughout the division, and will be lamented by a wide circle of friends.

Colonel Gosline and Major Hubbs, of the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania, and Lieutenant-Colonel Marsh, of the Sixteenth New York, were mortally wounded while in the thickest of the fight and have since died. Colonel Howland, of the Sixteenth New York; Colonel Pratt, of the Thirty-first New York; Colonel Jackson, of the Fifth Maine; Major Gardiner, of the Twenty-seventh New York, and Major Hatfield, of the First New Jersey, were so severely wounded as to be rendered unfit for duty.

Over the fate of Colonel Simpson, Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch, and Major Birney, and the other officers of the Fourth New Jersey, hangs a painful uncertainty. They either rest in a soldier's grave or have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Of the many other officers of less rank—the non-commissioned officers and soldiers—I cannot here speak in detail. Like soldiers and like men they performed their duty and met their fate, and a grateful country will long bear them and the thousand nameless heroes of this conflict, who have offered up their lives at the nation's shrine, in lasting and honored remembrance.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Brig. Gen. Vols., Comdg. First Division, Sixth Corps.

Capt. FRED. T. LOCKE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Fifth Provisional Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH PROV. ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 10, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of the division under my command from the close of the battle of Gaines' Hill, on the 27th ultimo, until its arrival at its present position:

The division returned from the field of battle at Gaines' Hill at about 11 p. m., leaving on the field in killed, wounded, and missing one-half of its regimental commanders, about one-fourth of all the other officers, and at least one-fourth of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers who had so recently crossed the river to the support of General Porter. The men, weary with the labors and excitement of the day, were allowed but little rest. Early the following morning their camps at Courtney's were changed to a position where they could be better sheltered from the fire of the enemy's batteries planted at Garnett's and Gaines' Hills. The same evening (the 28th) orders were received by me to move the division to Savage Station, there to await further orders. The movement commenced at 11 p. m., but was so delayed at Trent's Hill by the passage of other troops that the division did not arrive at Savage's until about 5 a. m. on Sunday, the 29th.

At this place I received orders from General McClellan in person to move the division across the White Oak Swamp. We crossed at 2 p. m., and at 5 p. m. I was ordered to proceed to a point on the Long Bridge road, about 1½ miles beyond the swamp, to relieve the divisions of Generals Couch and Peck, both of whom were under orders to proceed to the James River on the arrival of my command. The division reached this point at 7 p. m., and fully one-half the effective force was immediately sent out on picket duty for the night. On the following morning I took position on the Charles City road, about 1 mile from its

junction with the Long Bridge road and about an equal distance from Brackett's Ford.

In anticipation of an attack by a force said to be approaching on the Charles City road this road was blockaded as thoroughly as possible. Soon after our arrival our line of battle was established, and Upton's battery (D), Second Artillery, and Porter's and Hexamer's Volunteer batteries placed in position. The infantry necessary to support the artillery was posted on the flanks of the batteries, and the balance so disposed as to be entirely protected from the fire of the enemy's artillery. The bridge near Brackett's Ford was destroyed by our troops immediately after our arrival, and an infantry force, with one 12-pounder howitzer of Hexamer's battery, placed to defend the position. At 10 o'clock the enemy appeared at this point and attempted a reconstruction of the bridge, but were repulsed.

At 11 a. m. our pickets on the Charles City road were driven in and the enemy immediately appeared in force in a large open field in our front, their position being partially screened from our view by a narrow belt of woodland. They opened fire from two batteries, which was at once replied to by Porter's and Upton's batteries and two pieces of Hexamer's battery. Our artillery, with the exception of the two pieces of Hexamer's battery, was exceedingly well served.

About this time a large body of infantry and some artillery which had approached our lines by the Charles City road moved to our left, and were brought against the troops of Generals Kearny and McCall. The artillery fire was continued by the enemy in our front until nearly dark, but our troops were so well covered that we suffered but few casualties, our total loss not exceeding 25 in killed and wounded.

At 7 o'clock it was reported to me that the left of our line, held by General Heintzelman, was severely pressed, and the fire of the enemy in our front having ceased, I ordered the brigade of Colonel Bartlett to move to the front and gain possession, if possible, of the field on which the enemy first appeared. As soon as his brigade moved down the road leading to this position a strong force of the enemy's infantry appeared, drawn up in line a short distance beyond a creek separating our position from that held by the enemy. Upton's battery of light 12-pounders was at once moved to the front and a very effective fire of canister opened upon them, which caused their well-formed lines to disappear.

At this time General Heintzelman arrived on the field, and at his suggestion I ordered the First New Jersey Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Taylor, to the support of General Kearny. Under the circumstances I deemed it imprudent to attempt an advance.

Our position during the entire day was defended mainly by our artillery, which on this, as on all other occasions, was most admirably served. Of Upton's battery (D), Second Artillery, and Porter's battery (A), First Massachusetts Volunteer Artillery, I cannot speak too highly. The officers and men of both these batteries have on all occasions manifested that coolness and bravery so necessary to this branch of the service. Hexamer's battery has usually been well served, but on this occasion the two pieces under command of a lieutenant (since resigned) were poorly handled, and proved of but little assistance. Captain De Russy's battery, of the Fourth Artillery, and Captain Randolph's Volunteer battery were in position on our line during a portion of the day, and did good execution. To Capt. E. R. Platt, chief of artillery, I am greatly indebted, not only for his services during both the recent engagements, but for his unceasing care and vigilance on the march. The fire on our

left was continued until a late hour in the evening, and at times the shells and even musket balls from the enemy fell in the road directly in rear of our position.

At 9 p. m., having expended nearly all our ammunition and being entirely destitute of rations, I sent a staff officer to general headquarters to report our condition. At 11 p. m., having obtained permission of General Heintzelman, I moved the division to Malvern Hill. We arrived at this point at daylight, and at 9 a. m. the 2d instant moved to a position on the right of our line. From the time of our arrival until the commencement of the engagement on this day the men were employed in constructing abatis and otherwise strengthening our position. During the engagement on our left the division was under arms.

At 11 p. m. orders were received to move to our present position, where we arrived at daylight on the 3d instant. During this entire week the troops were allowed scarcely an hour of undisturbed rest either by night or day, yet the division marched into its present camp in good order, leaving very few stragglers, and without the loss of any arms, ammunition, clothing, or wagons, and with a cheerfulness prevailing among the soldiers as well as officers which to me was as astonishing as it was gratifying.

Great credit is due to the brigade commanders, Generals Newton and Taylor and Colonel Bartlett, for their vigilance and untiring efforts on the field as well as on our night marches. They were constantly with their commands, cheering them by noble example as well as words.

To the members of my staff, Captain Rodgers, assistant adjutant-general; Captain Hopkins, quartermaster; Captain Sturdevant, commissary of subsistence; Lieutenants Wead, Shannon, and Guindon, aides, and Surgeon Burr, I am greatly indebted. They were with me during the entire week, and proved very efficient in the discharge of their respective duties.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. SLOCUM,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 169.

Report of Capt. William Hexamer, Battery A, New Jersey Light Artillery, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

CAMP NEAR JAMES RIVER,
July 8, 1862.

SIR: On your request I submit to you the following report concerning the action of my battery on Gaines' farm on June 27, 1862:

At about 3 o'clock p. m. I marched with the division I belong to from the camp in front of Richmond across the Chickahominy. As soon as we arrived on the first hill, on the left of the Chickahominy, I was detailed to your brigade. You ordered me to march on the right flank of your brigade, which was drawn up in line of battle. In compliance with this order I marched my battery to the front until I reached an open field about 200 yards from the woods, in which a severe fight between infantry was going on.

After half an hour's rest, during which time the musket balls of the enemy reached us in great number, I received order by Adjutant Joinville from General Porter to advance 50 yards toward the woods and open fire at 1, 400 yards' distance, where the rebels were supposed to be in line. We threw about 30 rounds, when the musket fire in our front ceased, and I received order by the same adjutant to discontinue firing. We were kept in rest for about twenty minutes, when at once the firing in our front and all along the woods commenced again, and raged for about half an hour with the greatest fury. The musketry came nearer to us every moment, and finally our infantry left the woods, followed up closely by the enemy.

Now I received your order to open fire with spherical case and canister, which order was complied with. The same line with me, the battery on my left, opened fire, and after about fifteen minutes' firing we had silenced entirely the musket fire of the enemy in front of us. The smoke of powder rendered it quite impossible to observe any movements of the rebels, and suddenly we received a volley of musketry from our left, followed by a perpetual firing of the infantry upon us, which had already advanced into the battery on the left of us, taking the same with the bayonet. Not being supported, I found it necessary to limber and to retire to the next hill in front of our position. One driver of the left section was shot down; 2 horses of the same piece, 3 of the caisson horses, and 1 sergeant's horse were disabled. The piece of which the horses were shot could not be brought forward and fell into the hands of the enemy, who took possession of it immediately after we had left. Besides the wounded driver, 4 other men were wounded.

Arrived on the aforementioned hill, General Slocum ordered me to go into battery and fire to the rear, which was done, answering the fire of a rebel battery brought into action about 1,000 yards from us. We continued firing until the battery opposite us ceased, and at 11 o'clock p. m. I received orders to return to camp.

We have fired during the day 165 rounds of spherical case-shot and shells. The whole day my men stood well to their work, notwithstanding we were for hours under the heaviest musket and cannon fire, maneuvering, loading, and firing quite without excitement, as if they were drilling on the parade ground. The shells and shrapnels exploded well, and have done, beyond doubt, great execution amongst the crowds of rebels which had advanced upon us to a close distance.

I remain, general, with the greatest esteem, your very obedient servant,

WM. HEXAMER,
Captain, Battery A, New Jersey Light Artillery.

Brigadier-General TAYLOR, *Comdg. First New Jersey Brigade.*

No. 170.

Report of Brig. Gen. George W. Taylor, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
Camp on James River, July 4, 1862.

SIR: My command, by the order of General Slocum, left our intrenched camp on the right bank of the Chickahominy on Friday

afternoon, the 27th of June, and crossed the said stream by the Woodbury Bridge. The battle begun the day previous had been renewed near Gaines' farm, where we arrived about 4 o'clock p. m. I immediately formed my brigade in two lines, the Third and Fourth Regiments in front and the First and Second Regiments in the second line.

My line was scarcely formed when the Third Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, was ordered to advance forward into the woods, where a fierce combat was raging. Colonel Brown immediately formed his regiment in line of battle, led it into the woods, and began a rapid fire upon the enemy. As this was the first of my regiments engaged, I will complete my report of it by saying that they continued the fight in the woods until the close of the action. They were all the time under a galling fire, often a cross-fire, but maintained their ground until near sunset, when the whole line fell back. They had at this time expended (a large majority of the men) their last cartridge—60 rounds to the man. It is but justice to say that this regiment bore itself most heroically throughout the entire action. Their conduct was all that could be desired. With their comrades falling around they stood up like a wall of iron, losing over one-third of their number, and gave not an inch of ground until their ammunition was expended and the retrograde movement became general. They were under this fire one hour and a half.

The First Regiment entered the woods about half an hour after the Third, and remained until the close of the action. Colonel Torbert being unwell, the regiment was led by Lieutenant-Colonel McAllister, and well sustained by his presence and courage. I should, however, say that Colonel Torbert, though suffering from low fever, followed us to the field and was present. I take great pleasure in saying—for both these regiments fought under my own eye—that the First Regiment showed the same indomitable courage as the Third Regiment, exposing themselves to the leaden hail of an often unseen foe, advancing with the Third Regiment, and stood steadily under a most galling fire until the close of the action. Their loss was, enlisted men killed, 20; wounded, 80; missing, 57. The loss of commissioned officers was 1 killed, 4 wounded, and 1 missing; making a total of 163.*

I have now to speak of the Second and Fourth Regiments, the first of which, under Colonel Tucker, numbered only four companies, the other six being on duty in the field works at Camp Lincoln, left behind under Lieutenant-Colonel Buck.

While absent to the front these four companies, by order of General Porter and without my knowledge, were sent into the words, suffering a most galling fire. Their loss was, enlisted men killed, 12; wounded, 45; missing, 40; making a total of 97 enlisted men.* I also regret to record the death of Col. I. M. Tucker, and probably Major Ryerson, both of whom were left upon the field; also Captain Danforth, mortally wounded, and Lieutenants Blewett, Root, and Bogert, severely, and Lieutenant Callan, missing. They, however, sustained themselves most gallantly, and proved their courage against superior numbers.

The fate of the Fourth Regiment, Colonel Simpson—one of my most efficient regiments as regards officers and men—was most painful. At the moment when victory seemed wavering in the balance an aide of General McClellan took them from my command and ordered them into the woods. All the account I can give of them is that but one officer, wounded, and 82 men have rejoined my command. All the rest,

* But see revised statement, p. 40.

if living, are believed to be prisoners of war. I learn from those who have come in that up to the time the regiment was surrounded they had received from and returned the enemy a most galling fire.

I annex a report of the casualties of the day, showing the total loss of my brigade.*

In conclusion I would say that so far as I am at present informed, my officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, nobly performed their duties, and it might, therefore, be invidious to particularize; still, in justice to the gallant dead who have devoted their lives to their country, I must record the names of Captain Brewster, of the First, and Captain Buckley, of the Third; also Second Lieutenant Howell, of the Third, all officers of distinguished merit. These officers fought under my eye. As regards the conduct of the Second and Fourth Regiments' officers I am told it was all that could be desired; but these regiments having been taken from me I did not see them again during the action.

It is eminently due to my staff officers to say that they carried out my orders intelligently and promptly, and did not hesitate, though often exposed to the hottest fire of the day.

I will forward a more detailed report in a few days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

H. C. RODGERS,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 171.

Report of Col. Alfred T. A. Torbert, First New Jersey Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

HDQRS. FIRST REGT., FIRST BRIG., SIXTH P. A. C.,
Camp near James River, Va., July 4, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of Lieut. Col. Robert McAllister, First Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, relating to the part which that regiment took in the engagement on the left bank of the Chickahominy River, on June 27, 1862, viz:

The First Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, together with the balance of the division, on the 27th of June was ordered across the Chickahominy River to support General Fitz John Porter's corps. The regiment was hurried to the scene of action, and on forming line of battle was ordered to support a battery which was engaging the enemy. Soon after General Porter ordered me to advance in the woods to support the Third Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. Reaching the position ordered I made the regiment lie down, but the three companies from the left, being uncovered by any troops in front, I immediately ordered them forward to engage the enemy, which they did most gallantly, Captains Mutchler, Mount, and Brewster in command. In a short time the whole regiment was engaged, and a most terrific fire was kept up on both sides for about an hour and a half, while the regiment was engaged. The regiments on my right and left having fallen back, and the enemy making a movement to outflank me on both sides, I ordered a retreat.

During the early part of the action Major Hatfield, while fighting bravely, was wounded on the head and had to leave the field. Soon after I lost the services of Lieut. Frank B. Holt, of Company E, who was severely wounded in the arm, and Lieut. Charles W. Mutchler, Company D, severely wounded in the side. While retiring from the woods the regiment was under a cross-fire from the enemy, and then it was that we lost both officers and men. Capt. Ephraim G. Brewster, Company C, fell dead on the field of battle while fighting bravely. Capt. John D. P. Mount, Com-

* But see revised statement, p. 40.

pany I, fell, severely wounded in the leg. Lieut. John Parker, Company B, missing, supposed to be killed.

Too much cannot be said in praise of Captains Pelouze, Fouratt, Way, Baker, and Brown, Adjutant Henry, and all the lieutenants engaged. To mention non-commissioned officers who distinguished themselves would be to name nearly all, for both non-commissioned officers and men could not have behaved better under fire.

R. McALLISTER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, First Regiment New Jersey Volunteers.

At the time I was confined to my bed with remittent fever, but being informed that my regiment was going into action I started for the field of battle at once, and arriving there had to go to several points of the same before finding my regiment. In the mean time I saw part of the division falling back, and I went to work with other officers to rally and collect the men, and among them part of my own regiment.

Sergeant-Major Provost rendered me much assistance in this task. From all the information I can gather Lieutenant-Colonel McAllister displayed great bravery and coolness during the action. I cannot refrain from speaking of the valuable services rendered by Chaplain R. B. Yard in looking after and caring for the wounded and helping to collect the regiment.

Surgeon Gordon and Assistant Surgeon Senderling did their duty nobly.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. T. A. TORBERT,
Captain, U. S. Army, Colonel First Regt. N. J. Vols.

Lieutenant DUNHAM,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Brig. Hdqrs. [*1st Brig., 1st Div., 6th Corps*].

No. 172.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Samuel L. Buck, Second New Jersey Infantry, of action at Garnett's Farm and battle of Gaines' Mill.

HDQRS. SECOND REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLS.,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 11, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with your request of this date I have the honor to submit the following as my report of the action:

On the 26th ultimo I was detailed as senior brigade field officer of the day, to take command of the picket guard, consisting of 300 men (exclusive of officers) from my regiment. At 8 a. m. relieved the Thirty-first New York Volunteers, posted my pickets in plain sight and easy range of the enemy, but not a shot disturbed the quiet of the day. In the early evening ground was selected for a rifle pit, and later a fatigue party broke ground under protection of the First New Jersey Volunteers. Daylight revealed the enemy in some force on our front and left. Soon after they were discovered moving artillery, report of which was immediately made to General Hancock, who ordered two companies of my reserves into the rifle pits, while the balance formed in line of battle on the left of the pit. I was soon ordered to withdraw my reserves from the pit and form on the crest in the rear of the woods.

Arriving at the point designated, I found my command in direct range of the enemy's battery, a part of the right and the whole of the left wing resting in an abatis. Reporting the unfavorable situation of

my command to General Hancock, I was ordered back to my original position, with directions to support my pickets and guard the position to the best of my ability, and advancing immediately I had barely gained my position when the enemy opened from his battery with solid shot and shell. Instantly our battery replied, soon causing the enemy to change his position, before which, however, the pickets on my left became engaged in a spirited contest. I immediately threw two companies into the rifle pits, and formed the remaining four companies under cover of a rise of ground on the left of the pit, to protect and cover the retreat of my small force, if necessary. The enemy did not advance, but fell back into the woods, ending the picket firing for the time, the enemy having changed the position of his battery, which I immediately reported to the officer in command of our battery.

The same scene was enacted during the afternoon with the same result. About sundown the artillery ceased firing, and immediately a regiment of the enemy marched out of the woods on our right and opened a heavy fire on the Pennsylvania regiment on our right, which they returned with spirit. Placing my whole force in the rifle pits, every rifle that could be brought to bear opened with a perfect sheet of flame. At this time the officer commanding a detachment of 40 sharpshooters reported only an average of three rounds of ammunition left. The enemy appeared to be forming in line, with the apparent intention of charging. In order to save my ammunition, which was running short, I immediately ceased firing, fixed bayonets, and ordered the men not to fire but by command, which would be by rank. No more firing was heard during the night.

Near 1 a. m. the enemy appeared to be moving artillery and infantry in force on our right and left, with an evident intention of surrounding us. I immediately reported my situation to General Smith, who ordered me to strengthen my pickets and withdraw the reserve to the crest in the rear of the woods, which was executed in perfect silence; posting three companies in the woods on either side of the road leading to the crest, where the balance of my force were secreted in position to rake the entire road as soon as the enemy should gain the crest, when the whole command would seek shelter behind the rifle pits in front of the camp of the Thirty-third New York Volunteers. Up to 9 a. m. on the 28th ultimo all was quiet, when I was relieved by a detachment of the Sixteenth New York Volunteers.

Strange as it may appear, notwithstanding the tremendous fire to which we were exposed, only one casualty occurred, which was the wounding in the left arm by a shrapnel shot of Corpl. George McKee, of Company B, which I am glad to report is not considered dangerous.

I cannot, in justice to my own feelings, close this report without expressing my high appreciation of the cool courage of officers and men, who, entirely free from excitement, obeyed commands with all the promptness characteristic of a dress parade. To Captain Duffy, of Company C, I am greatly indebted for valuable assistance in carrying out my instructions.

Trusting that the above report will meet your approbation, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

SAML. L. BUCK,
Lieut. Col. 2d Regt. N. J. Vols., Comdg. Pickets 1st N. J. Brig.

Capt. E. SPARROW PURDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., July 11, 1862.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to transmit Captain Bishop's report of the part taken by Companies D, H, I, and K, of this regiment, in the action at Gaines' farm, on the 27th ultimo:

It is worthy of remark that, notwithstanding the vastly superior force opposed to them, they continued to defend the colors in the bravest manner.

Private Joseph B. Hodgkins, of Company H, shot the lieutenant dead who demanded their surrender, and Color Sergt. James Marshall, of Company G, when last seen, had the colors wrapped about his person, bravely defending himself while retreating before overpowering numbers.

Captains Bishop, of Company H, and Tay, of Company K, with Lieutenant Buckley, of Company I, were conspicuous in their efforts to preserve the colors, but all to no avail.

Captain Danforth, of Company I, received his death-wound early in the engagement while gallantly leading his men.

Where all behaved so well it appears almost invidious to mention names, but admiration of the cool courage of Colonel Tucker, the gallantry of Major Ryerson, and other officers named is the universal sentiment of eye witnesses.

Adjutant Cooke rendered efficient service in carrying orders; his horse was shot under him.

The valuable services rendered by Drs. Oakley and Clark deserve special mention. While the former was actively engaged at the hospital, the latter, amid a shower of balls, was coolly dressing the wounds of all comers.

As a proof of the stubbornness with which they held their ground I beg to call your attention to the percentage of their loss, which is little less than 38 per cent.*

Trusting that the above report will meet your approbation, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

SAML. L. BUCK,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Second Regt. New Jersey Volunteers.

R. T. DUNHAM,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First New Jersey Brigade.

No. 173.

Report of Capt. Edwin Bishop, Second New Jersey Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

HDQRS. SECOND REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
——— ——, 1862.

SIR: I submit the following report of the action of yesterday, in which Companies D, H, I, and K, of this regiment, were engaged, under Colonel Tucker:

The battalion left camp about 3.30 o'clock for Gaines' farm, the scene of action, where it arrived about 4 o'clock, and was ordered by General Taylor to support Major Hexamer's battery, but soon was sent by General Porter, commanding, to relieve the Fourth Michigan

* See revised statement, p. 40.

Regiment (Colonel Woodbury), posted along the edge of a thick wood about 500 yards to the front and left of the battery, which position was maintained under a heavy fire for about half an hour. Our situation was such that we were totally unable to observe the movements of the enemy on our left flank, and it was only when we received a severe cross-fire that we learned that that important point had been gained and the regiment on our left had already retreated. Owing to the superior numbers of the enemy and the want of support the battalion was forced to retire to the top of the hill, which it did through a perfect storm of bullets. Having reached the hill and formed in line of battle the number of men left was so small, the force opposing us so immensely superior, that it was thought by Major Ryerson (then in command, Colonel Tucker having been killed just after ordering the battalion to retire) better to retire to the top of the next hill, which was then occupied by the bulk of our troops. On the way to the place designated Major Ryerson fell wounded in the abdomen, and many of the men fell killed or wounded, as the battalion was obliged to retire through a cross-fire of the enemy, and received two volleys of musketry from our own troops occupying the hill above, who evidently mistook us for the enemy.

Below I give a report of the loss sustained as near as it is possible to ascertain at this time:

Men engaged	261
Killed	12
Wounded	45
Missing	40
Total	*97

EDWIN BISHOP,
Captain, Second Regiment.

Lieut. Col. S. L. BUCK,
Commanding Second New Jersey Volunteers.

No. 174.

Report of Col. Henry W. Brown, Third New Jersey Infantry, of operations June 27–July 7.

HDQRS. THIRD REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
July 17, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with circular issued from your headquarters July 16, 1862, I have the honor to submit the following synopsis of our movements since the action at Gaines' Mill:

Directly after the battle we returned to camp near Fair Oaks; remained there until the morning of the 28th.

On the night of the 28th marched a distance of 3 miles; halted until morning; took up the march for Savage Station; halted here for breakfast; started in a few hours for Peach Orchard; here encamped for the night.

On the morning of the 30th (Monday) marched to the woods on the left of the Charles City road. In the evening were ordered to the sup-

* But see revised statement, p. 40.

port of General Kearny's division. Took position on the left of the Third Regiment somewhat in advance of the other regiments of the brigade. Midnight of the 30th moved on to Malvern Hill.

Left the hill about 10.30 a. m. July 1 and encamped about 3 miles from the hill. In the afternoon broke camp; were ordered to the woods on the left, and there threw up breastworks of logs, prepared to meet the enemy. Midnight again of July 1 took up the line of march for Harrison's Landing; arrived there on the morning of July 2.

About 6.30 a. m. on the morning of the 7th moved from our encampment near the landing to our present position.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. BROWN,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

No. 175.

Report of Col. James H. Simpson, Fourth New Jersey Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Alexandria, Va., August 26, 1862.

CAPTAIN: Having been taken prisoner in the battle of Gaines' Mill, Va., on the 27th June last, carried thence to Richmond, and only released on the 13th instant, since which time my regiment has been actively engaged in journeying from camp (Harrison's Landing) on the James River to the present camp, at which we arrived yesterday, I have not been enabled to make up my report of the part taken by my regiment till now, as follows:

At about a quarter to 2 p. m. the brigade, while in Camp Lincoln, on the south side of the Chickahominy, received orders to march across the creek by the Woodbury Bridge to the east side, to resist an attack of the enemy. The order of march was, first, the Third New Jersey, next the Fourth New Jersey, next the First New Jersey, and last a battalion of the Second New Jersey. My regiment (Fourth New Jersey) marched at about 2.30 o'clock, and reached the crown of the hill, about a mile beyond the bridge, the theater of the battle, in about an hour, the latter portion of the march on the double-quick. The afternoon was exceedingly warm, and the consequence was the men were somewhat exhausted, but showed no relaxation of ardor for the work before them.

My orders from you were to take position on the left of the Third New Jersey. I marched up my regiment and placed it in the position assigned it, facing it toward the enemy, and was about marching it forward to the woods, when the Duc de Chartres rode up, and said it was General McClellan's order that I should form in rear of a regiment in front of which I then was. (I did not learn its name.) I immediately referred the Duc to Brigadier-General Taylor, commanding the brigade, who directed me to carry out the instructions brought by the Duc. This change was made, when the Duc again rode up and remarked that General McClellan desired me at once to move to the front (as you had previously ordered), and take position in the woods to sustain a regiment then engaged with the enemy. This movement was also concurred in by you, and I thereupon marched the regiment

forward (the Duc accompanying me to indicate the exact location), and placed it in line of battle along the edge of the woods, about 50 yards in rear of the Third Pennsylvania Reserves, Colonel Sickel, the regiment I was to sustain. This regiment stood its ground well and was incessant in its firing. Wishing to afford it support at the proper moment, I went forward to the commanding officer and told him that I was in his rear to relieve him as soon as he should give the word.

In about fifteen minutes the colonel informed me that as his regiment had been engaged some time, and was much exhausted, he wished me to take his place. This was the work of but a few moments, when my regiment, for the first time under immediate fire, commenced pouring upon the enemy a shower of lead, which continued with only occasional intervals (when I was anxious to have the din cease and the smoke roll away, the better to discern the exact position of the enemy and more effectually deliver our fire) for nearly three hours, from 4 to near 7. The regiment all this while behaved with great gallantry, and its fire, as I have since learned, told with galling effect on the enemy—Whiting's division, of Stonewall Jackson's corps, the troops opposed to us.

At this period, the men's pieces in many cases having become so foul as not to admit of the cartridge being rammed home and in others so as to make it dangerous to load them, and both officers and men having become very much exhausted, and Colonel Gallagher, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, immediately in my rear, having twice come forward to solicit the privilege to relieve me with his regiment, I consented, I taking his position, to sustain him, according to his request, and he mine. I had, however, no sooner taken his ground than I perceived a large body of troops drawn up on my left and extending very considerably to my rear. There being a diversity of opinion as to the character of these troops, some pronouncing them the enemy, while as many believed they were our own, I directed a brave officer of the regiment, Lieutenant Shaw, to go forward and certainly ascertain the truth. He soon came back, pointing to the bullet-holes through his clothes as evidence that they were the rebels. I therefore immediately changed my front so as to oppose these troops and be the better able to cope with them, and at the same time be in a position to cover Colonel Gallagher, should he be obliged to retreat. The change was effected, but no sooner commenced than the troops referred to began to pour in upon us a very destructive fire, the hissing of the balls (I can compare them to nothing else) being like that of a myriad of serpents.

At the same time perceiving in my new rear another large body of troops, which I suspected might be rebel troops, and which another brave officer, Adjt. J. S. Studdeford, by a personal exposure to their fire, subsequently ascertained to be the truth, I felt the extreme peril of my position. Not, therefore, willing to attract the fire of these troops on my rear while the enemy was already pouring in shot upon my front, and perceiving by a prostrate position that we would be in a manner shielded by an intervening swell of the land, and be at the same time ready to meet him with a volley and a charge should he come upon us and be the better able to protect Colonel Gallagher should he retreat, I ordered the men to lie down. We had, however, been in this position but a few minutes when I perceived the Eleventh Pennsylvania retreating from the woods and Colonel Gallagher in the rear, making signs to me that the enemy was close upon him. This was soon evinced by the rebels appearing in full pursuit at a double-quick and passing immediately by our front.

Having performed my promise to Colonel Gallagher that I would stand by him, and giving the order to the regiment to rise and give the enemy a volley as he passed and perceiving that it would be perfect folly to attempt to hold my ground any longer, the whole army on my right and left having retreated probably as much as an hour before, there was no alternative but for my regiment also to retire. We had, however, proceeded but a few yards when I noticed that we were moving against a large body of the enemy, drawn up in several lines, and a battery directly in our rear, to cut us off. The consequence was that being surrounded overwhelmingly on every side, to the front, flanks, and rear, like the Eleventh Pennsylvania, which had already been captured, we had to suffer the same fate. It was our misfortune to have been so circumstanced, but feeling with the Eleventh Pennsylvania we had done our whole duty in keeping at bay the enemy for an hour after every other regiment on our right and left had fallen back, and attributing the mishap entirely to the fact that I received no orders from the brigadier-general commanding or any other authority to retreat (being in the woods it was impossible for me to see what was going on on the flanks), I cannot reproach myself or my regiment with any fault on account of our capture.

I cannot bear my testimony too strongly to the valor of the regiment under my command. For the first time under immediate fire, continuing the fight for near three consecutive hours, and holding with the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves the center of the front line for probably an hour after every other regiment had retreated, it showed an obstinate courage which was not unworthy of the fame of Jersey troops, and which must relieve them of any blame on account of the misfortunes of the day. In this connection it is proper to remark that while a prisoner of war in Richmond I learned the enemy in this day's fight outnumbered our forces engaged two to one.

Where the officers generally behaved so gallantly it is not expected that I should mention them particularly, but I would be derelict did I not present the names of Lieut. Col. William B. Hatch and Adjt. J. S. Studdeford, who more especially and conspicuously aided me by their zeal, coolness, and activity in inciting the regiment to the brave and persistent stand which it took under such adverse circumstances during the whole engagement.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. SIMPSON,
Colonel Fourth New Jersey Vols. and Maj. Top. Engrs.

Capt. ROBERT T. DUNHAM,
A. A. G., First Brig., Slocum's Div., Sixth Army Corps.

No. 176.

Report of Col. Joseph J. Bartlett, Twenty-seventh New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., GENERAL SLOCUM'S DIV.,
SIXTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
Harrison's Landing, Va., July 7, 1862.

SIR: At daylight on the morning of the 27th of June I put my command under arms in light marching order in compliance with orders from Brig. Gen. H. W. Slocum, commanding division, and moved at

5.30 a. m. to a position near Duane's Bridge. About 10 o'clock a. m. I was ordered to move back to camp. While on the march the enemy opened a heavy fire of artillery upon our lines, and I was once more ordered back to the bridge to prevent any attempted passage by the enemy, who were now threatening General Porter's forces on the left bank of the Chickahominy.

After partially destroying the bridge, by order of General W. B. Franklin, commanding Sixth Provisional Army Corps, I was relieved by a portion of General Brooks' brigade, and marched about 2.30 o'clock, pursuant to orders of General Slocum, to cross Woodbury's Bridge and hasten to the assistance of General Porter's forces, who were at the time being severely pressed. I accordingly reported to Brigadier-General Slocum on the first hill rising above the river on its left bank about 4 o'clock p. m., and was ordered by him to proceed to the extreme left and engage an enemy, who seemed at that distance to be turning our flank. Nearing the position indicated, it was found to be thoroughly protected by Acting Brigadier-General Averell's cavalry and Rush's Lancers and that the enemy was being driven by our infantry through the woods. I discovered, however, that our troops were being repulsed in my immediate front, and hastened to form line of battle to support our hard-pressed lines. The Sixteenth New York, which led my brigade, was already formed and moving forward, when I was ordered by an aide-de-camp of General Porter, commanding, to report with my command on the extreme right of the field to Brigadier-General Sykes, commanding the division of regular infantry, which I did at about 4.30 o'clock p. m., suffering a loss of 15 killed and wounded by round shot and shell while making the flank march across the whole length of the battle-field from left to right.

Immediately upon reporting to General Sykes I was permitted to cover my command in a ravine to his rear and right, and allow the men to rest, of which they were greatly in need. Captain Porter's First Massachusetts battery reported to me at this juncture for orders, and seeing no chance to engage the battery, commanded as it was by an officer whose rare merits and brilliant reputation were well known to me, I was obliged to shelter it in the ravine in rear of my infantry, which position it kept until an enfilading fire from a battery on the extreme left of the enemy's line was poured upon it, to which it was impossible to reply from any position that could be taken up by him. I then ordered it to take position to the rear in the second line.

At 5 o'clock p. m. I was ordered by General Sykes to bring forward my men to support the troops on his left and a portion of his own command, who were unable longer to withstand the fierce attacks and withering fire of the enemy, who were slowly but surely forcing back the right of the entire line of battle. At this juncture I ordered forward the Sixteenth New York Volunteers, Col. Joseph Howland commanding. From the position of the regiment it was necessary to change front forward on first company under the most terrific fire of musketry, with the shells and round shot of two batteries raking over the level plain, making it seemingly impossible for a line to withstand the fire a single instant. But with the calmness and precision of veteran soldiers the movement was executed, and the line, giving three cheers, long and loud, rushed on to relieve their now routed friends, led by their noble colonel and myself in person. The position was gained, and I then ordered up the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania, Colonel Cake commanding, to continue my line to the left. The murderous fire across the plain rendered it almost impossible for their gallant colonel, aided by Lieu-

tenant-Colonel Frick and Major Martin, to form his line of battle, and I am pained to state that their noble exertions were not in many instances seconded by some of the line officers, who lacked that impulsive enthusiasm and cool determination required of them under such trying circumstances, and I was forced to lead forward the third regiment in line, the Fifth Maine Volunteers, Col. N. J. Jackson. This regiment also changed its front in the most soldierly manner, and under the sweeping storm of iron and leaden hail sent up their battle-shout and rushed upon the enemy, forcing back his lines and holding the crest of the hill in our front, from which our troops had so recently been driven.

The Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. A. D. Adams commanding, was now ordered to the front, and after executing the same maneuver of changing front under the same scathing fire charged bayonets, and giving three ringing cheers rushed at double-quick upon the enemy, who occupied the left crest of the hill, on which was a dwelling and numerous outhouses; nor did they stand to meet the impetuosity of their charge, but retreated so precipitately that they left as prisoners in our hands two of their officers, who were vainly endeavoring to make them stand their ground. Thus the left and right of my line of battle being retaken and established, and the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers being in line and eager for the fight, I ordered them to the front, and most nobly now did they respond to the command. No officer or man faltered, and their solid and unwavering line pressed forward to their position and completed the front.

The enemy now hurled his fresh troops in double numbers against my line, directing his heaviest fire upon my left, and the Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers and Fifth Maine staggered back under the fearful fire; but it was the recoil of the lion to gather new strength to support the undaunted resolution of every breast, and once more every man sprang to the front, where they nobly maintained the fight, without giving an inch of ground to the enemy, until long after darkness showed the flash of every musket, and revealed to the enemy how small a force was holding them in check.

To meet the fire which came from our left Colonel Howland, who held the right of my position, changed front forward on tenth company, and the line thus established held its position until all firing of musketry had ceased on the field except that from my own brigade, and not until nearly every cartridge had been expended was the order given to retire behind our batteries, which were posted about 600 yards in the rear.

In retiring I first withdrew my right regiment in line of battle, then the next from the right, holding the two left regiments to protect the movements, as I was completely flanked on the left by a brigade of the enemy which he had moved up in the darkness from the woods and had just opened a galling cross-fire upon my left and rear.

The withdrawal of my brigade was done under my immediate command, regiment by regiment, and in as good order as when they were taken into the field.

From the moment my troops were engaged up to 8.30 o'clock p. m. (at which hour it was too dark to distinguish an enemy at the distance of 50 paces) they nobly held the position assigned to them, and regretted the necessity which compelled them to retire from the field. I formed a new line of battle in front of the hospital on the second hill from the bridge, with the Twenty-seventh and Sixteenth New York and a part of the Fifth Maine, the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volun-

teers having by some unaccountably mistaken order recrossed the bridge and returned to their camp. At 12.30 a. m. I was ordered to recross the Chickahominy and repair to the camp occupied by the brigade before the battle.

With many painful regrets I have to report the loss of 500 officers and men. It is with sorrow that I record the death of Lieut. Col. W. S. Heath, Fifth Maine Volunteers, who was killed by a rifle-shot through the forehead while gallantly leading his men to the charge. Col. N. J. Jackson being wounded in the arm in the first part of the engagement, the command devolved upon this able, accomplished, and devoted officer, who fell nobly discharging his duties to his regiment, to his State, and his country. Lieut. Col. Samuel Marsh, Sixteenth New York Volunteers, was mortally wounded in the neck by a Minie ball whilst riding in front of his regiment, waving his sword and cheering on his men to noble deeds. The service has lost in Lieutenant-Colonel Marsh an able officer and a true patriot and his brother officers a genial companion and a noble friend. Lieut. E. T. Ellrich, Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieut. A. M. Barnard, Sixteenth New York Volunteers, were killed while faithfully and fearlessly discharging their duties.

Were I to direct your attention to the bravery and efficiency, the coolness or the intrepidity, of any individual officer, I fear I should by implication wrong the majority of my command. In the reports made to me by the commanding officers of regiments none have been more favorably mentioned than others, while all assign the same reason for the omission of a time-honored practice—that when all were brave, energetic, and efficient no invidious distinction could be drawn. It is left for me, therefore, to mention only those whose modesty restrained them from recounting their own valor and efficiency.

I would particularly mention Colonel Cake, Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who exhibited rare traits of military excellence. Cool, energetic, fearless, and decided, with the assistance of Lieutenant-Colonel Frick and Major Martin, he has won an enviable name for his regiment, which will always be sustained while the command rests in its present hands.

To Col. Joseph Howland I am indebted for maintaining the extreme right of my line, for nobly leading his regiment to the charge, and retaking two guns from the enemy. Whatever of noble, moral, physical, and manly courage has ever been given by God to man has fallen to his lot. Cheering his men on to victory he early received a painful wound, but with a heroism worthy of the cause he has sacrificed so much to maintain he kept his saddle until the close of the battle, and not till then yielded to the painful and exhausted condition to which he has been reduced.

Col. N. J. Jackson, Fifth Maine Volunteers, was wounded while leading his regiment to the charge on the extreme left of the line. His coolness and clear, decided tones kept his regiment like one man moving steadily to the front. In him I lose an able, efficient, and manly officer.

Lieut. Col. A. D. Adams, commanding Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, led his regiment in a brave, masterly manner, and maintained one of the most important positions of the line with a full and clear comprehensiveness of the critical position the whole army would be placed in were he to falter or give way. He was everywhere, encouraging and directing his men, and three times during the terrible fight we were maintaining he closed up and dressed his thin and serried

ranks, and finally led off from the field a weakened but well-aligned battalion. It is enough to say that under his command the Twenty-seventh has fully sustained its former reputation. He was nobly assisted by Maj. C. C. Gardiner, who was early wounded in the action by a shell.

Major Seaver, Sixteenth New York Volunteers, established a name on this occasion of which he may well be proud. He was fearless, enthusiastic, and efficient, and nobly fills the place made vacant by Colonel Howland and the lamented Lieutenant-Colonel Marsh.

I cannot close my report without mentioning Lieut. Robert P. Wilson, my acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. M. E. Richards, my aide-de-camp. Both were all that could be expected of educated, brave, and dashing young gentlemen. At no moment of the action were they screened from the leaden hail that was showered upon the field. Prompt and correct in promulgating orders, they exposed themselves along the whole front and were unceasing in their endeavors to aid me in every way. I ask for them your consideration.

I herewith annex an official report of killed, wounded, and missing in my brigade.*

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH J. BARTLETT,
Colonel Twenty-seventh N. Y. Vols., Comdg. Second Brigade.

Capt. H. C. RODGERS, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 177.

Report of Lieut. Col. Jacob G. Frick, Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Fifth Maine Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MAINE REGIMENT,
In the Field, July 5, 1862.

SIR: From information furnished me by its officers I am enabled to make the following report of the Fifth Maine Regiment at the battle of Friday, June 27, 1862:

Early in the morning the regiment was ordered, in connection with the other regiments of the brigade, to take a position near Duane's Bridge, to prevent the enemy from crossing the river at that point. It remained in that position until 2 o'clock p. m., when, the bridge having been destroyed and a sufficient guard having been left to hold the position, it was ordered to Woodbury's Bridge, which it soon after crossed, marching up the hill on which the battle was then raging, near the left of our lines, thence marching to the extreme right, where it lay under cover for about an hour, when it was ordered to the front.

The regiment advanced to the front at double-quick under a galling fire from the rebel batteries and took up its position. Colonel Jackson had the misfortune to be wounded in the first part of the engagement, and relinquished the command to Lieutenant-Colonel Heath, who was soon after killed. The regiment received a very galling fire from a greatly superior force, but officers and men behaved nobly.

The casualties are 9 killed, 49 wounded, and 8 missing. Among the killed was Lieutenant-Colonel Heath. Among the wounded, Colonel Jackson; Captain Stevens, Company B, severely; Captain Brown, Company H, slightly; Lieutenant Lemont, Company E, severely, and

* Embodied in revised statement, pp. 39, 40.

Lieutenant Atwood, Company A, severely. Among the missing, Lieutenant Pilsbury, Company B. Total loss in killed, wounded, and missing: Officers, 7; enlisted men, 59.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB G. FRICK,

Lieut. Col., Ninety-sixth Pa. Vols., Comdg. Fifth Me. Regt.

Lieut. R. P. WILSON, *A. A. A. G., Hdqrs. Second Brigade.*

No. 178.

Report of Maj. Joel J. Seaver, Sixteenth New York Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH REGT. NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
June 28, 1862.

SIR: On Friday, the 27th instant, this regiment, under command of Col. Joseph Howland, in pursuance of orders from brigade headquarters, left its camp with the brigade at 5 o'clock a. m. near Courtney's house, on the south side of the Chickahominy River, to support General Porter's corps, then being engaged by the enemy on the north side of the river, in the vicinity of Gaines' Hill. The regiment was held at Duane's Bridge until 2 o'clock p. m., at which time the brigade was moved down the river and crossed at Alexander's Bridge, arriving on the field of battle at Gaines' Hill at about 4 o'clock p. m., this regiment leading the brigade to its position, assigned by Colonel Bartlett, commanding, on the right of the field. Here the regiment was formed in line of battle and rested in a ravine, which protected it from the enemy's batteries, which were sweeping the field in every direction. In reaching this position from the point where we entered the field, near the center of the line, we were compelled to pass over a level plain a distance of about 500 yards under the fire of cannon and musketry, where three of our men were struck and disabled by a cannon-shot.

After lying in the ravine some fifteen or thirty minutes the regiment was, by order of Colonel Bartlett in person, advanced in line about 100 yards to a position on the plain, where it was halted for some five minutes and the men ordered to lie down. Again we were advanced some 50 yards to a fence, where we once more halted for a few minutes, when we again advanced, passing the fence and engaging the enemy, who were not over 50 yards distant.

Our forces had already been compelled to retire from the crest of the hill, leaving one section of a battery in the hands of the enemy. Steadily and with unbroken front the Sixteenth continued to advance, the enemy giving way before it, until it had regained the ground that had been lost and retaken the guns, one of which had been turned upon us. Here a road passed over the top of the hill, with high banks on either side, in which the enemy had thrown themselves to resist our advance. Across this road we pressed amid a shower of bullets, and on the opposite side Colonel Howland ordered the regiment to change front forward on the tenth company, to oppose the fire of the enemy, which then seemed most destructive on our left. The change was made in good order, and our men poured in a deadly fire, before which the enemy wavered and fell back. We held this position for about one hour, until our ammunition was nearly exhausted, when, by direction of Colonel Howland, I endeavored to procure a fresh supply. Failing in this, however, I requested Colonel Cake, of the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Vol-

unteers, who was lying on our left, to come to our support. He accordingly moved the right wing of his regiment to the point indicated, and with his assistance we continued to hold the place till night set in, when the brigade, under the personal direction of Colonel Bartlett, was led from the field in as good order as it had been led on, with the exception of the heavy losses it had sustained. During our engagement, which lasted nearly one hour and thirty minutes, the Fifth Maine and Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers were doing efficient service in line on our left.

I regret to report that in the early part of the engagement Colonel Howland received a flesh wound in his left thigh, but he still kept his horse, unmindful of aught but his duty and his command, and with the most undaunted bravery and marked coolness rode through the leaden hail from right to left along his line, and continued to direct the movements of the regiment and cheer on the men during all the fight and conducted the regiment from the field. His wound will disable him from duty for several weeks.

Lieutenant-Colonel Marsh received a severe wound in the neck very soon after the regiment had crossed the road on the hill, a Minie ball entering the left side of the neck and lodging against the vertebra. He bore himself bravely during the engagement, and at the instant he was struck he was riding up the line waving his sword and in the act of delivering a message to Colonel Howland. Before the message was delivered or its purport made known he was struck by the ball and fell instantly from his horse, and was borne off the field in an insensible condition.

Among the casualties to the officers of the line I have to report the death of Lieut. A. M. Barnard, Company H, who was struck by a musket-ball in his forehead and instantly killed. Capt. Warren Gibson, Company H, was about the same time struck by a musket-ball near the outer corner of the right eye, the ball passing through, back of, and destroying the eye, and coming out near the left temple. Both these officers were nobly and fearlessly discharging their duty at their posts and cheering on their men. The command of the company devolved on Sergt. James M. Hamilton, who behaved with coolness and courage, and did himself great credit during the remainder of the day. Lieut. McFadden, Company K, had his right leg shattered below the knee by a shell. Acting Adjt. Lieut. Pliny Moore, Company C, was severely wounded in the right arm and side by a musket-ball while in the fearless discharge of his duty on the field. Lieut. Charles Bently was wounded slightly by a ball, cutting off the end of his left thumb.

Where no man faltered; where every one, officers and men, did their duty so nobly and so well, taking and persistently holding a position under a raking cross-fire, which reduced our ranks fully one-fourth part, to particularize would be invidious. So far as I was able to observe the conduct of the troops not a man left the ranks till he was compelled to from wounds or to bear off a wounded comrade, and any temporary confusion or disorder caused by moving the battalion under a steady and galling fire was promptly corrected by the company officers, whose conduct, as well as that of the men under their command on this occasion, deserves the highest commendation.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. SEAVER,

Major, Commanding Sixteenth New York Volunteers.

R. P. WILSON,

A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 6th Prov. Army Corps, A. P.

No. 179.

Report of Lieut. Col. Alexander D. Adams, Twenty-seventh New York Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. VOLS.,
In the Field, July 6, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a report of the action of the Twenty-seventh Regiment of New York Volunteers on Friday, the 27th ultimo. Together with the other regiments composing the brigade the Twenty-seventh moved from camp at an early hour toward Duane's Bridge, for the purpose of supporting the divisions of General Porter, then being engaged with the enemy. About 4 o'clock p. m. the brigade was moved rapidly down to Woodbury's (or Alexander's) Bridge, where it crossed, and turning to the left was marched toward the left of the field of battle on Gaines' Hill. This regiment, being on the left, was first overtaken by an aide-de-camp of General Porter, who desired that it might be halted while he overtook the head of the column, as General Porter desired that Colonel Bartlett's brigade should go to the assistance of the right wing. The delay, however, was momentary. The head of the column filing almost immediately toward the right, the regiment resumed its position and marched across in rear of the line of battle, under heavy fire of artillery and musketry, to the position assigned. Here Colonel Bartlett, commanding, placed the brigade, formed in close column by division, in a ravine, where the men were completely covered and where they were ordered to lie down and rest until called into action.

In about thirty minutes the regiments were called up in succession, deployed into line of battle, changed front forward, and thrown across a slightly rising level field toward the enemy under a severe fire. The right of the Twenty-seventh was directed upon a house surrounded by outbuildings and an orchard, from which the enemy were firing. When within about 50 yards, and before delivering a shot, at the command, "Forward to the charge," the line advanced at double-quick, crossed the fence in rear of the house, and came up to the front fence, where it encountered a destructive fire at close range. The enemy did not offer any resistance to the charge, and a rapid, steady fire was opened on him, evidently doing great execution. At this point two officers were taken prisoners and sent to Colonel Bartlett.

A fresh force appearing on the right, the fire of the right wing was directed obliquely against it. Soon after it was represented that we were firing on our own men, and not knowing how far the Sixteenth New York, whose constant volleys were heard on our right, might have advanced, the order was given to cease firing and reform line of battle on the fence in rear before mentioned.

While this was being coolly executed the smoke lifted partially, disclosing an apparently fresh line of the enemy in front. The Twenty-seventh was at once advanced to its former position and again opened an effective fire. The small buildings offered a partial cover to a few of the men, who were enabled to fire with the utmost precision at a rest. The fire of the enemy slackened about dusk for a little, and word was again brought that our own brigade had advanced on the right so as to come within range of the fire of the Twenty-seventh. These reports coming, as before, from officers induced another order to cease firing, which, however, was speedily revoked, as the flashes of the muskets revealed the position of the enemy. Again the line opened, though the

rapidly gathering gloom rendered the aim somewhat uncertain. The cessation of the firing on the right of the brigade having attracted attention it was deemed advisable to reform the line, by this time considerably thinned, on the fence in rear of the house (about 3 rods), which offered the nearest advantageous position, owing to the location of the various buildings. The appearance of a large force (apparently a brigade) on the left, marching as if to flank this brigade, who responded irregularly to the challenge of the color-bearer (and who were afterward ascertained to be the enemy), decided the propriety of this maneuver. While this was being accomplished Colonel Bartlett in person gave the order for the regiment to retire in order. On reaching the ravine from which the brigade had advanced the regiment found itself in its proper position, on the left of the column.

Early in the action two companies or more of the Fifth Maine Volunteers, with Captain Edwards at the head, asked permission to join the line of the Twenty-seventh, stating that they had become separated from their regiment, their colonel and lieutenant-colonel having fallen, and there being no mounted officer to direct them. The request was at once granted, and they continued with the regiment, doing most efficient service in gallant style.

The conduct of officers and men was admirable, the former seeming to vie with each other in the performance of their duties, and the latter waiting only the word of command, which insured prompt obedience. The temporary confusion caused here and there during the engagement by the nature of the position, the falling of comrades, and more particularly by the fire of our own battery directly in our rear, the shots from which passed close over and in three instances caused trifling injuries to the men, was promptly corrected by the united efforts of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men.

Instances of individual heroism are not wanting, though perhaps not suitable for this report.

The list of casualties, heretofore sent to headquarters, comprises 12 killed, 118 wounded, and 32 missing.*

I am, very respectfully,

ALEX. D. ADAMS,
Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding.

Lieutenant WILSON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade, Slocum's Division.

No. 180.

Report of Col. Henry L. Cake, Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

HDQRS. NINETY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp in the Field, June 28, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to herewith transmit the report of the engagement of yesterday as far as participated in by this regiment:

The Ninety-sixth filed through the field of battle with and on the left of the brigade at 3.20 o'clock in the afternoon, under a fire of shot, shell, and musketry. Before reaching the ground upon which the brigade formed 4 of my men were wounded. In accordance with an

* But see revised statement, p. 39.

order to that effect I formed in double column, closed in mass, in rear of the Sixteenth New York, occupying the head of a ravine that was enfiladed by several of the enemy's guns. Observing that the guns were trained upon the road leading down the center of the ravine, I moved the column forward as close as possible to the crest of the hill occupied by the line of the Sixteenth, where the men laid down to rest, 350 of them having been upon their feet marching and working for more than thirty-six consecutive hours. At 5 o'clock the Sixteenth moved forward, and I was ordered to occupy their vacated position, which was done. Being ordered to change front forward, the movement was executed under a galling fire. Several of the men were wounded and carried to the rear at this time. First Lieut. E. T. Ellrich, of Company B, was here shot through the brain while gallantly encouraging his company to press forward. He fell close by my side.

The colonel commanding the brigade in person now ordered me to advance at double-quick and form on the left of the Sixteenth, which had gone into position and was about to commence firing. The charge across the field was made in fine style, the men coming up square, cheering as they advanced. The firing was heavy in front, a shower of lead and iron falling around us. During a momentary lull the smoke lifted, disclosing the enemy's line, rising a hundred yards beyond the garden. A rattling volley followed, passing harmlessly over the heads of my men, who had been ordered to lie down. A scathing fire was then kept up against us for several minutes, when riding rapidly to the right of my line and finding all right, I ordered a volley to be delivered. The men rose promptly and delivered their fire, which silenced that of the enemy for a brief time. My left rested upon a group of buildings, under the cover of which I found about 50 officers and men, who assured me that their several regiments were posted directly in front of us. Fearing from these representations that the left of the Sixteenth might have advanced on the road upon our right and by some means got before us, I again rode to the right of my line and found the opening there unoccupied and an interval of 50 feet between my right and the left of the Sixteenth. Obtaining from this point a better view of the front, I discovered the enemy fearfully close, and momentarily expected to be charged. Having dispatched a messenger for orders, I now returned to the center of my line to receive them, having cautioned the officers to keep the pieces of at least one rank charged.

At this moment Major Seaver, of the Sixteenth, rode up, seeking the brigade commander. He informed me that his regiment was doing good work, but needed support. I doubted the propriety of moving my line, but, as he strenuously urged it, begging me for the "love of God" to close in on their left, I took the responsibility, and moved the regiment to the right until my men mingled with his. For more than one hour after this my men poured in their fire. Any disposition on the part of the enemy to charge us when we first came upon the field seems to have been reconsidered, as their fire slackened and was much easier to bear as the day declined.

At 7.15 o'clock Colonel Howland, of the Sixteenth, rode up to my center and informed me that his ammunition was giving out. We advised together, concluding not to retire until dark, he agreeing to fire until his men reached the last cartridge and then to rest with pieces charged. While the enemy's fire was growing feebler in our front we were still subjected to an ugly cross-fire of round shot and musketry, that cut us obliquely from the right.

At dusk I ordered the regiment to retire to our first position, which

was done in good order. During this march of 150 yards my men came to an about-face twice, firing two volleys. At the crest of the hill we formed and delivered several volleys, which were only answered by the battery of the enemy before described, which had opened on our flank when we first came upon the field. At 8 o'clock I received orders to march my regiment back to camp, which order was obeyed with much reluctance by officers and men.

The bearing of officers and men throughout the entire engagement was most excellent. Where all were brave, cool, and efficient it is impossible to say to whom belongs the highest meed of praise. My first division, comprising Companies A and F, occupying the most exposed position, stood manfully up to their work, many of the men, after firing their 60 rounds, replenishing their cartridge boxes from the supply of their dead and wounded companions.

While it may be impossible to particularize where the conduct of all is entirely satisfactory, the heroism of the dead may be recorded. First Sergeant Boland, of Company F, mortally wounded, refused to be carried off the field until after the fight, and First Sergt. Jonas M. Rich, Company A, also mortally wounded, after being carried a few paces to the rear, ordered his companions to place him at the foot of a tree to die, and return to the conflict.

I append a tabular statement of killed, wounded, and missing. The aggregate of killed is 13; wounded, 61; missing, 13.*

I most respectfully claim for my regiment that it fired the last volley and was the last to leave the field on the right.

Very respectfully, lieutenant,

H. L. CAKE,
Colonel Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieut. R. P. WILSON, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 181.

Report of Brig. Gen. John Newton, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, SLOCUM'S DIVISION,
July 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of my brigade in the battle of the 27th ultimo:

My brigade was ordered out of its camp to cross the Chickahominy to the support of General Porter without waiting for the rest of the division. When I arrived near the field of battle the other brigades of the division came up with the commander of the division. I was advanced with Upton's battery, when aides-de-camp from General Porter detached the brigade from the division. On my arrival at the scene of conflict General Porter directed me to arrange the brigade so that two regiments should enter one side of the woods and the remainder another side of the same woods, nearly at right angles with the former. I took command of the Thirty-first New York and Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and gave to Colonel Matheson the charge of the Eighteenth and Thirty-second New York Volunteers. As Colonel Matheson was separated from me during the whole action, I append

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See p. 40.

herewith his report of his operations. I led the Thirty-first New York and the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania, and stormed the woods in the face of an exceedingly hot fire. These were soon established there, after driving the enemy across a swamp and taking up an exceedingly advantageous position. From time to time supports were sent into the woods to sustain those engaged against overwhelming masses of the enemy.

For over two hours after my arrival this part of the line maintained the unequal contest, when the left wing of the army, being forced back and exposing my left flank, rendered a withdrawal of the troops necessary. A firm stand was made upon a hill, when darkness put an end to the conflict.

I am thoroughly satisfied with the conduct of the officers and men of my brigade, who displayed the firmness of old and well-disciplined troops.

I must make honorable mention of the members of my staff, Lieuts. Samuel W. Waldron, jr., and William Russell, jr., my aides-de-camp; of Capt. James E. Montgomery, assistant adjutant-general, who was wounded; of Capt. James K. Scofield, who was wounded and a prisoner. These gentlemen were under rifle fire in the woods on horseback, when every one else was on foot, engaged in carrying orders, and if exposure to danger deserves reward they are entitled to it. Col. Roderick Matheson, Thirty-second New York Volunteers, who commanded the half of my brigade, deserves high distinction for his skill and gallantry.

Col. J. M. Gosline and Maj. William B. Hubbs, of the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, while gallantly performing their duty, were mortally wounded, and are since dead. Col. Calvin E. Pratt, while leading the Thirty-first New York Volunteers, was wounded severely. Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, commanding the Eighteenth New York Volunteers, who was suffering from typhoid fever, left his bed and led his regiment throughout the action.

I regret the loss of the following gallant officers killed: Capt. George Barry, Capt. Theodore C. Rogers, of the Eighteenth New York Volunteers; Capt. Henry Whittock, of the Thirty-first New York Volunteers, and of First Lieut. Hamilton Donohue, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

I would also make mention of the following officers, wounded while in the discharge of their duty: Capt. J. B. Sloan, First Lieut. E. Frossard, First Lieut. W. Maitland, of the Thirty-first New York Volunteers; Adjt. John H. Russell, Capt. Thomas J. Radcliffe, Lieut. James Chalmers, and Lieut. Horatio G. Goodno, of the Eighteenth New York Volunteers, and Lieut. H. Oscar Roberts, Capt. Edward Carroll, Lieutenant Shugrue, Capt. Henry W. Hewes, and Lieut. Thomas D. G. Chapman, of the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. I will, as soon as it can be supplied, furnish a list of those who particularly distinguished themselves in this the bloodiest battle of the war.

I append herewith a list of the killed, wounded, and missing, amounting to 409. The list of killed and wounded is necessarily incomplete.* Those reported as missing are nearly all in the former category. Private Thomas Williams, of the First New York Cavalry, my orderly, attended me through the whole action. I was exceedingly struck with his coolness and bravery, and he deserves honorable mention.

Captain Harkins, of the First New York Cavalry, commanding the division provost guard, is entitled to honorable mention for his great

* But see revised statement, p. 39.

zeal and efficiency in forming and organizing the troops after being forced back to our final position.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN NEWTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. H. C. RODGERS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Slocum's Division.

No. 182.

Report of Maj. John C. Meginnis, Eighteenth New York Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Camp, July 5, 1862.

SIR: In the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, who was obliged to leave immediately after the battle on account of sickness, I beg leave to submit the following report:

On the 27th of June, near the hour of 12 m., I received an order to form my regiment in line of battle in front of my camp. After complying with the order and while standing in line the enemy in front commenced shelling our camp. One of their shells exploded in front of our regiment, killing 1 man and wounding 3, one of whom has since died. I then received an order to form my regiment in rear of the hill, where we lay for nearly two hours, when I was ordered into camp.

At 2.30 o'clock I was ordered to form my regiment in the brigade, which I did, and we commenced our march across the Chickahominy by way of the Woodbury Bridge. After arriving on the east bank of the Chickahominy the brigade was halted on the hill near the hospital, and formed in column by division. My regiment was then ordered to support Upton's battery on its right flank. I immediately deployed, and moved up under cover of the woods. After remaining there a few moments the battery advanced hearly half a mile, and I moved up with it under cover of the woods, when I received orders to file left and cross the field, where I formed the regiment into column by division. We were then led by General Newton to the crest of the hill, where the battle was raging. We were then ordered to move by the right flank across the road into the adjoining field and to deploy in line of battle, our left resting on the right of the Thirty-second New York.

About this time our right companies received a terrific fire of grape and canister, the men lying down and receiving the fire with great coolness. In the mean time the Thirty-second moved across the ravine and formed in line of battle under cover of the hill and opened fire on the enemy. We then received orders to move to the left, and form line of battle in rear of the Thirty-second, close to the ravine. I remained there a short time, when I received orders from Colonel Matheson to cross the ravine and relieve the Thirty-second. We then moved into action. This was nearly 5 o'clock p. m.

The battle raged without intermission till nearly 6.30 o'clock, when we were ordered to cease firing, to ascertain the position of the enemy, their fire having slackened. Captain Barry, of Company D, approached the top of the hill, and discovered the enemy approaching in force. He remarked that they were coming, when he was instantly shot dead.

We then opened fire on the enemy and checked their advance, the enemy returning the fire sharply and retiring. Soon after I received orders from Colonel Matheson to cease firing, as the Jersey brigade were forming in front of us. As soon as the smoke cleared away I saw a line formed across the field near the woods, which I was led to believe was the Jersey brigade. I watched the line and discovered that it was moving toward us. I then was convinced there was some mistake, and informed Colonel Matheson. He ordered me not to fire till he could ascertain who they were. I then went to the front, and discovered their flag when they were about 150 yards from us. They were coming down upon us in line of battle and at a double-quick. Almost simultaneously with my discovering their identity they opened fire upon us. I immediately gave the order to commence firing, and checked their advance. We continued this fire without intermission until 7.30 o'clock, when I discovered that the enemy had succeeded in turning our right flank and was pouring in a terrific fire upon us.

At this time we were out of ammunition. I then received orders from Colonel Matheson to fall back and form line of battle in the road to our left, which I made an effort to do, but the enemy being within 30 yards of us, and the troops on the left of us having broken and retreated in disorder and my men being between two severe fires, I found it impossible to do, and immediately moved them under cover of the woods along the ravine in the rear of the batteries. In falling back we received the most severe fire of the day and lost the most part of our men. Capt. Theodore C. Rogers, of Company H, fell mortally wounded, and was carried a short distance to the rear, but the enemy pressing us closely, we were obliged to leave him. Also Lieut. H. G. Goodno, of Company K, after having performed his part in the day's battle most nobly, fell with a severe wound and was taken prisoner, but subsequently escaped. I fell back with my regiment to the hillside in rear of the hospital and there rallied the regiment, which had become somewhat disordered in the retreat. I remained there till about 10 o'clock, when, receiving no orders, I recrossed the Chickahominy and returned to my camp.

It gives me great pleasure to state to you that all the officers and men of my regiment who were in the battle behaved with the greatest coolness and bravery, and I would mention particularly Capt. A. Barclay Mitchell, of Company C, who was unceasing in his endeavors to keep his men cool and firm, and who was to my personal knowledge in a perfect hail-storm of grape and canister, encouraging his men and holding them steady; also Lieut. Daniel Daley, of Company A, and Lieut. Robert Malone, of Company D, whose gallantry could not be surpassed. I would also call your attention to the fact that the Thirty-first New York poured a volley into us from our rear, killing 1 man and wounding 2, and causing the right wing of my regiment to fall back a few paces. They were immediately rallied, and returned to the line.

The number my regiment lost in killed, wounded, and missing from the battle of the 27th is 110, being in detail 12 killed, 63 wounded, and 35 missing.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN C. MEGINNIS,
Major, Commanding Eighteenth New York Volunteers.

Lieut. S. W. WALDRON, JR.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

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* See p. 39.

No. 183.

Report of Col. Roderick Matheson, Thirty-second New York Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLS.,
Harrison's Bar, James River, July 5, 1862.

SIR: I would submit the following statement of facts as my report of the doings of the Eighteenth and Thirty-second Regiments of the Third Brigade at the battle of the Chickahominy, on Friday, the 27th day of June, 1862:

The Third Brigade, after crossing the Chickahominy on the 27th day of June last, passed to the support of General Porter, and arrived upon the field of battle about 4 o'clock p. m. By your order I took command of the Eighteenth and Thirty-second Regiments, to dispose of them as in my discretion I deemed best. I immediately relieved two regiments who were occupying a position upon an eminence in front of a belt of woods protecting the enemy's front and line in that locality. This position the Eighteenth and Thirty-second maintained for more than two hours and a half, when I was compelled to send my adjutant to report our want of ammunition.

Information reached me that a portion of the Thirty-first Regiment was lying in a deep cut on the left of our position. I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Pinto to bring them up to the relief of the Eighteenth. He failing to find them I went myself, and found the whole of the Thirty-first in a ravine in the rear of the Eighteenth. I ordered Colonel Pratt forward, which he did promptly in line of battle. At this juncture Colonel Pratt fell, wounded in the head, and was taken from the field.

By this time the enemy appeared upon our right flank in heavy force, which compelled me to change my original purpose. I instantly led the Thirty-first forward to meet them, when we were soon engaged with them, which position was held, holding in check their advancing brigades until sufficient time had been given for my other line to change front. I then ordered the major commanding the Thirty-first to retire firing and take up his position behind the fence lying along the road, forming a junction with the Eighteenth and Thirty-second Regiments, but the enemy appearing immediately in rear and upon our left flank, all our support on the left having been driven out of the woods, we were again compelled to retire, which they all did in good order, and formed in line of battle on the brow of the hill across the road leading to Woodbury's Bridge, where we remained until ordered to return to camp.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the gallant conduct of the officers and men engaged, and I would here pay just tribute to the gallant conduct of Capts. Theodore C. Rogers and George Barry, of the Eighteenth, who fell mortally wounded while in the full discharge of their duty, and to Lieut. H. G. Goodno, of the same regiment, who was severely wounded in the neck; also to Captain Whittock, of the Thirty-first Regiment, who fell mortally wounded when endeavoring to rally his men for a renewed attack upon the enemy's line.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours, respectfully,

ROD'K MATHESON,
Colonel, Commanding.

S. W. WALDRON, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 184.

Report of Lieut. Col. Gustavus W. Town, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

HDQRS. NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
Camp in the Field, July 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows the operations of my regiment on the 27th of June last:

Early in the morning the regiment, pursuant to orders from brigade headquarters, left camp, under command of Col. John M. Gosline, and crossed the Chickahominy by way of a bridge on the right of General Smith's division, and took up position in the rear of Gaines' Hill. We remained there until about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when, having been ordered to recross, we took up position assigned on the right bank, near the bridge, where we remained until noon, when orders were received for a return to camp.

Shortly after reaching camp the enemy commenced shelling, and the regiment was immediately formed in line of battle and placed under shelter a short distance to the rear.

About 2 p. m., with the balance of the division, we again crossed the Chickahominy over Woodbury's Bridge, marching from thence to the hill near Gaines' house. After maneuvering under orders, the regiment was deployed on the left of the brigade, entering the woods as first line, supported by the Thirty-first Regiment New York Volunteers as second line, the movement being made under fire from the enemy, who were then occupying the woods in large numbers. The right of the regiment on entering the woods encountered swamps and dense undergrowth through which they could not pass, and being subjected to severe fire from the enemy without the ability to reply with effect, the two right companies were deployed into column in rear of the third until the woods allowed them again to deploy.

We continued advancing into the woods, where we received and returned a fire of musketry. The Thirty-first New York Volunteers was at this time lying down at the edge of the woods, and my regiment was ordered to take the second line, which they did, retiring to it in good order, when both lines were advanced under orders, cheering as they went, and driving the enemy before them. When near the outer edge of the woods the Thirty-first New York retired to the rear of this, thus bringing this regiment again in front line and nearer the edge of the woods, rapid fire being still kept up with the enemy, who occupied the open space beyond. At this time the enemy, having turned the left flank of the brigade, poured murderous volleys of musketry into our left and rear, forcing us from our position. The colonel and major had just then fallen and were being carried to the rear, both mortally wounded, and others of the wounded who were accessible were being carried out.

The regiment as it retired from the woods was ordered to reform in rear of the brigade of General Taylor, which was then in line of battle on the edge of the hill facing the woods. Receiving no further orders, a large number of the men were detailed for the purpose of conveying the dead and wounded from the woods to the hospitals and other places of shelter, this being rendered necessary by an insufficiency of other means of conveyance. The enemy having now repossessed the woods, that portion of the regiment which had reformed on the brow of the hill facing the woods, being exposed to a heavy fire, was ordered to retire and shelter itself behind the hill to the right of a battery of

Parrott guns which was then playing upon the enemy in the woods. At this time there were no Union troops in front of us, and upon the Irish Brigade advancing beyond us we marched by a flank in good order across the fields to a hill on which was located the principal hospital, where those who were engaged in carrying the dead and wounded had been ordered to assemble. From thence we marched by the road a short distance to a field on its right, where we remained in line until nearly dark awaiting orders, and unable to find or report to the brigade.

The contest being evidently ended and the troops retiring, the regiment took up line of march for the Woodbury Bridge. On arriving there found that stragglers crowding upon the bridge, in connection with the artillery which was then crossing, had blocked up the entrance to the bridge to such an extent that a large number of wounded, in ambulances and upon stretchers, was wholly unable to gain admission to it. The regiment was thereupon halted, and I assumed the authority to post a guard on both sides of the road, and a battery which was about crossing having upon request willingly stopped, no one was allowed to proceed farther until all the wounded then appearing had been conveyed across, when the guard was withdrawn and the regiment again resumed its march, returning by the ordinary road to its former camp, reaching there shortly before midnight. Reported immediately thereafter at brigade headquarters for orders.

Our losses during the day were somewhat severe both among officers and men, myself being the only field officer uninjured. It is feared that many of our wounded who were removed to the hospitals in the immediate neighborhood of the field of action afterward fell into the hands of the enemy from lack of transportation to carry them in safety farther to the rear.

Of the conduct of such officers as fell under my immediate observation I would say that all behaved in the most commendable manner.

Herewith find list of casualties, marked schedule A.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GUST. W. TOWN,
Lieut. Col., Commanding Ninety-fifth Regt. Pa. Vols.

Lieut. S. W. WALDRON, Jr.,
A. D. C., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brigade.

No. 185.

Report of Brig. Gen. William F. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of actions at Garnett's and Golding's Farms, battle of Savage Station, and engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge.

HEADQUARTERS SMITH'S DIVISION,
Camp on Ruffin's Farm, July 11, 1862.

I submit the following report of the fights and marches of the men under my command from June 27 till our arrival at this camp, July 3, 1862:

On Thursday night, June 26, a heavy working party was detailed, supported by a part of the Second Brigade, under General Brooks, to construct an epaulement for a large portion of the Reserve Artillery on the Garnett Hill, in front of my lines at Golding's. The labor proceeded quietly through the night, and found us in the morning with our

men sufficiently well covered to continue the work during the day. About 8 a. m. General Brooks and his command were relieved by the entire brigade of General Hancock, and six batteries of Reserve Artillery were brought up as far as Golding's Plain, preparatory to an advance. The enemy's columns were soon seen forming on the Nine-mile road and in rear of James Garnett's, and while making dispositions to receive them an order came to do nothing to bring on a general engagement. To obey this order, and defend as far as possible the works under way, General Hancock was ordered to fall back a few hundred yards into the woods on the left bank of the little creek behind him, keeping a strong picket force in the rifle pits, while Carlisle's and Ames' batteries, under Colonel Getty, and five 30-pounder Parrott guns, under Major Kellogg, Connecticut Volunteers, were placed in position on the high mound on the right bank of the creek, so as to see in reverse our work, cover General Hancock's left flank, and have a general fire in the direction of Old Tavern.

Considerable maneuvering took place with the rebel infantry, but no advance was made. About 10.30 a. m. the enemy opened some three or four batteries from the crest of the hill near Garnett's on our artillery and the troops on the plain. This was briskly replied to by the artillery of our side, and after an hour the rebel fire slackened and ceased. Threatening demonstrations occurred during the day, but no attack until about 6.30 p. m., when artillery again opened a heavy fire on Ames' battery, the others having been withdrawn. The battery replied gallantly and soon silenced the fire of the enemy. While this was going on, all the heavy guns I could place in position were used in trying to drive back the columns of rebel forces pouring over Gaines' Hill to attack General Porter's left flank. The long range (2½ miles) prevented great accuracy, but the rebels were finally forced to retire to the woods and take a covered road till they got below our view.

Soon after sunset a furious infantry attack was made on General Hancock, which was gallantly repulsed. Major Kellogg, of the First Connecticut Volunteers, having served his heavy guns until dark, formed his command and went into the fight with General Hancock without orders, showing the stuff of which himself and his men were composed. I respectfully refer to the reports of Generals Hancock and Brooks.

On the morning of the 28th, in order to protect our troops from the fire of the artillery from Gaines' Hill, then in the possession of the enemy, we were changing our lines, when batteries opened on us from the Garnett Hill, from the valley of the river above us, and from Gaines' Hill, the battery at the last place throwing missiles of about 60 pounds' weight. The movement was so far advanced that but little damage was done, and Captain Mott's battery, the only one that could be brought to bear, opened, apparently with good effect. After the cannonading ceased the Seventh and Eighth Georgia Regiments attempted to carry the works just vacated by us, but were repulsed with great carnage by the Thirty-third New York and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiments, on picket, and a section of Mott's battery, which threw shrapnel with great precision. Colonel Lamar, Eighth Georgia, fell into our hands badly wounded, and Lieutenant-Colonel Towers, and 15 or 20 privates. The acknowledged loss of the two regiments was about 150.

At daylight on the morning of the 29th we moved by the Trent house, where we formed in line of battle, to cover the retreat of the rear of the wagon train and prevent the passage of the river at the

bridges in our front. We then fell back slowly to the position indicated for the division in front of Savage Station, where, finding both our flanks unprotected and the enemy gathering in force in front, we fell back by order of General Franklin to the station, where we formed a junction with Sumner's corps and formed line of battle. After a couple of hours' delay here we started for the White Oak Swamp, but were recalled after marching a couple of miles to take part in the fight there. The First Brigade, General Hancock, was thrown into the woods on the right to hold the railroad, while the Second Brigade, General Brooks, was thrown into the woods on the left. The Third Brigade, Colonel Taylor, was held in reserve. General Davidson had unfortunately been placed *hors de combat* by a sun-stroke while forming his line on the plain. General Brooks soon came up with the enemy and fought them until after dark, during which time he was wounded, but has constantly continued to do duty up to this day. The Forty-ninth New York, Colonel Bidwell, and Twentieth New York, Colonel Weiss, were thrown forward to re-enforce General Brooks, but had not time to reach him before the battle closed. About 10 o'clock p. m., after the arrangements were made for leaving the wounded, the division left for the White Oak Swamp, which we crossed about half an hour after daylight on the 30th ultimo. The division was formed here to cover the retreat of the trains. About noon a terrific cannonade was opened from the plateau opposite, and a new line was formed to get the infantry sheltered. Captain Ayres, the gallant and efficient chief of artillery, finding his batteries unable to cope with artillery which could not be seen, they were withdrawn to be formed to prevent the passage of the enemy across the plain.

About 10 o'clock our tired soldiers were again called upon to commence a night march for Turkey Creek, which we reached about 5 o'clock a. m. on the 1st. After a couple of hours' rest the command was again turned out to form line of battle, where it remained until about 11 o'clock at night, when we drew out near the road, where we halted till after sunrise, waiting for artillery and other troops to pass. To General Davidson, overtasked as he had been, was assigned the delicate and responsible duty of holding the ground until the rest of the division had crossed the two narrow bridges over Turkey Creek, of retiring his own brigade, and then destroying the bridges. The duty was performed with perfect success. We then started for Harrison's Bar, and, to add to the already enormous fatigues of the men, a drenching storm came on, which soon made the roads excessively heavy. The division reached camp about noon on Wednesday, where the men remained all night in the mud, exposed to the severity of the weather.

On Thursday morning some shells falling into camp caused the division to be turned out again to move to our present position.

The cheerfulness with which the men and officers endured the fatigues and watchings and privations of this terrible march, always forming their lines with alacrity when threatened and always repulsing the enemy when attacked, is above all praise. Generals Hancock, Brooks, and Davidson deserve for their gallantry and untiring zeal the especial notice of the Government. To my staff, Captain Mundee, acting division quartermaster; Captain Currie, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. P. C. F. West, volunteer topographical engineer and aide-de-camp; Captain Crane, ordnance officer; Lieutenant Carey, aide-de-camp; Lieutenant Scrymser, aide-de-camp; Lieutenant Edgerton, provost-marshal, and Lieutenant Berry, acting aide-de-camp, my thanks are due

for their gallantry and efficiency during the toilsome week. For the losses I refer to the reports of the commanders.

Very respectfully,

WM. F. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. E. SPARROW PURDY, *A. A. G., Franklin's Corps.*

No. 186.

Report of Capt. Romeyn B. Ayres, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Chief of Artillery, of operations June 28–July 1.

HDQRS. LIGHT ARTILLERY, SMITH'S DIVISION,
Camp at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 10, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the movements and operations of the artillery of this division during the recent fights and marches.

On the 28th day of June, pursuant to orders, arrangements were made to move from Golding's. Before the movements took place the enemy opened a heavy cannonade upon the plain at that place, followed by an attack of infantry upon our left. Mott's battery, posted at that point, opened upon the infantry and did handsome service. The batteries were gradually withdrawn from the field, my own after the infantry. Early next morning a temporary position was taken farther down the Chickahominy. Subsequently the division marched to Savage Station.

The general commanding the division here directed me to move at once with the artillery through White Oak Swamp and report to the commanding general. The order was executed, and the batteries by his direction posted to cover the crossings and for the night. Captain Wheeler having reported that his numbers were so reduced that he could serve but two guns, his battery was placed in park. Next morning the troops of other divisions moved off, while the field in our rear was filled with wagon and ambulance trains, slowly dragging themselves away.

About noon the enemy suddenly opened upon this narrow front from many pieces, which they had secretly assembled during the morning on the opposite heights behind bushes, &c. I ordered the two batteries—my own and Mott's—in position to open at once in reply, at the same time directing Wheeler's, which, as mentioned above, was comparatively useless, to retire to the edge of the woods in rear of the field. I gave the same order to Cowan's also, which was at this time quite in rear of any position where he could open with any advantage. This unequal contest continued a short time, when Mott's battery was thrown into confusion and soon became useless. I had ordered the captain to join and look to it. It left the field broken up and in disorder, the horses, many of them, scattered.

Shortly after this the general commanding the division ordered the artillery to be withdrawn across the field. My battery was drawn off to the right and rear, so as to be in position on the left of the division and the right of Richardson's. The order was given in good time, as the woods on the right flank of the position were soon occupied by the enemy's sharpshooters. Riding to the position just vacated by the artillery, I found there was still a piece of Mott's battery and its lim-

ber, with five horses, near where my battery stood. Riding back and meeting a corporal of that battery mounted on a harnessed horse, I ordered him to go at once, hitch in the horse, and bring off the piece. In a moment after I met Lieutenant Flynn, and ordered him to go with the corporal and bring off that piece. In another moment I met Lieutenant Stuart, same battery, and ordered him to go, and be sure that that piece was brought off. I then joined my own battery and put it in position on the right of Richardson's division. In a few moments Captain Hazzard, of that division, not seeing my battery (owing to the dust), put his in position immediately in its front. I then selected a position for mine to the right and between two brigades of our division. Some time after this I learned with surprise that the piece of Mott's battery alluded to above was left.

Just after dark I was directed to turn over my battery to General Richardson, who followed us to fire for a time upon the crossing of the swamp and then to cover the retreat. This duty was well done, the officers deserving credit for bringing off their pieces under peculiarly trying circumstances. They rejoined the division next morning at Turkey Bend, and according to orders I brought the batteries to this place, arriving on the morning of the 2d.

All the officers and men of my battery bore themselves well. The following officers and enlisted men are particularly deserving of mention for their good behavior and efficient performance of their duty under fire:

First Lieut. L. Martin, Second Lieut. D. H. Kinzie, Second Lieut. C. R. Hickox, and First Sergt. Charles Simon (always in the right place at the right time), Sergeants [George] Uhri, [John] Cronin, [Henry] Storch, and Corporals [Francis] Burns and [John] Conshingan, Battery F, Fifth Artillery. After my own battery had been withdrawn Sergeants Uhri and Storch accompanied Lieutenant Hickox and brought off a 10-pounder Parrott under heavy fire, abandoned by Captain Mott.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. AYRES,
Captain, Fifth Artillery, Commanding.

Capt. L. D. H. CURRIE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Smith's Division.

No. 187.

Report of Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of actions at Garnett's and Golding's Farms, battle of Savage Station, and engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge.

HDQRS. OF THE FIRST BRIGADE, SMITH'S DIVISION,
July 10, 1862.

CAPTAIN: About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 27th of June I was directed with my brigade to take possession of the line of intrenchments overlooking James Garnett's house and the plain surrounding it, which had been thrown up the night previous, and to complete and defend it. The officers of engineers especially in charge of the work were Lieut. Col. B. S. Alexander and Lieut. F. U. Farquhar. I was also directed to hold the skirt of the woods to the right of the work, directly in front of James Garnett's house, my right flank resting on the valley of the Chickahominy.

About 10 o'clock a. m., the enemy having posted artillery at different points on the plain and threatening to assault the work by a column of infantry then within musket-shot on my left flank, I immediately made preparations to defend the rifle pits, and asked the assistance of some light artillery. In a short time afterward I was directed to abandon the rifle pits except by the pickets, and to confine my operations to defending the skirt of woods before referred to.

Some time after this the enemy commenced a furious cannonading of the camp of the division behind our position, many of the shot passing into and through the woods in which my troops were stationed, inflicting upon us a few losses, but having no other effect. Their artillery was finally silenced by ours, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Getty. Late in the evening the enemy's artillery again fiercely opened, apparently with the view of driving our infantry out of the woods. They met with no success in that respect, and were shortly after silenced by our artillery as before.

Late in the evening, after sundown, a body of the enemy's infantry from Garnett's house commenced an assault upon my command. They drove in my pickets rapidly (the picket lines had been less than 100 yards apart), and advanced to a little crest in the wheat field separating us, about 40 yards distant from my line, and delivered their fire. Our men replied with spirit, and stood bravely up to the work before them. The enemy, taking advantage of the crest in question, was partially sheltered from our fire. The contest of musketry continued until long after dark, when the enemy was repulsed with serious loss. The cartridges of our troops were nearly exhausted at the close of the contest.

The action of itself had the greatest importance, from the fact that the enemy had just gained a success on the other side of the Chickahominy, and from the fact that had he been able to force his way through our lines at the point held by me he would have been enabled to separate the two positions of our army on either bank of the stream.

During the action General Brooks came to my assistance with the Sixth Vermont Volunteers, Colonel Lord, and so disposed of that regiment as to take the enemy in rear of their left flank. Three companies got into position just as the firing had ceased. The regiment, however, met some casualties in coming into position. General Brooks also rendered me valuable assistance in taking charge of the right of our line, another of his regiments, the Fourth Vermont Volunteers, Colonel Stoughton, being under my orders and stationed at that point.

At the commencement of the action Lieutenant-Colonel Buck, Second New Jersey Volunteers, commanding the pickets of the New Jersey brigade on my left, threw his reserves into the rifle pits, and, together with a company of Berdan's Sharpshooters, under command of Maj. Gaspard Trepp, performed excellent service during the contest, driving back the enemy's skirmishers, who threatened an advance toward our left flank. They also did considerable execution on the right of the enemy's force attacking me from Garnett's house. The artillery also, under Colonel Getty and Captain Ayres, rendered valuable service in intimidating the enemy's advance upon my left flank. After the action was over I re-established the pickets in their original position, and withdrew my forces to camp.

In this action I have particularly to mention the following-named officers, whose good conduct I was a witness of: Col. A. Cobb, Fifth Wisconsin; Col. W. H. Irwin, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania; Col. F. L. Vinton, Forty-third New York; Col. H. Burnham, Sixth Maine; Col. E. H. Stoughton, Fourth Vermont; Maj. T. M. Hulings, Forty-ninth

Pennsylvania; Maj. B. F. Harris, Sixth Maine; Capt. John B. Miles, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, and Capt. J. D. Campbell, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Their commands behaved in the handsomest manner. I do not mention Colonel Lord, the gallant commander of the Sixth Vermont Volunteers, as on this occasion he did not get into action save as previously stated, Lieutenant-Colonel Buck commanding the pickets in the Jersey brigade, and Maj. Gaspard Trepp commanding the Sharpshooters.

To the following members of my staff I am indebted for the gallantry displayed by them: Capt. John Hancock, assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. W. G. Mitchell, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. Isaac B. Parker, jr., aide-de-camp, and Second Lieut. C. S. McEntee, acting brigade quartermaster. I also desire to mention as having behaved handsomely my orderly, Bugler John Malone, Company B, Sixth Maine Volunteers.

The loss of our troops was as follows:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Hancock's brigade	.....	6	3	81	.....	12	102
4th Vermont	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8
6th Vermont	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1	8
Total	.....	7	3	95	.....	13	118

The enemy's loss was heavy. The loss on both sides would have been much heavier had it not been for our peculiar relative positions and the fact that the contest was principally in the dark and the little space separating us so dense with smoke that nothing could be seen but the flash of musketry. The enemy never advanced beyond the crest referred to, being halted there by our deadly fire. Their lying down behind it prevented heavier losses to them and to us, and the darkness and the danger of our line getting into confusion alone prevented us from driving them from it by an advance. As it was, they were driven back by the fire. The troops opposed to us were from Georgia, under command of General Toombs. The next day our position at Golding's was abandoned during the bombardment of the enemy and a new position taken up between that point and Fair Oaks Station, ready to repel any attempt to debouch troops by Golding's house.

During the abandonment one of my regiments, the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, forming part of the rear guard, being assaulted by the enemy, assisted in repulsing them handsomely, with the following loss: killed, 3; wounded, 2; missing, 2. Aggregate, 7.

At daylight on the morning of the 29th we proceeded to Trent's, and on arriving there took up a position with the division and held it until the train of the troops preceding us had left. We then proceeded to a point lower down the Chickahominy covering one of our bridges. That position was held until the afternoon, when we fell back to Savage Station, and there remained until the troops on our advanced line had fallen back to that position. We then commenced to march

toward White Oak Swamp, but after proceeding about 2 miles the brigade was ordered with the division to return and assist the troops at Savage Station, who in the mean time had been assaulted by the enemy. That duty having been performed and the enemy repulsed, I was ordered to command the advance of the troops through White Oak Swamp. We crossed the bridge about 1 o'clock a. m. We remained there during the next day, forming a portion of the rear guard of the army. Our troops were held in position all day, ready to repel an attack from the enemy and to prevent them from constructing new bridges or repairing those we had destroyed. About 10 o'clock in the morning the enemy opened a terrific bombardment upon our troops from the heights on the other side of the swamp, and shortly after crossed a corps of sharpshooters. Having been ordered to withdraw my troops at night, I was directed with my brigade to take the advance of the rear guard and to proceed to James River. We arrived at that point at daylight the next morning after a most orderly march. During this day (the 1st of July) we took up a favorable position facing the enemy, and remained there until early the following morning (the 2d), when I again led the advance of our division to a point named Harrison's Landing, lower down the James River.

During this march the rain fell in torrents, the roads were very heavy, and the tired troops suffered a great deal. The night march of the 30th instant, owing to the results of the operations of other troops in our advance during the day and from the supposition that we would probably meet the enemy in force on the route, was full of uncertainty, knowing that in the narrow road we pursued we labored under the greatest disadvantage in case of an attack even from a small force in our front, the wooded nature of the country making it difficult to cause any prompt preparation to meet an assault from that direction.

No phase in war could try the endurance, the discipline, and the patriotism of our men more than the late movement. I am happy to say that they did all that could be expected of the best troops. Our ambulances, wagons, &c., having been sent in advance and separated from us, it was necessary to leave the sick by the road-side, to get along as best they could. Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing on the march subsequent to the 28th was as follows:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
6th Maine	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	21	26
43d New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	29
49th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7	9
5th Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	27
Total	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	84	91

The brigade has one gratifying assurance—that although forming a portion of the rear guard the greater portion of the time, our losses from straggling were but few; and it is a matter of congratulation to us that the regiments of the brigade have never met the enemy but to repulse

them. I regret to say that a number of officers and soldiers followed the baggage trains during the march under pleas of illness which were not warranted by necessity. Many officers and soldiers of high spirit, who had had but little sleep for days and who were really sick, followed the fortunes of their command, ready to turn upon and repulse the enemy whenever he appeared. To commemorate the services of these officers and soldiers I have had lists prepared of all who, on arriving at this camp, marched out to meet the enemy, and have directed that these lists should form part of the record of each regiment.

It is a matter of regret to me that I cannot do substantial justice to all the deserving men of my brigade. Where so many have deserved so well of their country it is impossible for me to particularize individuals further than I have done, except as has been done by regimental commanders.

To the following members of my staff I am indebted for the most valuable assistance during the march: First Lieut. W. G. Mitchell, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. Isaac B. Parker, jr., aide-de-camp; Second Lieut. C. S. McEntee, acting brigade quartermaster. They showed the greatest intelligence and good conduct.

I herewith mention the names of individuals not mentioned in my personal report, referred to by regimental commanders as having been especially distinguished:

Maj. B. F. Baker, Forty-third New York Volunteers; Maj. C. B. Stoughton, Fourth Vermont Volunteers; Capt. S. C. Gray, Company A, Sixth Maine Volunteers; Capt. J. H. Ballinger, Company C, Sixth Maine Volunteers; Capt. R. W. Young, Company G, Sixth Maine Volunteers; Capt. George Fuller, Company H, Sixth Maine Volunteers; Capt. W. H. Stanchfield, Company I, Sixth Maine Volunteers; Capt. J. H. Platt, Company B, Fourth Vermont Volunteers; Capt. H. L. Terry, Company E, Fourth Vermont Volunteers; Capt. James N. Duffy, Company C, Second New Jersey Volunteers; First Lieut. J. B. McKinley, Company E, Sixth Maine Volunteers; First Lieut. John M. Lincoln, Company F, Sixth Maine Volunteers; First Lieut. G. B. French, Company C, Fourth Vermont Volunteers; First Lieut. S. E. Griffin, Company B, Forty-third New York Volunteers; Second Lieut. W. H. Gilfillan, Company G, Forty-third New York Volunteers; Second Lieut. W. C. Tracy, Company K, Fourth Vermont Volunteers; First Sergt. Theo. Lincoln, jr., Company F, Sixth Maine Volunteers, and Private Matthew Wood, Company F, Sixth Maine Volunteers.

I am, sir, very, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. L. D. H. CURRIE, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Smith's Division.*

No. 188.

Report of Col. Hiram Burnham, Sixth Maine Infantry, of action at Garnett's Farm.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
Camp No. 22, in the Field, July 9, 1862.

SIR: The following is a report of my regiment after the action of June 27, 1862:

At an early hour in the morning of June 27 I was directed to proceed with my regiment to the front of the line near Garnett's house, to

assist in protecting a working party throwing up an intrenchment. Arriving on the ground my regiment was placed in position a short distance in rear of the earthwork, the right wing resting on a piece of woods. In rear was a deep ravine, on the opposite side of which was planted a heavy battery masked by timber. In front of the intrenchment extended a large, level wheat field, at the upper end of which the enemy had thrown up some works.

About 9 o'clock a. m. the enemy made his appearance on the left of our works, as if preparing for an attack. Upon this the working party and all the force supporting it, with the exception of the First Brigade, was withdrawn across the ravine. This brigade, including my regiment, was directed to hold the piece of woods on the right before mentioned. The regiment was moved to the right a short distance and posted in the edge of the woods, the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers being on the left and the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers on the right flank.

About 10 a. m. the enemy opened a heavy fire from his artillery, directed at the woods where we lay and at the battery of heavy guns, which had in the mean time been unmasked by felling the trees in its front. The fire was immediately returned by our artillery, which soon obliged the enemy to retire. After this all was quiet until near sunset, when the enemy again brought out his artillery and commenced shelling furiously. As before, they were soon silenced and compelled to desist. Their firing while it lasted was rapid, and a number of my men were wounded by pieces of shell—some quite severely.

In front of the line occupied by my regiment was a narrow strip of wheat field, perhaps 100 yards wide. This field was most elevated in the center, from which it declined slightly to the woods on either side, the opposite side being skirted by a piece of timber similar to the one we occupied. It was quite dark in the woods; when a few scattering shots from our pickets, posted along the crest in the center of the field, instantly followed by a heavy volley all along our front, brought every one to his feet. The volley was instantly returned, but the attack came suddenly, and though somewhat surprised, it did not find us off our guard. The firing from both sides was rapid and heavy, and was kept up nearly an hour by the enemy. At the end of this time they silently retired. My men expended on an average 50 rounds of cartridges. Many of the guns became useless by reason of foulness. The want of ammunition and the foul state of the arms caused us to be relieved by other troops, and we arrived in camp about 1 o'clock a. m. on the morning of the 28th.

The following are the officers under my command whom I consider worthy of special notice:

Capt. S. C. Gray, Company A; Capt. W. H. Stanchfield, Company I; Capt. J. H. Ballinger, Company C; Capt. George Fuller, Company H; Capt. R. W. Young, Company G; First Lieut. J. B. McKinley, Company, E; First Lieut. John M. Lincoln, Company F. Also the following men: First Sergt. Theodore Lincoln, jr., and Private Matthew Wood, Company F.

I can hardly discriminate between my officers and men. They all did their duty faithfully.

Very respectfully,

HIRAM BURNHAM,
Colonel, Commanding Sixth Maine Volunteers.

Capt. JOHN HANCOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 189.

Report of Col. Francis L. Vinton, Forty-third New York Infantry, of action at Garnett's Farm.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-THIRD N. Y. VOLUNTEERS,
July 10, 1862.

SIR: Early on the morning of the 27th of June, 1862, my regiment was deployed on picket and reserve along the front of Smith's division, near Golding's house. My command numbered on that occasion 330 rifles. The main reserve consisted of 150 men. The remaining men were deployed from right to left, covering almost the half of the front of the division. When the artillery was about to engage in the morning I drew up the main reserve in the woods near the picket line, between the two roads, which make a fork near the redoubt of General Smith. There was a field of growing wheat in front which was 100 yards wide on the left, but which converged to an angle toward the right. At this angle my line bent to the right, and ran through thick woods down to the Chickahominy Swamp. During the morning my battalion lay in this position undisturbed. In the afternoon a body of skirmishers felt our right in the woods, but were promptly repulsed with one volley. Just about sunset the enemy opened a severe fire of musketry across the wheat field in front. The fire was speedily returned, and maintained incessantly for forty or fifty minutes. We expended 35 rounds per man. Forty-two of my men were killed and wounded during the fire. It was at one time the intention of the enemy to assault us with the bayonet, but he concluded not to do so, and his line, which had appeared advancing, retired to cover. When the firing ceased I re-established the picket line and removed the wounded. Maj. B. F. Baker, of my regiment, I noticed behaving most gallantly, keeping the men well to the front by his fine example. Lieutenants Griffin and Gilfillan behaved particularly well.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANCIS L. VINTON,
Colonel Forty-third New York Volunteers.

Capt. JOHN HANCOCK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, Smith's Division.

No. 190.

Report of Maj. Thomas M. Hulings, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of action at Garnett's Farm.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA.,
July 4, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to the order of the general commanding the brigade I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of the 27th day of June, at Golding's farm:

At an early hour on Friday morning the regiment was ordered to report to Brigadier-General Brooks to relieve a regiment of his brigade. It was placed in line of battle a little to the rear and on the left of the earthwork which was being thrown up in the open field in front of Camp No. 20, with orders to protect the working party and hold the position. In a short time the general commanding the brigade placed

us in position in the edge of the timber on the right of the earthwork, the wings of the regiment so disposed as to form two sides of a right-angled triangle, with the apex toward the enemy. At about noon the enemy opened a heavy fire from their artillery, engaging our batteries in the rear, which continued for upward of an hour, many of their shells exploding above our heads. The left of the regiment suffered somewhat during the continuance of the artillery fire.

On the afternoon their batteries opened again and with considerable vigor, and about 6 o'clock the pickets in our front gave notice of the approach of the enemy's pickets. The regiment immediately formed and marched a few paces to the front. As soon as the enemy made his appearance the order was given to commence firing. Two companies on the left, which were behind a rise of ground, were thrown forward, so as to be able to deliver their fire. The regiment kept up its fire until the enemy retired, and remained in its place on the field until about 11 o'clock p. m., when it was ordered back to camp.

Where officers and men alike did their duty it would be improper for me to make distinction.

Col. W. H. Irwin was present in command of the regiment. He is now absent on sick leave.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

THOS. M. HULINGS,
Major, Comdg. Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. JOHN HANCOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 191.

Report of Capt. James D. Campbell, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of the action at Garnett's and Golding's Farms.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA.,
July 1, 1862.

MAJOR: In obedience to your order I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the morning of June 28 ultimo I was ordered by Colonel Irwin to take Companies D, I, and part of Company A, in all 100 men, to proceed to the picket line and relieve the Seventy-seventh New York. I found them in front of the dam on Garnett's farm. I posted one-third of my force upon the line on the brow of the hill, the left resting at the earthwork; the balance I placed in the edge of the timber, near the angle, under cover, in support. About 11 o'clock the enemy's artillery opened and continued to fire for about half an hour, when I observed two rebel regiments of infantry approach in line of battle, a heavy column closed in mass in the rear marching toward the right, where Captain Miles was posted. I ordered my men to commence firing. The enemy halted and laid down, those who were marching to the right having made the timber.

Having received no instructions how to act in case of attack I moved the support from the angle of the woods about 50 yards to the right, so as to leave the front commanded by the rifle pits open and to be out of the range of his artillery if it became necessary to retire. In a short time the enemy in front advanced, returning the fire of my pickets,

who were finally compelled to retire before vastly superior numbers, but not until they had succeeded in driving in his skirmishers and the line on my right had been pierced. Having broken through the line there, which was but a short distance from the right of my line, he moved rapidly forward and threatened to place a heavier force than I had between my detachment and the ravine. I faced about and marched to the small road at the edge of the ravine. The enemy had gained the road before me, and commenced firing up the road as soon as my men came in sight. His fire was returned until I observed him throwing a body of men across the ravine, again threatening to get in my rear. The enemy in front by this time had come up to within a very short distance and were firing briskly. I concluded that if I remained there I would soon be surrounded and overpowered. The woods in front and thick undergrowth in the rear prevented the effective use of our arms. I accordingly ordered my command to fall back through the swamp. Upon gaining the other side I found a large force of the enemy there also. I expected to find here a detachment from the Third Brigade in possession of the rifle pit before referred to as commanding the dam, but finding it deserted, and knowing a large force of the enemy to be approaching by the road in its front, I was satisfied that I had not yet arrived at a point which I could successfully defend. I ordered my command to continue firing and to fall back into the intrenched camp behind.

Whilst passing along the ground between the two works the enemy which crossed at the dam made his appearance. The commanding officer evidently intended to form in the open ground and charge us. For the purpose of checking and confusing this body I ordered my men to direct their fire upon him. It succeeded. Their colonel fell, and the men staggered for a moment, and then plunged behind the rifle pit, or rather in front of it, in confusion. In a short time I had formed in the intrenched camp. Nothing occurred requiring special mention afterward. The firing was kept up for at least half an hour, the enemy breaking away by squads, until at the end of that time those who were left threw down their arms and surrendered themselves. In a short time I was ordered to join my regiment, before I could ascertain the extent of the enemy's loss. The only loss sustained by my detachment was 1 killed.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Captain, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Maj. T. M. HULINGS,
Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

No. 192.

Report of Capt. John B. Miles, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of action at Garnett's and Golding's Farms.

FIRST BRIGADE, SMITH'S DIVISION,
Camp No. 22, in the Field, July 16, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to the order of the general commanding the brigade I have the honor to submit the following report of the skirmish of Saturday, June 28, 1862, at or near Golding's farm:

At an early hour of that day Companies C and H, numbering 79 men,

were detached, under my command, from the Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, then lying in front of the redoubt, and were ordered by Colonel Taylor, general officer of the day, to relieve the Third Vermont, who were on picket on the extreme right of our lines, on the west side of the Chickahominy, and in case the enemy came in overpowering numbers to fall back on my own regiment. I posted my men from the right, resting in the wood near a wheat field, to a point designated by my predecessor as the left of our portion of the line. This, I understood, covered the front of the First and Second Brigades of Smith's division.

Immediately after seeing my men placed in position, and leaving Lieutenant Dickey, Company C, on the extreme left, I returned to the right. Here I found the pickets of the enemy so close to our own that we could distinctly hear them talking in a low tone of voice. Whilst here the firing commenced, and, growing sharper, I returned it with a will, and then proceeded back over the line until I could get a view of the wheat field in front of the left of our line, but my position was such that I could see nothing satisfactorily. I then sent a sergeant to find out whether or not their pickets had advanced. He returned, saying that two regiments in line of battle had already driven our left back. I then ordered my whole line to fall back to the regiment fighting, which they performed gallantly in good order, and apparently with great execution against the enemy, although, in addition to the galling fire of the enemy's infantry, who had suddenly spread themselves along the whole front of the timber and turned my left flank, we had to bear a murderous fire of shot and shell during our passage across the open space between the timber and our support from two batteries of the enemy on the east bank of the Chickahominy. The Forty-ninth Pennsylvania having been ordered to change its position, I fell in on the left of the Thirty-third New York. We were presently ordered to the rear of our rifle pits, on a road leading to the left of our line of battle, from which point I took my command to join my regiment.

I take this opportunity to thank all the men composing my command for their gallantry, readiness, and obedience to orders, and I desire to make particular mention of the efficiency of Second Lieut. A. G. Dickey, Company C, First Sergt. William M. Irvin, Company C, and Sergt. Charles B. McClenahen, Company H. We lost in killed 1 private of Company C, and 2 privates, wounded, in Company H.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. MILES,
Captain, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. JOHN HANCOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 193.

Report of Col. Amasa Cobb, Fifth Wisconsin Infantry, of action at Garnett's Farm.

HDQRS. FIFTH REGIMENT WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS,
Camp at Harrison's Landing, July 10, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on the 27th of June ultimo I was ordered to march my regiment on to the picket line near James Garnett's house from the camp near Golding's. I reached the

line and deployed my regiment at about 10 o'clock a. m. At about 2 o'clock p. m. the enemy opened on the line and our batteries posted in the rear with shot and shell from several batteries which they had moved up to our picket line. The enemy's fire was irregular and desultory until about 5.30 p. m., when, having moved up new batteries, and having apparently obtained the range of our position, they opened on the line the most rapid and incessant fire of shell that I had ever witnessed. This fire continued until about 6.30 p. m., when the fire from the enemy's batteries ceased, and he immediately deployed a heavy brigade of infantry in front of our line and distant about 150 paces, which opened a deadly fire of musketry on our ranks, to which we immediately replied. Owing to the deep shade of the trees under which the enemy deployed and the gathering shadows of night it was extremely difficult to discern the enemy. The fire was kept up on both sides almost incessantly for about one hour, when the enemy retired. My regiment lay upon the ground during the night, and retired at daylight, pursuant to orders.

In this engagement Capt. William Evans, of Company K, was severely wounded in the side, and Capt Horace Walker, of Company A, slightly wounded in the arm. Twelve enlisted men were more or less severely wounded; none killed or missing.

In this engagement all did their duty, and proved by their steady, unflinching courage that the men of your brigade can be relied upon in any emergency.

I have the honor to be, general, with much respect, your obedient servant,

AMASA COBB,
Colonel Fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers.

General W. S. HANCOCK,
Commanding First Brigade, Smith's Division.

No. 194.

Report of Brig. Gen. William T. H. Brooks, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of actions at Garnett's and Golding's Farms, battle of Savage Station, and engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, SMITH'S DIVISION,
July 9, 1862.

SIR: I have respectfully to report the operations of the brigade from the 27th June until its arrival on the James River. On the 27th ultimo, at Golding's farm, the Fourth Vermont, Colonel Stoughton, was in support of Hancock's brigade on the picket, and became very hotly engaged with the enemy across the open field which separated the two lines. The Second, Fifth, and Sixth Vermont were brought up in support of the movement, but did not become engaged. They were under a heavy fire in their approach to the line. On the 27th and 28th the camp of the brigade was subjected to a shelling from the enemy, to which there was no means of reply. That of the 28th was so destructive that a change of camp was made prior to the grand movement of changing the base of the army over to the James River.

On the 29th the brigade left its camp near Golding's farm, as part of the division, to make the change of base. After passing Savage Station *en route* for the White Oak the division was ordered to return

to that point, on account of an attack being made by the enemy. The brigade was formed in this order: The Fifth Vermont, Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, in line on the right; the Sixth Vermont, Colonel Lord, deployed to the left; the Second Vermont, Colonel Whiting, in column of division in support of the Fifth; the Third Vermont, Lieutenant-Colonel Veazey, in column in support of the Sixth. In this manner the brigade entered the woods that bound the plain to the left and south of the station.

After advancing through a dense wood, preceded by two companies of the Second Vermont, under Major Walbridge, about 1½ miles, we came upon the enemy, and a brisk fire of musketry was opened on both sides, and kept up until darkness seemed to terminate the action. The Fifth Vermont, Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, debouched from the woods into an open field, where they found a large regiment of the enemy posted, which they routed in gallant style. As soon as the firing commenced the Second and Third, that were in column, soon deployed, and got hotly engaged with the enemy, as well as the two regiments that were originally in line. The conduct of the troops in this action was generally very commendable. Of those that came under my own eye I take pleasure in mentioning the names of Colonel Lord, Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, Lieutenant-Colonel Blunt, Lieutenant-Colonel Veazey, Lieutenant-Colonel Joyce, and Major Seaver, Major Tuttle, Major Stowell, of the Ninth Vermont, on duty with the Fifth, Captain Johnson, and Lieutenant Bliss, Second Vermont, as being exceedingly active in leading on the men and keeping up those disposed to straggle. I regret not to be able to mention many others that I saw on that occasion, but whose names were not known to me. I must trust to the discretion of the regimental commanders to see that full justice is done their respective commands by mentioning those worthy of mention.

After the engagement the brigade retired across the White Oak Swamp. While lying there on the 30th the enemy succeeded in posting a number of batteries on the opposite side of the swamp, that commanded the camp of the brigade so perfectly that it was impossible for the troops to remain in it a minute. The camp was moved in great haste to a safe point near at hand. No other incident worthy of mention attended this march to the present encampment.

It is with much satisfaction that I commend to favorable notice the officers of my personal staff, Capt. Theodore Read, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenants Noyes and Parsons, aides-de-camp, who were very active and untiring in the performance of their appropriate duties throughout these trying days, and especially during the various shellings and the action at Savage Station.

I regret to say that circumstances made it necessary to leave many of the wounded in the action at Savage Station at that point. Surg. William P. Russell, Fifth Vermont, and Asst. Surg. William J. Sawin, Second Vermont, were detailed to remain there in charge and to administer such assistance as was in their power. It is due to these officers to say that their sense of humanity overcame their reluctance to this order, and that they entered on their duty with great cheerfulness.

Inclosed I herewith transmit the official reports of the respective regimental commanders.

Very respectfully,

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 195.

Report of Col. Edwin H. Stoughton, Fourth Vermont Infantry, of action at Garnett's Farm.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH VERMONT REGIMENT,
July 10, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the engagement at Garnett's Hill on the 27th ultimo:

I received orders from General Brooks about 3 o'clock to report with my regiment to General Hancock on the picket line. I was assigned to position in line between the Fifth Wisconsin and Forty-third New York. At about 7.30 o'clock the enemy advanced to a crest about 50 yards in front of our line and delivered a volley. So suddenly did they come upon us, the advanced vedettes had not time to warn the main body of their approach. I called my men to their feet, returned their fire, and immediately drove them from their position on the crest. I then ceased firing, when they again appeared on the crest, from which they were at once driven again. The firing ceased a little before 9 o'clock.

I would mention the following names of officers whose conduct on this occasion was extremely praiseworthy: Maj. C. B. Stoughton; Capt. J. H. Platt, Company B; Capt. H. L. Terry, Company E; First Lieut. G. B. French, commanding Company C; Second Lieut. W. C. Tracy, commanding Company K.

Accompanying I send a list of casualties.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. H. STOUGHTON,
Commanding Fourth Vermont Volunteer Infantry.

General W. T. H. BROOKS, *Commanding Brigade.*

No. 196.

Report of Lieut. Col. Lewis A. Grant, Fifth Vermont Infantry, of the battle of Savage Station.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH VERMONT VOLUNTEERS,
Camp in the Field, July 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Fifth Vermont Regiment in the action near Savage Station on the 29th ultimo:

The regiment was deployed about half a mile from the scene of conflict and marched in line through the woods skirting the road running to the left of and nearly parallel to the railroad, our right resting on the road. Skirmishers from another regiment were deployed in front. We came up to and passed the skirmishers, who were then engaged with the enemy's at a point near where the road leaves the great open field of Savage Station. Pressing forward we immediately came into another open field. At this point the road inclines to the left, so that our right rested across the road, and as we advanced in the open field our right company was thrown into the thick bush which there skirted the road on the right, and the company next to the right was mainly in the road. To our right and a little to the front was a Union regiment

* See p. 468.

engaged with a rebel force down in a deep gorge about 200 yards directly in our front. This rebel force was so completely protected that it was not visible only as it arose to fire. I immediately ordered a bayonet charge, which was executed at a double-quick in splendid style. Approaching within 40 or 50 yards of the gorge, the rebel force protected there broke and ran in nearly every direction. I then ordered a halt, and assuming the best position the nature of the ground admitted of, opened fire upon an infantry force in front and beyond the gorge, which fire continued almost without cessation until that of the enemy had entirely ceased and we were ordered from the field. Our position was mainly in the open field, our left partially protected by a few scattering trees, and our center and right by a few trees and a slight swell of the ground in front. The enemy opened upon us two volleys of musketry from, apparently, that number of regiments and continued a galling fire until after dark. A battery farther down the road poured into our ranks grape and canister with deadly effect. Two companies directed their fire mainly upon the battery, which I am persuaded did much toward silencing it. During the engagement a cross-fire was also opened upon us from the edge of the woods to our left.

The men fought nobly and bravely, cheered on and encouraged by their officers. Some used their entire number of 60 rounds of cartridges. Muskets became heated and unserviceable and were exchanged for those of fallen comrades.

It would seem almost invidious to discriminate where all did their duty so well. I cannot, however, without injustice, fail to mention the signal services of Capts. Charles P. Dudley and John R. Lewis and First Lieut. Friend H. Barney. Others doubtless did equally well, but the heroic conduct of these more particularly attracted my attention.

Being the only field officer present, I had called Capts. Charles W. Rose and Reuben C. Benton, two able and efficient officers, to assist me as acting field officers. They were both wounded in the early part of the engagement and left the field.

At the time the cross-fire was opened upon us from our left I deemed it prudent to throw back two or three of the left companies, and so change their front that they would partially face the woods and thereby escape an enfilading fire. Captain Dudley—his own company having been almost entirely cut to pieces—stepped gallantly forward and assisted me in the hazardous movement. Adjt. C. H. Forbes performed efficient service.

The enemy's fire entirely ceased shortly after dark and we were left in undisputed possession of the position assumed. Shortly afterward I received orders to withdraw from the field, which was done in good order.

Our loss was heavy. The list of casualties already furnished shows 31 killed, 143 wounded, and 31 missing. This includes 1 man killed and 3 wounded by shells before leaving our camp; also 1 man taken prisoner a few hours before the action commenced. In round numbers our loss in killed, wounded, and missing is 200.

Surg. William P. Russell and Asst. Surg. Henry C. Shaw were untiring in their attention to the wounded. Surgeon Russell was detailed to remain with them, to care for them and share their fate.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. GRANT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. THEODORE READ,
Assistant Adjutant-General [*2d Brig., 2d Div., 6th Corps*].

No. 197.

Report of Col. Nathan Lord, jr., Sixth Vermont Infantry, of action at Garnett's Farm.

HDQRS. SIXTH REGIMENT VERMONT INFANTRY,
Camp at Berkeley, Va., July 10, 1862.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to offer my report of the part taken by the Sixth Regiment Vermont Infantry in the action at Golding's farm on the 29th [27th] June, 1862:

About 6 o'clock p. m. on the 29th [27th] ultimo my regiment, at the sound of firing along the picket line, indicating a severe engagement, was called to arms, and proceeded at double-quick along the right of the fort, marching left in front, then filing to the left and along the front of the fort, and then by the front to enter the woods. Several of my men were wounded by the bullets from the enemy's rifles, according to a report already sent forward.

My regiment was entering the woods to take part in the action as the firing began to slacken. The firing had nearly ceased as my regiment took position to the rear and to the right of the Forty-third New York, Colonel Vinton. I then detached two companies, under Maj. O. S. Tuttle, to take position farther to the right, for the purpose of fully protecting the right flank of the Forty-third New York.

At this time Colonel Vinton stated to me that his ammunition was exhausted, and asked me to replace his regiment with my own while his regiment retired to refill their cartridge boxes. I complied with his request, and replaced his pickets with men from my own regiment. At this time the firing had entirely ceased on both sides.

Soon after, by order of General W. S. Hancock, my regiment was moved farther to the left of the line, and held possession of the field during the night, relieving two regiments—the Sixth Maine and the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania.

Throughout the march to the scene of action the officers and men, without the least wavering, moved steadily forward, although exposed and suffering from a severe fire of the enemy without the chance of retaliation, evincing a coolness and desire to participate in the action which was then going on that stamps them as brave and reliable men.

Very respectfully,

N. LORD, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Sixth Regiment Vermont Infantry.

Captain HANCOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 198.

Report of Brig. Gen. John W. Davidson, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of the action at Garnett's and Golding's Farms, battle of Savage Station, and engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, SMITH'S DIVISION,
Harrison's Landing, July 12, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of my brigade during the recent change of position of this army.

On the evening of the 27th ultimo I received orders to re-enforce

General Porter with my brigade on the opposite bank of the Chickahominy, but shortly after the order was countermanded. My brigade formed very promptly, and suffered from a severe cannonading the enemy gave us about the time of formation.

About noon of the 28th, while in position at Golding's, the enemy opened upon the plain occupied by two brigades of our division with artillery, and our right was thrown back. I had the left of the line, supporting Mott's battery. After three-quarters of an hour's cannonading General Smith received a notice from the signal officer that two brigades of the enemy were moving down upon his front, and directed me to make my dispositions accordingly. My troops were formed, with good behavior on their part, under the artillery fire of the enemy. When that ceased the infantry attack of the enemy was made by the Seventh and Eighth Georgia Regiments, supported by a brigade, but they never got farther than a simple epaulement beyond our line, thrown up for heavy guns, and abandoned by us previously. The Thirty-third New York Volunteers, of my brigade, Colonel Taylor commanding, then on picket duty, in conjunction with the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Irwin, had the honor of repulsing the enemy most handsomely. My staff aided me zealously, particularly Captain Martindale, and my aide, Lieutenant McGunnegle, had his horse shot under him by a cannon-ball. The enemy lost upward of 100 killed and wounded; among the latter Colonel Lamar, of the Eighth Georgia, whom I had brought off the field, mortally wounded. About 25 prisoners were taken; among them Lieutenant-Colonel Towers, of the same regiment.

The day of the 29th and night of same day the brigade was occupied in marching from Golding's to Savage Station, forming line at Dudley's, on the Chickahominy (three regiments, the Twentieth, Thirty-third, and Forty-ninth New York were in the battle of Savage Station), and in marching to White Oak Swamp Bridge, the position assigned the right flank of our army. I myself received a sun-stroke about 4 p. m. of the day, rendering me unfit to mount my horse or do duty until the morning of the next day, the 30th instant. About 11 a. m. of the day the enemy opened a most terrific fire of probably four batteries, concentrated, from the crest on the opposite side of the swamp. A new line was formed by our division about 700 yards retired at the edge of the wood, having the plain to the front. My troops formed on the new line well, except the Twentieth New York, who lost their formation. Captain Martindale, of my staff, here rendered me service in rallying and forming troops. The conduct of the Seventy-seventh New York, Thirty-third and Forty-ninth New York, and Seventh Maine, under this terrible fire, which took us completely by surprise, was all that could be desired.

On the night of the 30th ultimo the brigade forming the center of the division made the night march from White Oak Swamp to Haxall's Landing. On the morning of the 1st the division was drawn up in line a mile to our front, my brigade having the left, near Ladd's house, and remained in this position all day. The morning of the 2d this position was abandoned about 3 a. m., my brigade, forming the rear guard of the division, moving from its position with the pickets withdrawn, and destroying the two bridges over the stream by which our troops had crossed—a delicate operation, and which was handsomely performed by Captain Guion, of the Thirty-third New York Volunteers. Our march was continued through a pitiless storm during the day to Harri-

son's Landing, distant about 7 miles, on the James River, and on the 3d instant our division assumed its position in line of battle during a cannonading of the enemy. No troops during this retreat ever endured more fatigue, more fighting, and night marching and loss of rest than our gallant army, and our division had its full share.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General.

My report of casualties had already gone in previous to this report.
J. W. D.

Capt. L. D. H. CURRIE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 199.

Report of Brig. Gen. Silas Casey, U. S. Army, of operations at Tunstall's Station and White House, June 28.

ON BOARD STEAMER KNICKERBOCKER,
In York River, June 29, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that yesterday about 10 a. m. an aide from General Stoneman reported, by direction of the general, that the enemy were at Dispatch Station, on the railroad, with a large force. I immediately directed Lieutenant-Colonel McKean (who, with five companies of the Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves, under my command, was stationed at Tunstall's Station, where General Stoneman then was, with 2,000 cavalry, two regiments of infantry—the Seventeenth New York and Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteers—and a battery of light artillery) to place himself under General Stoneman's orders. I caused the order to be communicated to General Stoneman. At the same time I directed five companies of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Colonel Harlan (to whom also a squadron of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Captain Shorts, landing the evening previous, had been ordered to report), the six companies of the Ninety-third New York Volunteers, and the five companies of the Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves, stationed at to White House, be under arms, and Battery F, First New York Artillery, of four pieces, to be hitched up. Understanding by that it was the intention of General Stoneman to make a stand at Tunstall's, which was the key-point of White House Station, I so disposed the force under my command as best to co-operate with him.

In a short time after I received notice from Lieutenant-Colonel Ingalls, quartermaster, that the infantry of General Stoneman's command was then arriving, and that he wished them, if possible, to be embarked on the transports that had been assigned for my command. I at once sent Lieutenant West, my aide, to Tunstall's to see after the five companies of my command that had been assigned for duty to General Stoneman. They were found drawn up in line of battle on an eminence, where they had been placed to support a section of artillery which had been withdrawn. General Stoneman's attention being called to this fact, orders were given them to retreat in double-quick and rejoin me.

Soon after I saw General Stoneman, who said that he wished to turn his infantry, about 800 strong, over to me, and that the men were entirely exhausted and should embark at once. Seeing that nothing would be done in the way of effectual defense, as General Stoneman reported the enemy advancing in large force, I directed Colonel Harlan, with the cavalry under his command, and Captain Wilson, commanding battery, to report to General Stoneman. At the request of Colonel Ingalls I made arrangements for firing such Government property as could not be removed. I caused the infantry of General Stoneman to be embarked as soon as it arrived, and a strong guard to be placed to cover the embarkation. The Government property was fired under the immediate direction of Colonel Morris, of the Ninety-third New York Volunteers. To much of it I gave my personal attention. I remained on shore superintending the embarkation until every man was on board and the public property all on fire. I then called in the guard and ordered it on board.

A few minutes later a messenger from General Stoneman informed me that his pickets were attacked by the rebel artillery and that he was all ready to retreat, upon which I gave orders for the boats to push off.

This was about 7 p. m. Upon leaving I caused the empty canal-boats lying at the wharf to be fired, and one loaded with ordnance stores to be taken in tow. After I was on board I observed that the White House had been set on fire—by whom I do not know, and against my express orders.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SILAS CASEY,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding.

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

No. 200.

*Organization of the Confederate forces during the engagements around Richmond, Va.**

JACKSON'S CORPS.—Maj. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON.

WHITING'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. C. WHITING.

First (or Texas) Brigade.	*Third Brigade.*
Brig. Gen. JOHN B. HOOD.	Col. E. M. LAW.
18th Georgia.	4th Alabama.
1st Texas.	2d Mississippi.
4th Texas.	11th Mississippi.
5th Texas.	6th North Carolina.
Hampton Legion.	

Artillery.

Balthis' battery, Staunton (Va.) Artillery.
Reilly's battery, Rowan (N. C.) Artillery.

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* Compiled from the reports.

JACKSON'S DIVISION.

*First Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. CHARLES S. WINDER.

2d Virginia.
4th Virginia.
5th Virginia.
27th Virginia.
33d Virginia.
Carpenter's (Virginia) battery.
Poague's battery, Rockbridge (Va.) Artillery.

*Second Brigade.**

Lieut. Col. R. H. CUNNINGHAM, jr.
Brig. Gen. J. R. JONES.

21st Virginia.
42d Virginia.
48th Virginia.
1st Virginia Battalion (Irish).
Caskie's battery, Hampden (Va.) Artillery.

*Third Brigade.**

Col. S. V. FULKERSON.
Col. E. T. H. WARREN.
Brig. Gen. WADE HAMPTON.

10th Virginia.
23d Virginia.
37th Virginia.
Wooding's battery, Danville (Va.) Artillery.

*Fourth Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. A. R. LAWTON.

13th Georgia.
26th Georgia.
31st Georgia.
38th Georgia.
60th Georgia (or 4th Battalion).
61st Georgia.

EWELL'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. RICHARD S. EWELL.

*Fourth Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. ARNOLD ELZEY.
Col. JAMES A. WALKER.
Brig. Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY.

12th Georgia.
13th Virginia.
25th Virginia.
31st Virginia.
44th Virginia.
52d Virginia.
58th Virginia.

*Seventh Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. I. R. TRIMBLE.

15th Alabama.
21st Georgia.
16th Mississippi.
21st North Carolina.
1st North Carolina Battalion.
Courtney's (Virginia) battery.

*Eighth Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. RICHARD TAYLOR.
Col. I. G. SEYMOUR.
Col. L. A. STAFFORD.

6th Louisiana.
7th Louisiana.
8th Louisiana.
9th Louisiana.
1st Louisiana Special Battalion.
Carrington's battery, Charlottesville (Va.) Artillery.

Maryland line.

Col. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON.

First Maryland.
Brockenbrough's battery, Baltimore (Md.) Artillery.

HILL'S DIVISION.†

Maj. Gen. DANIEL H. HILL.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. R. E. RODES.

3d Alabama.
5th Alabama.
6th Alabama.
12th Alabama.
26th Alabama.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE B. ANDERSON.

2d North Carolina.
4th North Carolina.
14th North Carolina.
30th North Carolina.

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* These brigades are numbered as of the Valley District.
† Temporarily attached to Jackson's command.

HILL'S DIVISION—Continued.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL GARLAND.

5th North Carolina.
12th North Carolina.
13th North Carolina.
20th North Carolina.
23d North Carolina.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. A. H. COLQUITT.

13th Alabama.
6th Georgia.
23d Georgia.
27th Georgia.
28th Georgia.

Fifth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROSWELL S. RIPLEY.

44th Georgia.
48th Georgia.
1st North Carolina.
3d North Carolina.

*Artillery.**

Bondurant's battery, Jeff. Davis (Alabama) Artillery.
Carter's battery, King William (Va.) Artillery.
Clark's (Virginia) battery.
Hardaway's (Alabama) battery.
Nelson's battery, Hanover (Va.) Artillery.
Peyton's battery, Orange (Va.) Artillery.
Rhett's (South Carolina) battery.

MAGRUDER'S CORPS.—Maj. Gen. JOHN B. MAGRUDER.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. DAVID R. JONES.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT TOOMBS.

2d Georgia.
15th Georgia.
17th Georgia.
20th Georgia.

Third Brigade.

Col. GEORGE T. ANDERSON.

1st Georgia (regulars).
7th Georgia.
8th Georgia.
9th Georgia.
11th Georgia.

Artillery.

Maj. JOHN J. GARNETT.

Brown's battery, Wise (Va.) Artillery.
Hart's battery, Washington (S. C.) Artillery.
Lane's (Georgia) battery.†
Moody's (Louisiana) battery.
Woolfolk's battery, Ashland (Va.) Artillery.‡

MCLAW'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. LAFAYETTE MCLAWS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. PAUL J. SEMMES.

10th Georgia.
53d Georgia.
5th Louisiana.
10th Louisiana.
15th Virginia.
32d Virginia.
Manly's (North Carolina) battery.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. B. KERSHAW.

2d South Carolina.
3d South Carolina.
7th South Carolina.
8th South Carolina.
Kemper's battery, Alexandria (Va.) Artillery.

* Bondurant's, Carter's, Hardaway's, and Nelson's batteries belonged to the division. Those of Clark, Peyton, and Rhett (Jones' battalion) were temporarily assigned.
† Of Cutts' battalion, temporarily attached.
‡ Of Richardson's battalion.

MAGRUDER'S DIVISION.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HOWELL COBB.

16th Georgia.
24th Georgia.
Cobb (Georgia) Legion.
2d Louisiana.
15th North Carolina.
Troup (Georgia) Artillery.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. R. GRIFFITH.
Col. WILLIAM BARKSDALE.

13th Mississippi.
17th Mississippi.
18th Mississippi.
21st Mississippi.
McCarthy's (Virginia) battery.

Artillery.

Col. S. D. LEE.

Kirkpatrick's battery,* Amherst (Va.) Artillery.
Page's battery, Magruder (Va.) Artillery.
Read's battery, Pulaski (Ga.) Artillery.
Richardson's battery.

LONGSTREET'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES L. KEMPER.

1st Virginia.
7th Virginia.
11th Virginia.
17th Virginia.
24th Virginia.
Rogers' (Virginia) battery.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. R. H. ANDERSON.
Col. M. JENKINS.

2d South Carolina Rifles.
4th South Carolina.
5th South Carolina.
6th South Carolina.
Palmetto (South Carolina) Sharpshooters.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE E. PICKETT.
Col. EPPA HUNTON.
Col. J. B. STRANGE.

8th Virginia.
18th Virginia.
19th Virginia.
28th Virginia.
56th Virginia.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CADMUS M. WILCOX.

8th Alabama.
9th Alabama.
10th Alabama.
11th Alabama.
Anderson's battery, Thomas (Va.) Artillery.

Fifth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROGER A. PRYOR.

14th Alabama.
2d Florida.
14th Louisiana.
1st Louisiana Battalion.
3d Virginia.
Maurin's battery, Donaldsonville (La.) Artillery.

Sixth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. S. FEATHERSTON.

12th Mississippi.
19th Mississippi.
2d Mississippi Battalion.
Smith's battery, 3d Richmond Howitzers.

Artillery.

Washington (Louisiana) Battalion.

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* Of Nelson's battalion, temporarily attached.

HUGER'S DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN HUGER.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM MAHONE.

6th Virginia.
12th Virginia.
16th Virginia.
41st Virginia.
49th Virginia.
Grimes' (Virginia) battery.
Moorman's (Virginia) battery.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. R. WRIGHT.

44th Alabama.
3d Georgia.
4th Georgia.
22d Georgia.
1st Louisiana.
Huger's (Virginia) battery.
Ross' (Georgia) battery.†

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LEWIS A. ARMISTEAD.

9th Virginia.
14th Virginia.
38th Virginia.
53d Virginia.
57th Virginia.
5th Virginia Battalion.
Stribling's battery, Fauquier (Va.) Artillery.
Turner's (Virginia) battery.

HILL'S (LIGHT) DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE P. HILL.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES W. FIELD.

40th Virginia.
47th Virginia.
55th Virginia.
60th Virginia.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MAXCY GREGG.

1st South Carolina.
1st South Carolina Rifles.
12th South Carolina.
13th South Carolina.
14th South Carolina.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH R. ANDERSON.
Col. EDWARD L. THOMAS.

14th Georgia.
35th Georgia.
45th Georgia.
49th Georgia.
3d Louisiana Battalion.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. L. O'B. BRANCH.

7th North Carolina.
18th North Carolina.
28th North Carolina.
33d North Carolina.
37th North Carolina.

Fifth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES J. ARCHER.

5th Alabama Battalion.
19th Georgia.
1st Tennessee.
7th Tennessee.
14th Tennessee.

Sixth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. PENDER.

2d Arkansas Battalion.
16th North Carolina.
22d North Carolina.
34th North Carolina.
38th North Carolina.
22d Virginia Battalion.

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* Ransom's and Walker's brigades, of the Department of North Carolina, were temporarily attached to Huger's division.

† Of Cutts' battalion, temporarily attached.

Artillery.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS M. COLEMAN.

Andrews' (Maryland) battery.
Bachman's (South Carolina) battery.
Braxton's battery, Fredericksburg (Va.) Artillery.
Crenshaw's (Virginia) battery.
Davidson's battery, Letcher (Va.) Artillery.*
Johnson's (Virginia) battery.
Masters' (Virginia) battery.*
McIntosh's battery, Pee Dee (S. C.) Artillery.
Pegram's (Virginia) battery.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Maj. Gen. THEOPHILUS H. HOLMES.

Second Brigade.†

Brig. Gen. ROBERT RANSOM, Jr.

24th North Carolina.
25th North Carolina.
26th North Carolina.
35th North Carolina.
48th North Carolina.
49th North Carolina.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JUNIUS DANIEL.

43d North Carolina.
45th North Carolina.
50th North Carolina.
Burroughs' battalion (cavalry).

Fourth Brigade.‡

Brig. Gen. J. G. WALKER.
Col. VAN H. MANNING.

3d Arkansas.
2d Georgia Battalion.
27th North Carolina.
46th North Carolina.
30th Virginia.
57th Virginia.‡
Goodwyn's cavalry.

Artillery.

Col. JAMES DESHLER.

Branch's (Virginia) battery.
Brem's (North Carolina) battery.
French's (Virginia) battery.
Graham's (Virginia) battery.
Grandy's (Virginia) battery.
Lloyd's (North Carolina) battery.

WISE'S COMMAND.

Brig. Gen. HENRY A. WISE.

26th Virginia.
46th Virginia.
4th Virginia Heavy Artillery.
10th Virginia Cavalry.§
Andrews' (Virginia) battery.
Armistead's (Virginia) battery.
French's (Virginia) battery.
Rives' (Virginia) battery.

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* With the Reserve Artillery, Richardson's battalion.
† Temporarily attached to Huger's division.
‡ Served also in Armistead's brigade.
§ Serving with Stuart.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

Brig. Gen. W. N. PENDLETON.

*1st Virginia Artillery.**

Col. J. T. BROWN.

Coke's battery.
Macon's battery.
Richardson's battery.
Smith's battery.
Watson's battery.

Jones' Battalion.

Maj. H. P. JONES.

Clark's (Virginia) battery.
Peyton's (Virginia) battery.
Rhett's (South Carolina) battery.

Nelson's Battalion.

Maj. WILLIAM NELSON.

Huckstep's (Virginia) battery.
Kirkpatrick's (Virginia) battery.
R. C. M. Page's battery.

Richardson's Battalion.

Maj. CHARLES RICHARDSON.

Ancell's (Virgina) battery.
Milledge's (Ga.) battery.
Woolfolk's battery, Ashland (Va.) Artillery.

Sumter (Georgia) Battalion.

Lieut. Col. A. S. CUTTS.

Blackshear's battery.
Lane's battery.
Price's battery.
Ross' battery.

Miscellaneous.†

Chapman's battery, Dixie (Va.) Artillery.
Dabney's (Virginia) battery.
Dearing's battery.
Grimes' (Virginia) battery.
Hamilton's battery.

CAVALRY.

Brig. Gen. JAMES E. B. STUART.

1st North Carolina.
1st Virginia.
3d Virginia.
4th Virginia.
5th Virginia.
9th Virginia.
10th Virginia.
Cobb (Georgia) Legion.
Critcher's (Virginia) battalion.
Hampton (South Carolina) Legion.
Jeff. Davis Legion.
Stuart Horse Artillery.

No. 201.

Reports of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Savage Station, engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge, and battles of Frazier's Farm and Malvern Hill, with orders.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 6, 1863.

SIR: After the battle of Seven Pines the Federal Army, under General McClellan, preparatory to an advance upon Richmond, proceeded to fortify its position on the Chickahominy and to perfect the communications with its base of supplies near the head of York River. Its left was established south of the Chickahominy, between White Oak Swamp and New Bridge, defended by a line of strong works, access to which, except by a few narrow roads, was obstructed by felling the dense forests in front. These roads were commanded for a great distance by the

* Only the batteries mentioned in the reports are here given.
† Including all batteries mentioned in the reports and not otherwise accounted for.

heavy guns in the fortifications. The right wing lay north of the Chickahominy, extending beyond Mechanicsville, and the approaches from the south side were strongly defended by intrenchments. Our army was around Richmond, the divisions of Huger and Magruder, supported by those of Longstreet and D. H. Hill, in front of the enemy's left, and that of A. P. Hill extending from Magruder's left beyond Meadow Bridge.

The command of General Jackson, including Ewell's division, operating in the Shenandoah Valley, had succeeded in diverting the army of McDowell at Fredericksburg from uniting with that of McClellan. To render this diversion more decided, and effectually mask his withdrawal from the valley at the proper time, Jackson, after the defeat of Frémont and Shields, was re-enforced by Whiting's division, composed of Hood's Texas brigade and his own, under Colonel Law, from Richmond, and that of Lawton, from the south.

The intention of the enemy seemed to be to attack Richmond by regular approaches. The strength of his left wing rendered a direct assault injudicious, if not impracticable. It was therefore determined to construct defensive lines, so as to enable a part of the army to defend the city and leave the other part free to cross the Chickahominy and operate on the north bank. By sweeping down the river on that side and threatening his communications with York River it was thought that the enemy would be compelled to retreat or give battle out of his intrenchments. The plan was submitted to His Excellency the President, who was repeatedly on the field in the course of its execution.

While preparations were in progress a cavalry expedition, under General Stuart, was made around the rear of the Federal Army to ascertain its position and movements. This was executed with great address and daring by that accomplished officer. As soon as the defensive works were sufficiently advanced General Jackson was directed to move rapidly and secretly from the valley, so as to arrive in the vicinity of Ashland by June 24.

The enemy appeared to be unaware of our purpose, and on the 25th attacked General Huger on the Williamsburg road, with the intention, as appeared by a dispatch from General McClellan, of securing his advance toward Richmond. The effort was successfully resisted and our line maintained.

BATTLE OF MECHANICSVILLE.

According to the general order of battle, a copy of which is annexed, General Jackson was to march from Ashland on the 25th in the direction of Slash Church, encamping for the night west of the Central Railroad, and to advance at 3 a. m. on the 26th and turn Beaver Dam. A. P. Hill was to cross the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge when Jackson's advance beyond that point should be known and move directly upon Mechanicsville. As soon as the Mechanicsville Bridge should be uncovered Longstreet and D. H. Hill were to cross, the latter to proceed to the support of Jackson and the former to that of A. P. Hill. The four commands were directed to sweep down the north side of the Chickahominy toward the York River Railroad, Jackson on the left and in advance, Longstreet nearest the river and in the rear. Huger and Magruder were ordered to hold their positions against any assault of the enemy, to observe his movements, and follow him closely should he retreat. General Stuart, with the cavalry, was thrown out on Jackson's left to guard his flank and give notice of the enemy's movements.

Brigadier-General Pendleton was directed to employ the Reserve Artillery, so as to resist any approach of the enemy toward Richmond, to superintend that portion of it posted to aid in the operations of the north bank, and hold the remainder ready for use when it might be required.

In consequence of unavoidable delays the whole of General Jackson's command did not arrive at Ashland in time to enable him to reach the point designated on the 25th.

His march on the 26th was consequently longer than had been anticipated, and his progress being also retarded by the enemy, A. P. Hill did not begin his movement until 3 p. m., when he crossed the river and advanced upon Mechanicsville. After a sharp conflict he drove the enemy from his intrenchments, and forced him to take refuge in his works on the left bank of Beaver Dam, about 1 mile distant. This position was a strong one, the banks of the creek in front being high and almost perpendicular, and the approach to it over open fields, commanded by the fire of artillery and infantry intrenched on the opposite side. The difficulty of crossing the stream had been increased by felling the woods on its banks and destroying the bridges.

Jackson being expected to pass Beaver Dam above and turn the enemy's right, a direct attack was not made by General Hill. One of his regiments on the left of his line crossed the creek to communicate with Jackson and remained until after dark, when it was withdrawn. Longstreet and D. H. Hill crossed the Mechanicsville Bridge as soon as it was uncovered and could be repaired, but it was late before they reached the north bank of the Chickahominy. D. H. Hill's leading brigade, under Ripley, advanced to the support of the troops engaged, and at a late hour united with Pender's brigade, of A. P. Hill's division, in an effort to turn the enemy's left; but the troops were unable in the growing darkness to overcome the obstructions, and after sustaining a destructive fire of musketry and artillery at short range were withdrawn. The fire was continued until about 9 p. m., when the engagement ceased. Our troops retained the ground on the right bank, from which the enemy had been driven.

Ripley was relieved at 3 a. m. on the 27th by two of Longstreet's brigades, which were subsequently re-enforced. In expectation of Jackson's arrival on the enemy's right the battle was renewed at dawn, and continued with animation for about two hours, during which the passage of the creek was attempted and our troops forced their way to its banks, where their progress was arrested by the nature of the stream. They maintained their position while preparations were being made to cross at another point nearer the Chickahominy. Before they were completed Jackson crossed Beaver Dam above, and the enemy abandoned his intrenchments and retired rapidly down the river, destroying a great deal of property, but leaving much in his deserted camps.

BATTLE OF THE CHICKAHOMINY.*

After repairing the bridges over Beaver Dam the several columns resumed their march as nearly as possible as prescribed in the order; Jackson, with whom D. H. Hill had united, bore to the left, in order to cut off re-enforcements to the enemy or intercept his retreat in that direction. Longstreet and A. P. Hill moved nearer the Chickahominy. Many prisoners were taken in their progress, and the conflagration of wagons and stores marked the way of the retreating army. Longstreet

* Or Gaines' Mill.

and Hill reached the vicinity of New Bridge about noon. It was ascertained that the enemy had taken a position behind Powhite Creek, prepared to dispute our progress. He occupied a range of hills, with his right resting in the vicinity of McGehee's house and his left near that of Dr. Gaines, on a wooded bluff, which rose abruptly from a deep ravine. The ravine was filled with sharpshooters, to whom its banks gave protection. A second line of infantry was stationed on the side of the hill behind a breastwork of trees above the first; a third occupied the crest, strengthened with rifle trenches and crowned with artillery. The approach to this position was over an open plain, about a quarter of a mile wide, commanded by this triple line of fire and swept by the heavy batteries south of the Chickahominy. In front of his center and right the ground was generally open, bounded on the side of our approach by a wood, with dense and tangled undergrowth, and traversed by a sluggish stream, which converted the soil into a deep morass. The woods on the farther side of the swamp were occupied by sharpshooters, and trees had been felled to increase the difficulty of its passage and detain our advancing columns under the fire of infantry massed on the slopes of the opposite hills and of the batteries on their crests. Pressing on toward the York River Railroad, A. P. Hill, who was in advance, reached the vicinity of New Cold Harbor about 2 p. m., where he encountered the enemy. He immediately formed his line nearly parallel to the road leading from that place toward McGehee's house, and soon became hotly engaged. The arrival of Jackson on our left was momentarily expected, and it was supposed that his approach would cause the extension of the enemy's line in that direction. Under this impression Longstreet was held back until this movement should commence. The principal part of the Federal Army was now on the north side of the Chickahominy. Hill's single division met this large force with the impetuous courage for which that officer and his troops are distinguished. They drove the enemy back and assailed him in his strong position on the ridge. The battle raged fiercely and with varying fortune more than two hours. Three regiments pierced the enemy's line and forced their way to the crest of the hill on his left, but were compelled to fall back before overwhelming numbers. The superior force of the enemy, assisted by the fire of his batteries south of the Chickahominy, which played incessantly on our columns as they pressed through the difficulties that obstructed their way, caused them to recoil. Though most of the men had never been under fire until the day before, they were rallied and in turn repelled the advance of the enemy. Some brigades were broken, others stubbornly maintained their positions, but it became apparent that the enemy was gradually gaining ground.

The attack on our left being delayed by the length of Jackson's march and the obstacles he encountered, Longstreet was ordered to make a diversion in Hill's favor by a feint on the enemy's left. In making this demonstration the great strength of the position already described was discovered, and General Longstreet perceived that to render the diversion effectual the feint must be converted into an attack. He resolved with characteristic promptness to carry the heights by assault. His column was quickly formed near the open ground, and as his preparations were completed Jackson arrived, and his right division, that of Whiting, took position on the left of Longstreet. At the same time D. H. Hill formed on our extreme left, and after a short but bloody conflict forced his way through the morass and obstructions and drove the enemy from the woods on the opposite side. Ewell advanced on Hill's

right and engaged the enemy furiously. The First and Fourth Brigades of Jackson's own division filled the interval between Ewell and A. P. Hill. The Second and Third were sent to the right. The arrival of these fresh troops enabled A. P. Hill to withdraw some of his brigades, wearied and reduced by their long and arduous conflict. The line being now complete, a general advance from right to left was ordered. On the right the troops moved forward with steadiness, unchecked by the terrible fire from the triple lines of infantry on the hill, and the cannon on both sides of the river, which burst upon them as they emerged upon the plain. The dead and wounded marked the way of their intrepid advance, the brave Texans leading, closely followed by their no less daring comrades. The enemy were driven from the ravine to the first line of breastworks, over which our impetuous column dashed up to the intrenchments on the crest. These were quickly stormed, fourteen pieces of artillery captured, and the enemy driven into the field beyond. Fresh troops came to his support and he endeavored repeatedly to rally, but in vain. He was forced back with great slaughter until he reached the woods on the banks of the Chickahominy, and night put an end to the pursuit. Long lines of dead and wounded marked each stand made by the enemy in his stubborn resistance, and the field over which he retreated was strewn with the slain.

On the left the attack was no less vigorous and successful. D. H. Hill charged across the open ground in his front, one of his regiments having first bravely carried a battery whose fire enfiladed his advance. Gallantly supported by the troops on his right, who pressed forward with unfaltering resolution, he reached the crest of the ridge, and after a sanguinary struggle broke the enemy's line, captured several of his batteries, and drove him in confusion toward the Chickahominy until darkness rendered farther pursuit impossible.

Our troops remained in undisturbed possession of the field, covered with the Federal dead and wounded, and their broken forces fled to the river or wandered through the woods.

Owing to the nature of the country the cavalry was unable to participate in the general engagement. It rendered valuable service in guarding Jackson's flank and took a large number of prisoners.

On the morning of the 28th it was ascertained that none of the enemy remained in our front north of the Chickahominy. As he might yet intend to give battle to preserve his communications, the Ninth Cavalry, supported by Ewell's division, was ordered to seize the York River Railroad, and General Stuart, with his main body, to co-operate. When the cavalry reached Dispatch Station the enemy retreated to the south bank of the river and burned the railroad bridge. Ewell, coming up shortly afterward, destroyed a portion of the track.

During the forenoon columns of dust south of the Chickahominy showed that the Federal Army was in motion. The abandonment of the railroad and destruction of the bridge proved that no further attempt would be made to hold that line; but from the position it occupied the roads which led toward James River would also enable it to reach the lower bridges over the Chickahominy and retreat down the peninsula. In the latter event it was necessary that our troops should continue on the north bank of the river, and until the intention of General McClellan was discovered it was deemed injudicious to change their disposition. Ewell was therefore ordered to proceed to Bottom's Bridge to guard that point, and the cavalry to watch the bridges below. No certain indications of a retreat to James River were discovered by our forces on the south side of the Chickahominy, and late in the

afternoon the enemy's works were reported to be fully manned. The strength of these fortifications prevented Generals Huger and Magruder from discovering what was passing in their front. Below the enemy's works the country was densely wooded and intersected by impassable swamps, at once concealing his movements and precluding reconnaissances except by the regular roads, all of which were strongly guarded. The bridges over the Chickahominy in rear of the enemy were destroyed, and their reconstruction impracticable in the presence of his whole army and powerful batteries. We were therefore compelled to wait until his purpose should be developed.

Generals Huger and Magruder were again directed to use the utmost vigilance and pursue the enemy vigorously should they discover that he was retreating. During the afternoon and night of the 28th the signs of a general movement were apparent, and no indications of his approach to the lower bridges of the Chickahominy having been discovered by the pickets in observation at those points, it became manifest that General McClellan was retreating to the James River.

BATTLE OF SAVAGE STATION.

Early on the 29th Longstreet and A. P. Hill were ordered to recross the Chickahominy at New Bridge, and move by the Darbytown to the Long Bridge road.

Maj. R. K. Meade and Lieut. S. R. Johnston, of the Engineers, attached to General Longstreet's division, who had been sent to reconnoiter, found, about sunrise, the work on the upper extremity of the enemy's line of intrenchments abandoned.

Generals Huger and Magruder were immediately ordered in pursuit, the former by the Charles City road, so as to take the Federal Army in flank, and the latter by the Williamsburg road, to attack its rear. Jackson was directed to cross at Grapevine Bridge and move down the south side of the Chickahominy. Magruder and Huger found the whole line of works deserted and large quantities of military stores of every description abandoned or destroyed.

The former reached the vicinity of Savage Station about noon, where he came upon the rear guard of the retreating army. Being informed that the enemy was advancing, he halted and sent for re-enforcements. Two brigades of Huger's division were ordered to his support, but subsequently withdrawn, it being apparent that the force in Magruder's front was covering the retreat of the main body. Jackson's route led to the flank and rear of Savage Station, but he was delayed by the necessity of reconstructing Grapevine Bridge.

Late in the afternoon Magruder attacked the enemy with one of his divisions and two regiments of another. A severe action ensued and continued about two hours, when it was terminated by night.

The troops displayed great gallantry and inflicted heavy loss upon the enemy; but, owing to the lateness of the hour and the small force employed, the result was not decisive, and the enemy continued his retreat under cover of darkness, leaving several hundred prisoners, with his dead and wounded, in our hands.

At Savage Station were found about 2,500 men in hospital and a large amount of property. Stores of much value had been destroyed, including the necessary medical supplies for the sick and wounded. But the time gained enabled the retreating column to cross White Oak Swamp without interruption and destroy the bridge.

BATTLE OF FRAZIER'S FARM.*

Jackson reached Savage Station early on the 30th. He was directed to pursue the enemy on the road he had taken and Magruder to follow Longstreet by the Darbytown road. As Jackson advanced he captured such numbers of prisoners and collected so many arms that two regiments had to be detached for their security. His progress was arrested at White Oak Swamp. The enemy occupied the opposite side and obstinately resisted the reconstruction of the bridge.

Longstreet and A. P. Hill, continuing their advance on the 30th, soon came upon the enemy strongly posted across the Long Bridge road, about 1 mile from its intersection with the Charles City road. Huger's route led to the right of this position, Jackson's to the rear, and the arrival of their commands was awaited to begin the attack.

On the 29th General Holmes had crossed from the south side of James River with part of his division.

On the 30th, re-enforced by General Wise with a detachment of his brigade, he moved down the river road and came upon the line of the retreating army near Malvern Hill. Perceiving indications of confusion, General Holmes was ordered to open upon the column with artillery. He soon discovered that a number of batteries, advantageously posted, supported by an infantry force superior to his own and assisted by the fire of the gunboats in the James River, guarded this part of the line.

Magruder, who had reached the Darbytown road, was ordered to re-enforce Holmes, but being at a greater distance than had been supposed, he did not reach the position of the latter in time for an attack.

Huger reported that his progress was obstructed, but about 4 p. m. firing was heard in the direction of the Charles City road, which was supposed to indicate his approach. Longstreet immediately opened with one of his batteries to give notice of his presence. This brought on the engagement, but Huger not coming up, and Jackson having been unable to force the passage of White Oak Swamp, Longstreet and Hill were without the expected support. The superiority of numbers and advantage of position were on the side of the enemy.

The battle raged furiously until 9 p. m. By that time the enemy had been driven with great slaughter from every position but one, which he maintained until he was enabled to withdraw under cover of darkness.

At the close of the struggle nearly the entire field remained in our possession, covered with the enemy's dead and wounded. Many prisoners, including a general of division, were captured, and several batteries, with some thousands of small-arms, taken. Could the other commands have co-operated in the action the result would have proved most disastrous to the enemy.

After the engagement Magruder was recalled to relieve the troops of Longstreet and Hill. His men, much fatigued by their long, hot march, arrived during the night.

BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

Early on July 1 Jackson reached the battle-field of the previous day, having succeeded in crossing White Oak Swamp, where he captured a part of the enemy's artillery and a number of prisoners. He was directed to continue the pursuit down the Willis Church road,

* Called also Glendale, or Nelson's Farm, and Charles City Road.

and soon found the enemy occupying a high range, extending obliquely across the road, in front of Malvern Hill. On this position of great natural strength he had concentrated his powerful artillery, supported by masses of infantry, partially protected by earthworks. His left rested near Crew's house and his right near Binford's. Immediately in his front the ground was open, varying in width from a quarter to half a mile, and, sloping gradually from the crest, was completely swept by the fire of his infantry and artillery. To reach this open ground our troops had to advance through a broken and thickly-wooded country, traversed nearly throughout its whole extent by a swamp passable at but few places and difficult at those. The whole was within range of the batteries on the heights and the gunboats in the river, under whose incessant fire our movements had to be executed.

Jackson formed his line with Whiting's division on his left and D. H. Hill's on his right, one of Ewell's brigades occupying the interval. The rest of Ewell's and Jackson's own divisions were held in reserve. Magruder was directed to take position on Jackson's right, but before his arrival two of Huger's brigades came up and were placed next to Hill. Magruder subsequently formed on the right of these brigades, which, with a third of Huger's, were placed under his command. Longstreet and A. P. Hill were held in reserve and took no part in the engagement. Owing to ignorance of the country, the dense forests impeding necessary communication, and the extreme difficulty of the ground, the whole line was not formed until a late hour in the afternoon. The obstacles presented by the woods and swamp made it impracticable to bring up a sufficient amount of artillery to oppose successfully the extraordinary force of that arm employed by the enemy, while the field itself afforded us few positions favorable for its use and none for its proper concentration. Orders were issued for a general advance at a given signal, but the causes referred to prevented a proper concert of action among the troops. D. H. Hill pressed forward across the open field and engaged the enemy gallantly, breaking and driving back his first line; but a simultaneous advance of the other troops not taking place, he found himself unable to maintain the ground he had gained against the overwhelming numbers and numerous batteries of the enemy. Jackson sent to his support his own division and that part of Ewell's which was in reserve, but owing to the increasing darkness and intricacy of the forest and swamp they did not arrive in time to render the desired assistance. Hill was therefore compelled to abandon part of the ground he had gained after suffering severe loss and inflicting heavy damage upon the enemy. On the right the attack was gallantly made by Huger's and Magruder's commands. Two brigades of the former commenced the action; the other two were subsequently sent to the support of Magruder and Hill. Several determined efforts were made to storm the hill at Crew's house. The brigades advanced bravely across the open field, raked by the fire of a hundred cannon and the musketry of large bodies of infantry. Some were broken and gave way, others approached close to the guns, driving back the infantry, compelling the advanced batteries to retire to escape capture, and mingling their dead with those of the enemy. For want of concert among the attacking columns their assaults were too weak to break the Federal line, and after struggling gallantly, sustaining and inflicting great loss, they were compelled successively to retire. Night was approaching when the attack began, and it soon became difficult to distinguish friend from foe. The firing continued

until after 9 p. m., but no decided result was gained. Part of the troops were withdrawn to their original positions, others remained on the open field, and some rested within a hundred yards of the batteries that had been so bravely but vainly assailed. The general conduct of the troops was excellent—in some instances heroic. The lateness of the hour at which the attack necessarily began gave the enemy the full advantage of his superior position and augmented the natural difficulties of our own.

After seizing the York River Railroad on June 28 and driving the enemy across the Chickahominy, as already narrated, the cavalry under General Stuart proceeded down the railroad to ascertain if there was any movement of the enemy in that direction.

He encountered but little opposition, and reached the vicinity of the White House on the 29th. At his approach the enemy destroyed the greater part of the immense stores accumulated at that depot and retreated toward Fort Monroe. With one gun and some dismounted men General Stuart drove off a gunboat which lay near the White House and rescued a large amount of property, including more than 10,000 stands of small-arms partially burned. Leaving one squadron at the White House, in compliance with his orders, he returned to guard the lower bridges of the Chickahominy.

On the 30th he was directed to recross and co-operate with General Jackson. After a long march he reached the rear of the enemy at Malvern Hill on the night of July 1 at the close of the engagement.

On July 2 it was discovered that the enemy had withdrawn during the night, leaving the ground covered with his dead and wounded, and his route exhibiting abundant evidence of precipitate retreat. The pursuit was commenced, General Stuart with his cavalry in the advance, but a violent storm, which prevailed throughout the day, greatly retarded our progress. The enemy, harassed and closely followed by the cavalry, succeeded in gaining Westover, on James River, and the protection of his gunboats. He immediately began to fortify his position, which was one of great natural strength, flanked on each side by a creek, and the approach to his front commanded by the heavy guns of his shipping, in addition to those mounted in his intrenchments. It was deemed inexpedient to attack him, and in view of the condition of our troops, who had been marching and fighting almost incessantly for seven days under the most trying circumstances, it was determined to withdraw, in order to afford them the repose of which they stood so much in need.

Several days were spent in collecting arms and other property abandoned by the enemy, and in the mean time some artillery and cavalry were sent below Westover to annoy his transports.

On July 8 the army returned to the vicinity of Richmond.

Under ordinary circumstances the Federal Army should have been destroyed. Its escape was due to the causes already stated. Prominent among these is the want of correct and timely information. This fact, attributable chiefly to the character of the country, enabled General McClellan skillfully to conceal his retreat and to add much to the obstructions with which nature had beset the way of our pursuing columns; but regret that more was not accomplished gives way to gratitude to the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe for the results achieved. The siege of Richmond was raised, and the object of a campaign, which had been prosecuted after months of preparation at an enormous expenditure of men and money, completely frustrated. More

than 10,000 prisoners, including officers of rank, 52 pieces of artillery, and upward of 35,000 stands of small-arms were captured. The stores and supplies of every description which fell into our hands were great in amount and value, but small in comparison with those destroyed by the enemy. His losses in battle exceeded our own, as attested by the thousands of dead and wounded left on every field, while his subsequent inaction shows in what condition the survivors reached the protection to which they fled.

The accompanying tables contain the lists of our casualties in the series of engagements.*

Among the dead will be found many whose names will ever be associated with the great events in which they all bore so honorable a part. For these, as well as for the names of their no less distinguished surviving comrades, who earned for themselves the high honor of special commendation, where all so well discharged their duty, reference must necessarily be made to the accompanying reports. But I cannot forbear expressing my admiration of the noble qualities displayed, with rare exceptions, by officers and men, under circumstances which demanded the exercise of every soldierly virtue.

To the officers commanding divisions and brigades belongs the credit for the management of their troops in action. The extent of the fields of battle, the nature of the ground, and the denseness of the forests rendered more than general directions impracticable.

To the officers of my staff I am indebted for constant aid during the entire period. Colonels Chilton and Long, Majors Taylor, Venable, Talcott, and Marshall, and Captain Mason were continuously with me on the field. General Pendleton, chief of artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Corley, chief quartermaster; Lieutenant-Colonel Cole, chief commissary; Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander, chief of ordnance; Surgeon Guild, medical director; Colonel Lay and Lieutenant-Colonel Harvie, inspectors-general, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens, chief engineer, attended unceasingly to their several departments.

To the whole medical corps of the army I return my thanks for the care and attention bestowed on the wounded.

Respectfully submitted.

R. E. LEE,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General, Richmond, Va.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 75. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *June* 24, 1862.

I. General Jackson's command will proceed to-morrow from Ashland toward the Slash Church and encamp at some convenient point west of the Central Railroad. Branch's brigade, of A. P. Hill's division, will also to-morrow evening take position on the Chickahominy near Half-Sink. At 3 o'clock Thursday morning, 26th instant, General Jackson will advance on the road leading to Pole Green Church, communicating his march to General Branch, who will immediately cross the Chickahominy and take the road leading to Mechanicsville. As soon as the movements of these columns are discovered, General A. P. Hill, with

* Report No. 202.

the rest of his division, will cross the Chickahominy near Meadow Bridge and move direct upon Mechanicsville. To aid his advance, the heavy batteries on the Chickahominy will at the proper time open upon the batteries at Mechanicsville. The enemy being driven from Mechanicsville and the passage across the bridge opened, General Longstreet, with his division and that of General D. H. Hill, will cross the Chickahominy at or near that point, General D. H. Hill moving to the support of General Jackson and General Longstreet supporting General A. P. Hill. The four divisions, keeping in communication with each other and moving *en échelon* on separate roads, if practicable, the left division in advance, with skirmishers and sharpshooters extending their front, will sweep down the Chickahominy and endeavor to drive the enemy from his position above New Bridge, General Jackson bearing well to his left, turning Beaver Dam Creek and taking the direction toward Cold Harbor. They will then press forward toward the York River Railroad, closing upon the enemy's rear and forcing him down the Chickahominy. Any advance of the enemy toward Richmond will be prevented by vigorously following his rear and crippling and arresting his progress.

II. The divisions under Generals Huger and Magruder will hold their positions in front of the enemy against attack, and make such demonstrations Thursday as to discover his operations. Should opportunity offer, the feint will be converted into a real attack, and should an abandonment of his intrenchments by the enemy be discovered, he will be closely pursued.

III. The Third Virginia Cavalry will observe the Charles City road. The Fifth Virginia, the First North Carolina, and the Hampton Legion (cavalry) will observe the Darbytown, Varina, and Osborne roads. Should a movement of the enemy down the Chickahominy be discovered, they will close upon his flank and endeavor to arrest his march.

IV. General Stuart, with the First, Fourth, and Ninth Virginia Cavalry, the cavalry of Cobb's Legion and the Jeff. Davis Legion, will cross the Chickahominy to-morrow and take position to the left of General Jackson's line of march. The main body will be held in reserve, with scouts well extended to the front and left. General Stuart will keep General Jackson informed of the movements of the enemy on his left and will co-operate with him in his advance. The Tenth Virginia Cavalry, Colonel Davis, will remain on the Nine-mile road.

V. General Ransom's brigade, of General Holmes' command, will be placed in reserve on the Williamsburg road by General Huger, to whom he will report for orders.

VI. Commanders of divisions will cause their commands to be provided with three days' cooked rations. The necessary ambulances and ordnance trains will be ready to accompany the divisions and receive orders from their respective commanders. Officers in charge of all trains will invariably remain with them. Batteries and wagons will keep on the right of the road. The chief engineer, Major Stevens, will assign engineer officers to each division, whose duty it will be to make provision for overcoming all difficulties to the progress of the troops. The staff departments will give the necessary instructions to facilitate the movements herein directed.

By command of General Lee:

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 7, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. A.:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith a map* of the field of operations of this army before Richmond, which I desire to have put with my report of the battles before Richmond, sent in to your office with my letter of the 12th ultimo.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE,
General.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 75. } HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
July 7, 1862.

The general commanding, profoundly grateful to the only Giver of all victory for the signal success with which He has blessed our arms, tenders his warmest thanks and congratulations to the army, by whose valor such splendid results have been achieved.

On Thursday, June 26, the powerful and thoroughly-equipped army of the enemy was intrenched in works vast in extent and most formidable in character within sight of our capital. To-day the remains of that confident and threatening host lie upon the banks of James River, 30 miles from Richmond, seeking to recover, under the protection of his gunboats, from the effects of a series of disastrous defeats.

The battle, beginning on the afternoon of June 26 above Mechanicsville, continued until the night of July 1, with only such intervals as were necessary to pursue and overtake the fleeing foe. His strong intrenchments and obstinate resistance were overcome, and our army swept resistlessly down the north side of the Chickahominy until it reached the rear of the enemy and broke his communication with the York, capturing or causing the destruction of many valuable stores, and by the decisive battle of Friday forcing the enemy from his line of powerful fortifications on the south side of the Chickahominy and driving him to a precipitate retreat. This victorious army pursued as rapidly as the obstructions placed by the enemy in his rear would permit, three times overtaking his fleeing column and as often driving him with slaughter from the field, leaving his numerous dead and wounded in our hands in every conflict. The immediate fruits of our success are the relief of Richmond from a state of siege; the rout of the great army that so long menaced its safety; many thousand prisoners, including officers of high rank; the capture or destruction of stores to the value of millions, and the acquisition of thousands of arms and forty pieces of superior artillery.

The service rendered to the country in this short but eventful period can scarcely be estimated, and the general commanding cannot adequately express his admiration of the courage, endurance, and soldierly conduct of the officers and men engaged. These brilliant results have cost us many brave men; but while we mourn the loss of our gallant dead let us not forget that they died nobly in defense of their country's freedom, and have linked their memory with an event that will live forever in the hearts of a grateful people.

Soldiers, your country will thank you for the heroic conduct you

* To appear in Atlas.

have displayed—conduct worthy of men engaged in a cause so just and sacred, and deserving a nation's gratitude and praise.

By command of General Lee:

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 202.

Report of Surg. Lafayette Guild, Medical Director Army of Northern Virginia, with Return of Casualties.

IN CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, VA.,
August 16, 1862.

SIR: Herewith I transmit a consolidated report of sick and wounded of the Army of Northern Virginia for the month of June,* to which is appended a list of killed in the late series of conflicts near Richmond, commencing June 26 and ending July 1. I also inclose a return of medical officers for the month of July.* The incompleteness and inaccuracies of these papers, I am sorry to admit, almost destroy the value that should attach to them. No reports whatever have been received from Surgeon Cullen, chief surgeon of General Longstreet's division, or from the chief surgeon of General Jackson's command. This neglect alone necessarily renders the inclosed reports very imperfect, as these divisions of the army bore a most active and important part in the recent battles. Previous to the engagements medical officers failed to supply themselves with the means necessary for keeping a list of casualties, and without a regularly systematized method of registration at the field infirmaries during and after a battle no great accuracy of record can ever be attained. However, the rapidity of the movements of the army over an extensive field of operations, the rapid succession of the week's conflicts, and the battles occurring in the afternoon and in many instances continuing as late as 9 o'clock at night, prevented the wounded of particular divisions and brigades being conveyed to their own respective infirmaries, and rendered it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the medical officers to make correct records of all the wounded who fell into their hands, even if they had been supplied with tabular field notes. Necessity often demanded that the wounded should be conveyed to the nearest infirmary, and consequently the wounded of every portion of the army were frequently thus mingled together. The present impromptu ambulance system of this army requires radical changes, and it is to be hoped that the efforts now being made to improve the efficiency of this important branch of our service may be successful.

The number of medical officers in the present regimental organization is wholly inadequate to the exigencies of the service. One surgeon and one assistant surgeon are insufficient either in time of peace or war. In active service every regiment should always have at least one surgeon and two assistant surgeons. Senior surgeons of brigades should be relieved from regimental duty, and one or more assistant surgeons attached to each brigade as supernumeraries for assignment to field hospitals and infirmaries and to supply deficiencies continually arising from sickness and death of regimental medical officers.

Yet, notwithstanding the insufficiency of medical officers and the limited ambulance facilities and other hospital resources at our command,

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*No inclosures found with this report. The inclosure to Venable's letter, following, is probably a revised report of the casualties.

nearly all the necessary operations were performed in the field infirmaries and the wounded rapidly conveyed to the general hospitals. I cannot commend too highly the zeal and efficiency of the medical corps as a body in the performance of their arduous and responsible duties during the late bloody battles.

I also inclose an inventory * of captured medical and hospital supplies, which have been secured by Surg. James T. Johnson, medical purveyor. I regret to report to you that much hospital property has been secreted and retained without authority by medical officers, and even by officers of the line and private soldiers. To Surgeon Johnson is due great credit for the energy and efficiency he displayed in collecting and securing the captured hospital property we now hold in our possession. For further information in this particular I respectfully refer you to his inclosed report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. GUILD,
Surgeon and Medical Director, Army of Northern Virginia.

Dr. S. P. MOORE,
Surgeon-General C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 11, 1863.

GENERAL: General Lee directs me to send the inclosed report of Medical Director Guild, of the Army of Northern Virginia, of the casualties in this army in the battles before Richmond, ending July 1, 1862. This report should have accompanied the report of the battles already sent in, but was not ready at the time.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. VENABLE,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

[Inclosure.]

List of Casualties in the Army of Northern Virginia in the fights before Richmond, commencing June 26, 1862, and ending July 1, 1862. †

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
LONGSTREET'S DIVISION.			
Kemper's brigade.			
1st Virginia	.....	8	8
7th Virginia	13	63	76
17th Virginia	16	30	46
24th Virginia	4	54	58
R. H. Anderson's brigade.			
Palmetto Sharpshooters	51	290	341
2d South Carolina Rifles	29	110	139
4th South Carolina	1	44	45
5th South Carolina	29	87	116
6th South Carolina	20	83	103

* See note on p. 501.
† See also pp. 973-984.

List of Casualties in the Army of Northern Virginia in the fights before Richmond, commencing June 26, 1862, and ending July 1, 1862—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Pickett's brigade.			
8th Virginia	10	48	58
18th Virginia	24	164	188
19th Virginia	21	115	136
28th Virginia	12	106	118
56th Virginia	9	83	92
Pryor's brigade.			
3d Virginia	20	76	96
Louisiana Zouaves	5	42	47
2d Florida	23	118	141
14th Alabama	70	253	323
14th Louisiana	52	191	243
Featherston's brigade.			
19th Mississippi	63	209	272
12th Mississippi	32	176	208
2d Mississippi Battalion	22	90	112
Wilcox's brigade.			
8th Alabama	51	181	232
9th Alabama	66	190	256
10th Alabama	38	198	236
11th Alabama	76	240	316
Thomas Artillery	1	2	3
WHITING'S DIVISION.			
Hood's brigade.			
Hampton Legion	2	18	20
18th Georgia	19	70	89
1st Texas	26	76	102
4th Texas	46	202	248
5th Texas	15	71	86
Whiting's brigade.			
2d Mississippi	20	94	114
11th Mississippi	21	159	180
4th Alabama	25	113	138
6th North Carolina	5	112	117
Staunton Artillery	.....	4	4
A. P. HILL'S DIVISION.			
Field's brigade.			
40th Virginia	22	156	178
47th Virginia	3	40	43
55th Virginia	21	94	115
60th Virginia	12	97	109
Pegram's battery	3	56	59
Gregg's brigade.			
1st South Carolina	20	79	99
1st South Carolina Rifles	70	213	283
12th South Carolina	21	146	167
13th South Carolina	5	48	53
14th South Carolina	24	211	235
McIntosh's battery	1	2	3
Branch's brigade.			
7th North Carolina	28	183	211
18th North Carolina	14	82	96
28th North Carolina	12	146	158
33d North Carolina	8	43	51
37th North Carolina	11	114	125
Johnson's battery	1	18	19

List of Casualties in the Army of Northern Virginia in the fights before Richmond, commencing June 26, 1862, and ending July 1, 1862—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Archer's brigade.			
5th Alabama Battalion	19	79	98
2d Arkansas [Battalion Pender's brigade]	4	8	12
19th Georgia	32	157	189
1st Tennessee	20	79	99
7th Tennessee	6	66	72
14th Tennessee	9	75	84
Pender's brigade.			
16th North Carolina	33	199	232
22d North Carolina	28	133	161
34th North Carolina	53	158	211
38th North Carolina	6	153	159
2d Virginia Artillery [22d Virginia Battalion]	10	49	59
Andrews' battery	.....	3	3
Crenshaw's battery	1	8	9
Davidson's battery	3	16	19
HUGER'S DIVISION.			
Ransom's brigade.			
24th North Carolina	9	42	51
25th North Carolina	22	106	128
26th North Carolina	6	40	46
35th North Carolina	18	91	109
19th North Carolina [49th North Carolina]	14	75	89
Mahone's brigade.			
12th Virginia	11	57	68
49th Virginia	1	28	29
41st Virginia	13	83	96
6th Virginia	10	40	50
16th Virginia	6	49	55
Wright's brigade.			
22d Georgia	15	116	131
4th Georgia	20	106	126
1st Louisiana	30	137	167
3d Georgia	34	122	156
Armistead's brigade.			
5th Virginia Battalion	1	4	5
57th Virginia	13	85	98
38th Virginia	12	72	84
53d Virginia	3	30	33
9th Virginia	9	34	43
14th Virginia	12	56	68
D. R. JONES' DIVISION.			
Toombs' brigade.			
17th Georgia	7	37	44
15th Georgia	11	94	105
20th Georgia	5	67	72
2d Georgia	20	175	195
George T. Anderson's brigade.			
1st Georgia	5	48	53
7th Georgia	10	103	113
8th Georgia	28	63	91
9th Georgia	8	40	48
11th Georgia	6	47	53
Major Garnett's artillery	3	12	15
D. H. HILL'S DIVISION.			
Garland's brigade.			
13th North Carolina	26	80	106
23d North Carolina	7	77	84

List of Casualties in the Army of Northern Virginia in the fights before Richmond, commencing June 26, 1862, and ending July 1, 1862—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Garland's brigade—Continued.			
5th North Carolina	7	27	34
12th North Carolina	46	161	207
20th North Carolina	90	297	387
George B. Anderson's brigade.			
2d North Carolina	20	96	116
30th North Carolina	30	137	167
14th North Carolina	17	85	102
4th North Carolina	11	54	65
Hardaway's artillery	.....	12	12
Colquitt's brigade.			
6th Georgia	38	167	205
23d Georgia	4	63	67
27th Georgia	11	102	113
28th Georgia	6	73	79
Ripley's brigade.			
1st North Carolina	51	175	226
3d North Carolina	32	166	198
Rodes' brigade.			
5th Alabama	43	131	174
26th Alabama	18	109	127
12th Alabama	.....	6	6
3d Alabama	37	170	207
M'LAWS' DIVISION.			
Cobb's brigade.			
2d Louisiana	31	151	182
15th North Carolina	19	114	133
16th Georgia	11	45	56
24th Georgia	4	27	31
Cobb (Georgia) Legion	.....	3	3
Barksdale's brigade.			
21st Mississippi	32	119	151
18th Mississippi	16	116	132
17th Mississippi	15	92	107
13th Mississippi	28	107	135
Kershaw's brigade.			
2d South Carolina	15	89	104
3d South Carolina	24	126	150
7th South Carolina	19	93	112
8th South Carolina	8	47	55
Semmes' brigade.			
10th Georgia	10	47	57
53d Georgia	2	23	25
32d Virginia	3	6	9
15th Virginia	1	9	10
Alexandria Artillery	1	2	3
Pendleton's Reserve Artillery	8	30	38
14th Georgia	16	122	138
13th Alabama	14	70	84
JACKSON'S DIVISION.			
Winder's brigade.			
2d Virginia	6	23	29
4th Virginia	8	28	36
5th Virginia	8	40	48
27th Virginia	1	4	5
33d Virginia	4	30	34
Rockbridge Artillery	2	3	5
Carpenter's battery	.....	6	6

List of Casualties in the Army of Northern Virginia in the fights before Richmond, commencing June 26, 1862, and ending July 1, 1862—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Jones' brigade.			
48th Virginia	.....	6	6
42d Virginia	.....	2	2
21st Virginia	.....	1	1
1st Virginia Battalion	1	3	4
Hampden Artillery	.....	2	2
Jackson's artillery	.....	1	1
Fulkerson's brigade.			
10th Virginia	.....	3	3
23d Virginia	.....	4	4
37th Virginia	2	5	7
EWELL'S DIVISION.			
Lawton's brigade.			
26th Georgia	7	33	40
38th Georgia	41	114	155
13th Georgia	7	51	58
61st Georgia	6	27	33
31st Georgia	27	120	147
60th Georgia	2	25	27
Elzey's brigade.			
13th Virginia	28	88	116
25th Virginia	1	2	3
31st Virginia	2	23	25
44th Virginia	2	16	18
52d Virginia	3	31	34
58th Virginia	10	38	48
12th Georgia	1	17	18
Seymour's brigade.			
7th Louisiana	9	50	59
9th Louisiana	4	26	30
6th Louisiana	16	65	81
8th Louisiana	12	72	84
Trimble's brigade.			
15th Alabama	35	117	152
21st North Carolina	1	27	28
21st Georgia	20	77	97
Total	2,836	13,946	16,782

*Supplementary table of Casualties.**

Command.	Date of event.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
WHITING'S DIVISION.					
First Brigade (Hood)	May 31, 1862	.....	13	.....	13
Second Brigade (Hampton)	May 31, 1862	45	284	.....	329
Third Brigade (Law)	May 31, 1862	28	286	42	346
Fourth Brigade (Pettigrew)	May 31, 1862	47	240	54	341
Fifth Brigade (Hatton)	May 31, 1862	44	187	13	244
Total		164	1,010	109	1,273

*See more complete compilation of casualties, pp. 973–984.

Supplementary table of Casualties—Continued.

Command.	Date of event.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
HUGER'S DIVISION.					
Moorman's battery	June 30, 1862	1	4	.....	5
	July 1, 1862	.....	16	.....	16
Grimes' battery	July 1, 1862	3	8	.....	11
49th North Carolina	June 15, 1862	18	70	.....	88
Total	.....	23	98	.....	120
LONGSTREET'S DIVISION.					
11th Virginia	June 30, 1862	9	50	31	90
Maurin's battery	June 27, 1862 to June 30, 1862	1	3	.....	4
Total	.....	10	53	31	94
EWELL'S DIVISION.					
16th Mississippi	June 27, 1862 to July 1, 1862	15	51	19	85
1st Battalion (North Carolina Sharpshooters)	June 27, 1862 to July 1, 1862	....	5	4	9
1st Special Battalion	June 27, 1862	6	16	.....	22
Carrington's battery	June 27, 1862	1	.....	.....	1
Maryland Line	June 27, 1862	....	1	.....	1
1st Maryland	June 27, 1862	2	6	.....	8
1st Battalion Light Artillery (Maryland Line)	June 27, 1862	1	.....	.....	1
Total	.....	25	79	23	127
D. H. HILL'S DIVISION.					
6th Alabama	June 27, 1862	3	13	.....	16
	July 1, 1862	8	39	.....	47
Carter's battery	June 27, 1862	.....	3	.....	3
44th Georgia	June 26, 1862	71	264	.....	335
	June 27, 1862	.....	.....	.....	*33
	July 1, 1862	9	40	16	65
48th Georgia	June 26, 1862	3	30	.....	33
	June 27, 1862	3	30	.....	33
	July 1, 1862	4	40	.....	44
Rhett's battery	June 26, 1862	2	17	.....	19
Bondurant's battery	June 26, 1862 to July 1, 1862	3	14	.....	17
13th Alabama	June 27, 1862	4	40	.....	44
	July 1, 1862	10	47	.....	47
Total	.....	120	577	16	771
Mattison's (South Carolina) Battallion	.....	1	45	1	57
CAVALRY.					
1st Virginia Cavalry	June 26, 1862 to July 1, 1862	1	.....	.....	1
4th Virginia Cavalry		1	4	.....	5
1st North Carolina Cavalry*		....	.....	.....	61
Total	.....	2	4	.....	67
M'LAWS' DIVISION.					
5th Louisiana	June 27, 1862	1	5	.....	6

* Not given in detail.

Table of missing for period and organizations covered by Surgeon Guild's report, in which he omits that item.

LONGSTREET'S DIVISION.

Kemper's brigade:	
1st Virginia, June 27 and 30	6
7th Virginia, June 27 and 30	41
17th Virginia, June 30	73
24th Virginia, June 30	14
Total	134
Anderson's brigade:	
2d South Carolina, June 27 and 30	8
5th South Carolina, June 27 and 30	1
6th South Carolina, June 27 and 30	3
Total	12
Pickett's brigade:	
18th Virginia, June 30	7
19th Virginia, June 30	1
28th Virginia, June 30	1
56th Virginia, June 30	1
Total	10
Wilcox's brigade:	
8th Alabama, June 30	1
9th Alabama, June 27	4
9th Alabama, June 30	4
10th Alabama, June 30	..
11th Alabama, June 30	11
Total	20
Fifth Brigade (Pryor's):	
14th Alabama, June 27 and 30	11
Sixth Brigade (Featherston's):	
2d Mississippi Battalion, June 27 to July 1	1
12th Mississippi, June 26 to July 1	5
19th Mississippi, June 26 to July 1	3
Total	9

WHITING'S DIVISION.

Hood's brigade:	
18th Georgia, June 27	3
Hampton Legion	..
4th Texas, June 27	1
Total	4
Whiting's brigade:	
11th Mississippi, June 27 to July 1	3
6th North Carolina, June 27 to July 1	2
Total	5

HUGER'S DIVISION.

Ransom's brigade:	
24th North Carolina, July 1	12
25th North Carolina, July 1	5

Table of missing, &c.—Continued.

26th North Carolina, July 1	25
35th North Carolina, July 1	18
49th North Carolina, July 1	16
Total	76
Mahone's brigade:	
6th Virginia, July 1	8
12th Virginia, July 1	57
16th Virginia, July 1	39
41st Virginia, July 1	20
Total	124
Wright's brigade:	
22d Georgia, June 25	2
22d Georgia, July 1	18
4th Georgia, June 25	5
4th Georgia, July 1	8
3d Georgia, June 25	..
3d Georgia, July 1	22
1st Louisiana, June 25	4
1st Louisiana, July 1	31
Total	90
Armistead's brigade:	
5th Virginia Battalion, July 1	4
9th Virginia, July 1	23
14th Virginia, July 1	6
38th Virginia, July 1	11
53d Virginia, June 25	2
53d Virginia, July 1	6
57th Virginia, July 1	17
Total	69

D. R. JONES' DIVISION.

Anderson's brigade:	
7th Georgia	11
8th Georgia, June 28 and July 1	11
9th Georgia	..
Total	22

MAGRUDER'S DIVISION.

Cobb's brigade:	
16th Georgia, July 1	2

M'LAWS' DIVISION.

Semmes' brigade:	
10th Georgia, July 1	23
53d Georgia, July 1	2
10th Louisiana, July 1	38
Total	63
Kershaw's brigade:	
3d South Carolina, June 29	4
8th South Carolina, July 1	9
Total	13

Table of missing, &c.—Continued.

D. H. HILL'S DIVISION.

Colquitt's brigade:	
6th Georgia, June 27	3
27th Georgia, June 27	1
27th Georgia, July 1	1
Total	5
Garland's brigade:	
5th North Carolina, June 26 to July 1	4
12th North Carolina, June 26 to July 1	1
13th North Carolina, June 26 to July 1	4
20th North Carolina, June 26 to July 1	6
Total	15
Ripley's brigade:	
1st North Carolina, June 26	1
1st North Carolina, July 1	6
3d North Carolina, July 1	7
Total	*14

JACKSON'S DIVISION.

Winder's brigade:	
5th Virginia Volunteers, July 1	4
Third brigade:	
10th Virginia Regiment, June 26 to July 1	1

EWELL'S DIVISION.

Fourth Brigade, June 27 to July 1	3
Seventh Brigade, June 27 to July 1	49
Total	52
Aggregate	755

No. 203.

Report of Capt. Smith Stansbury, C. S. Army, commanding Richmond Arsenal, of captured ordnance, with inclosure from Lieutenant Jones.

RICHMOND ARSENAL, *July* 15, 1862.

MAJOR: In conformity with your request I have the honor to report that there have been turned in here the following captured cannon:

Five 10-pounder Parrott guns.
Two 20-pounder Parrott guns.
One 12-pounder bronze howitzer.
One 3-inch steel rifle gun.
One battery wagon.
Three 6-pounder caissons.
Three repeating cannon, by Capt. R. Snowden Andrews.
One 3-inch rifle gun.
Three 12-pounder bronze guns.
One 12-pounder bronze howitzer.

* The brigade return makes a total of 30.

I understand that the pieces turned in by Captain Andrews were exchanged on the field for captured pieces, and that many similar exchanges and appropriations were made without authority.

I inclose the report of Lieutenant Jones as to the numbers of small arms and accouterments brought in up to the present. Most of them are the arms of our men, some belonging to our killed and wounded; the balance having been exchanged on the field for the superior arms of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SMITH STANSBURY,
Captain, Commanding.

Maj. E. P. ALEXANDER.

We received caissons and parts of caissons more or less damaged.

[Inclosure.]

ORDNANCE STORE, RICHMOND ARSENAL,
July 15, 1862.

SIR: The number of small-arms received at the artillery workshop up to date amounts to 27,972, with about 3,000 still in the hands of the Quartermaster's Department, making a total of nearly 31,000.

In regard to accouterments I can make only an approximate estimate, as it is impossible to get at the actual number of each article until they have been separated and assorted. Eight men are now engaged in doing this. I think 10,000 sets of accouterments and 6,000 knapsacks is about the quantity received up to this time.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK F. JONES,
First Lieutenant Artillery, on Ordnance Duty.

Capt. S. STANSBURY,
Commanding Arsenal.

No. 204.

Report of Capt. James E. Webb, C. S. Army, Acting Ordnance Officer of General D. H. Hill's division, of captured ordnance.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Richmond, July 15, 1862.

SIR: I beg to make the following report:

Captain Hardaway's battery, attached to General Anderson's brigade, appropriated two 3-inch rifled wrought[?] iron guns, which had been taken from the enemy, to supply the places of two of its own burst, one at Mechanicsville, the other at Cold Harbor. He also took a limber with these pieces and left his own on the field.

Captain Carter, commanding the King William Artillery, of General Rodes' brigade, exchanged one of his caissons for a Parrott caisson taken from the enemy, and gave his own to an ordnance train.

In the Hanover Artillery, commanded by Captain Nelson and attached to General Colquitt's brigade, no exchange was made. There was no change made in the Jeff. Davis' Artillery, of General Garland's brigade.

There was also no change in Captain Rhett's battery, in General Ripley's brigade.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES E. WEBB,
Actg. Ordnance Officer of General D. H. Hill's Division.

Maj. E. P. ALEXANDER.

No. 205.

Report of Lieut. William M. Archer, C. S. Army, Ordnance Officer of Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill's division, of captured ordnance.

HEADQUARTERS LIGHT DIVISION,
July 15, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report, in accordance with the requirements of your circular of 10th instant:

There are the following captured guns in possession of the batteries of this division, viz:

In Capt. Carter M. Braxton's battery, two 3-inch rifle, steel.

In Captain Bachman's battery, two 12-pounders.

In Capt. W. J. Pegram's battery, one Napoleon gun.

In Capt. R. S. Andrews' battery, two Napoleon guns.

Total number, 7.

The guns exchanged by Captain Bachman were transferred by him to General Wade Hampton. Those of the other batteries were turned over to Brig. Gen. W. N. Pendleton.

There were no guns or caissons captured from any of the batteries of this division by the enemy or lost in any other way.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. ARCHER,
First Lieutenant and Division Ordnance Officer.

Maj. E. P. ALEXANDER,
Chief Ordnance Department, Northern Virginia.

No. 206.

Report of Maj. Beverly Randolph, C. S. Army, Ordnance Officer First Division, First Corps, of captured ordnance.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIRST CORPS,
July 18, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to circular from Major-General Jackson, of the 13th instant, relative to number and caliber of pieces of artillery captured from the enemy or lost by this division in our recent engagements, I have the honor to make the following report:

General J. B. Hood, commanding Texas brigade, reports having captured on the 27th ultimo fifteen pieces, caliber not known, all of which were taken to the rear on the following day.

Col. E. M. Law, commanding Third Brigade, reports the capture of twelve pieces; one 3-inch rifled gun turned over to Capt. James Reilly,

commanding Light Battery D, North Carolina State troops; eleven other pieces, consisting of three 3-inch rifled and eight brass 6 and 12-pounder howitzers and field guns. These last were captured by portions of this and other brigades and left on the field. Capt. James Reilly, commanding Light Battery D, North Carolina State troops, reports that he lost neither piece nor caisson; but that he left one 3-inch rifled gun on the field, replacing it with one of the same caliber captured from the enemy.

Lieutenant Garber, commanding Staunton Light Artillery, lost neither piece nor caisson, nor has he in his battery any gun captured from the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEVERLY RANDOLPH,
Major and Division Ordnance Officer.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE,
Army of Northern Virginia.

No. 207.

Report of Brig. Gen. James E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade, of operations June 26–July 10.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Richmond, Va., July 14, 1862.

COLONEL: In compliance with the orders of the commanding general I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command from June 26 to July 10, embracing the series of battles with the Federal forces before Richmond:

The part assigned to my command is set forth in General Orders, No. 75 (confidential), of June 26, and I beg leave to congratulate the commanding general upon the signal fulfillment by our army of what was planned in that order of battle, so much so that the order itself affords a very correct history of the battle.

My command on the morning of the 26th ultimo consisted of First Virginia Cavalry, Col. Fitzhugh Lee; Third Virginia Cavalry, Col. T. F. Goode; Fourth Virginia Cavalry, Captain Chamberlayne; Fifth Virginia Cavalry, Col. T. L. Rosser; Ninth Virginia Cavalry, Col. W. H. F. Lee; Tenth Virginia Cavalry, Col. J. Lucius Davis; Cobb Legion Cavalry, Col. T. R. R. Cobb; Jeff. Davis Legion, Lieut. Col. W. T. Martin; Stuart Horse Artillery, Capt. John Pelham; a squadron of Hampton Legion Cavalry, Captain Scrivener (attached to Fifth Virginia); three companies First North Carolina Cavalry, Lieut. Col. [James B.] Gordon.

The Third Virginia Cavalry was directed to observe the Charles City road; the Fifth Virginia and detachment First North Carolina Cavalry to watch the enemy's movements toward James River, and notify the commander nearest at hand of any attempt of the enemy to move across from White Oak Swamp to the James, and to harass and delay him *en route* till our forces could fall upon him.

The Tenth Virginia Cavalry was placed in reserve on the Nine-mile road.

With the remainder of my command, including the Horse Artillery, I marched late on the 25th, without baggage, equipped in light marching order and three days' rations in haversacks, and crossing Jackson's

line of march after he had encamped, so as not to interrupt his progress, placed myself on his left flank, near Ashland.

It is proper to remark here that the commanding general had, on the occasion of my late expedition to the Pamunkey, imparted to me his design of bringing Jackson down upon the enemy's right flank and rear, and directed that I should examine the country with reference to its practicability for such a move. I therefore had studied the features of the country very thoroughly, and knew exactly how to conform my movements to Jackson's route. As that part of my former mission was confidential I made no mention of it in my former report, but it is not, I presume, out of place to remark here that the information obtained then and reported to him verbally convinced the commanding general that the enemy had no defensive works with reference to attack from that direction, the right bank of the Totopotomoy being unoccupied; that his forces were not disposed so as successfully to meet such an attack, and that the natural features of the country were favorable to such a descent.

General Jackson was placed in possession of all these facts. Having bivouacked near Ashland for the night, on the morning of the 26th—the Jeff. Davis Legion and Fourth Virginia Cavalry having joined me here from an advanced position of observation on South Anna, which effectually screened Jackson's movements from the enemy—my command swept down upon Jackson's left. Extending its observations as far as the Pamunkey River road, passing Taliaferro's Mill, where the enemy had a strong picket, which fled at our approach, I reached General Jackson's line of march at the cross-roads at Dr. Shelton's in advance of his column. From Taliaferro's Mill to this point there was constant skirmishing between the enemy's pickets and my advance guard, Colonel Lee's (Company D, sharpshooters) First Virginia Cavalry, displaying the same courage and address which has already distinguished it on many occasions, killing and wounding several of the enemy without suffering any loss.

At Dr. Shelton's I awaited the arrival of General Jackson, sending a squadron in advance (Captain Irving, First Virginia Cavalry) to seize and hold the bridge at the Totopotomoy. The enemy, anticipating us, had torn up the bridge and held the opposite bank and obstructed the road, without, however, making any determined stand. Capt. W. W. Blackford, Corps of Engineers, assigned to duty with my command, set about repairing the bridge, and in half an hour, with the details furnished him, the bridge was ready.

Passing Pole Green Church, General Jackson's march led directly toward the crossing of Beaver Dam Creek, opposite Richardson's. Reaching that point, he bivouacked for the night and I disposed my command on both his flanks and rear, with five squadrons on picket, looking well toward Cold Harbor and Old Church. About sundown the enemy made his appearance near Jackson's flank, on the Old Church road, but a few rounds of shell put him to flight, and my pickets on that road were not disturbed during the night.

The next morning, General Jackson moving directly across Beaver Dam, I took a circuitous route to turn that stream, turning down, first, the Old Church road, both aiming for Old Cold Harbor, and directing my march so as to cover his left flank, he having formed at Beaver Dam a junction with the divisions which marched by way of Mechanicsville.

All day we were skirmishing with, killing and capturing, small detachments of the enemy's cavalry, mostly the Lancers, Colonel Rush.

Passing Bethesda Church, I sent the Blakely gun, of the Horse Artillery, and a portion of my command, under Colonel Martin, off to the left to see if any force was about Old Church. Colonel Martin found nothing but some flying cavalry, and I continued my march by way of Beulah Church, taking several prisoners *en route* to Cold Harbor, where I found General Jackson. He directed me to take position on his left in reserve. I kept a squadron in observation down the Old Church road, on the Dispatch road, and made dispositions for action whenever opportunity might offer. Owing, however, to the nature of the ground, the position of the enemy in a wood, and the steadiness of our own troops, the cavalry proper had no hand-to-hand conflict with the enemy, though subject to the severe ordeal of a raking artillery fire from guns beyond its reach. Vedettes placed on our left kept me advised of the enemy's operations, and about 5 or 6 p. m. a movement of artillery was observed and reported on the road from Grapevine Bridge. The only artillery under my command being Pelham's Stuart Horse Artillery, the 12-pounder Blakely and Napoleon were ordered forward to meet this bold effort to damage our left flank. The Blakely was disabled at the first fire, the enemy opening simultaneously eight pieces, proving afterward to be Weed's and Tidball's batteries. Then ensued one of the most gallant and heroic feats of the war. The Napoleon gun, solitary and alone, received the fire of those batteries, concealed in the pines on a ridge commanding its ground, yet not a man quailed, and the noble captain directing the fire himself with a coolness and intrepidity only equaled by his previous brilliant career. The enemy's fire sensibly slackened under the determined fire of this Napoleon, which clung to its ground with unflinching tenacity. I had an opportunity of calling General Jackson's attention to the heroic conduct of the officers and men of this piece, and later he, by his personal efforts, re-enforced it with several batteries of rifle pieces, which, firing, advanced *en échelon* about dark and drove the enemy from his last foothold on the right.

I received information that General D. H. Hill was pursuing the enemy down that road at the point of the bayonet. Expecting a general rout, I immediately joined my cavalry and dashed down the road leading by Dr. Tyler's to its intersection with the White House road, about 3 miles. It was quite dark, but no evidence of retreat or other movement could be detected on that road, so, leaving a squadron for observation at that point, I returned to Cold Harbor with the main body late at night.

Early in the morning that squadron was so burdened with prisoners, mostly of the Regular Army—among others Maj. Delozier Davidson, commanding Fourth U. S. Infantry—that I had to re-enforce it.

Being sent for by the general commanding at his headquarters, at New Cold Harbor, I galloped up, leaving my command prepared for instant service. I received from the commanding general instructions to strike for the York River Railroad at the nearest point, so as to cut the enemy's line of communication with the York and intercept his retreat. General Ewell's division (infantry) was put in motion for the same object, and Colonel Lee, of the Ninth, with his regiment, preceded him as advance guard, finding *en route* two fine rifle pieces of artillery abandoned by the enemy. With the main body of cavalry I pursued a parallel route, and arriving near Dispatch, passed the head of General Ewell's column, and pushing a squadron of Cobb Legion Cavalry rapidly forward, surprised and routed a squadron of the enemy's cavalry, they leaving in their hurried departure the ground strewn with car-

bines and pistols. They fled in the direction of Bottom's Bridge. I directed the immediate tearing up of the track and cutting the wire, which was done in a very few minutes, and the result reported to General Ewell and to the commanding general. General Ewell decided to await further orders at Dispatch. I determined to push boldly down the White House road, resolved to find what force was in that direction and, if possible, rout it. A train of forage wagons with a few cavalry as escort was captured before proceeding far, and farther down several sutler's establishments. The prominent points on the roads were picketed by cavalry, all of which fled at our approach, and long before the column of cavalry had reached half-way to the White House the fleeing pickets had heralded the approach of what no doubt appeared to their affrighted minds to be the whole Army of the Valley, and from the valley of the Pamunkey a dense cloud of smoke revealed the fact of the flight and destruction in the path of a stampeded foe.

All accounts agreed that Generals Stoneman and Emory, with a large command of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, had gone in the direction of the White House, where Casey was said to be in command. I found no resistance till I reached Tunstall's Station; here I found a vacated field work and captured a cavalry flag near it. This work, as well as the evidences of recent encampments along the line of railroad, showed that one of the great results anticipated from my late expedition—the detaching a large force to protect the enemy's line of communication—had been accomplished.

At the crossing of Black Creek near this place the enemy had a squadron drawn up on the farther bank in line of battle and what appeared to be artillery on a commanding height beyond. He had destroyed the bridge over this difficult stream, whose abrupt banks and miry bed presented a serious obstacle to our progress. The artillery was ordered up to the front and a few well-directed rounds of shell dispersed the squadron, as well as disclosed in a scrambling race an adroitly-formed ambuscade of dismounted men on the banks of the stream, and produced no reply from what was supposed to be artillery. A small party of dismounted men under the daring Captain Farley soon gained the farther bank and scoured the woods beyond, while the ever-ready and indefatigable Blackford set to work to repair the crossing. It was dark, however, before it could be finished, and we slept on our arms till morning, finding ample corn for our jaded horses at Tunstall's Station.

The conflagration raged fearfully at the White House during the entire night, while explosions of shells rent the air. I was informed that 5,000 men held the place. Early next morning I moved cautiously down, catching the scattered fugitives of the day before as we advanced, till, coming in plain view of the White House at a distance of a quarter of a mile, a large gunboat was discovered lying at the landing.

I took the precaution to leave the main body about 2 miles behind, and proceeded to this point with a small party and one piece of artillery. Col. W. H. F. Lee, the proprietor of this once beautiful estate, now in ashes and desolation, described the ground and pointed out all the localities to me, so that I was convinced that a few bold sharpshooters could compel the gunboat to leave. I accordingly ordered down about 75, partly of First Virginia Cavalry (Litchfield's Company D), and partly Jeff. Davis Legion and Fourth Virginia Cavalry. They were deployed in pairs, with intervals of 40 paces, and were armed with rifle carbines. They advanced boldly on this monster, so terrible to our

fancy, and a body of sharpshooters were sent ashore from the boat to meet them. Quite a determined engagement of skirmishers ensued, but our gallant men never faltered in their determination to expose this Yankee buggaboo called gunboat. To save time, however, I ordered up the howitzer, a few shells from which, fired with great accuracy and bursting directly over her decks, caused an instantaneous withdrawal of sharpshooters and precipitate flight under full headway of steam down the river. The howitzer gave chase at a gallop, the more to cause the apprehension of being cut off below than of really effecting anything. The gunboat never returned.

The command was now entirely out of rations and the horses without forage, and I had relied on the enemy at the White House to supply me with these essentials I was not disappointed, in spite of their efforts to destroy everything. Provisions and delicacies of every description lay in heaps, and the men regaled themselves on the fruits of the tropics as well as the substantials of the land. Large quantities of forage were left also.

An opportunity was here offered for observing the deceitfulness of the enemy's pretended reverence for everything associated with the name of Washington, for the dwelling-house was burned to the ground, and not a vestige left except what told of desolation and vandalism. Nine large barges loaded with stores were on fire as we approached; immense numbers of tents, wagons, cars in long trains loaded and five locomotives, a number of forges, quantities of every species of quartermaster's stores and property, making a total of many millions of dollars—all more or less destroyed.

During the morning I received a note from the commanding general directing me to watch closely any movement of the enemy in my direction, and to communicate what my impressions were in regard to his designs. I replied that there was no evidence of a retreat of the main body from the position before Richmond down the Williamsburg roads, and that I had no doubt the enemy since his defeat was endeavoring to reach the James as a new base, being compelled to surrender his connection with the York. If the Federal people can be convinced that this was a part of McClellan's plan, that it was in his original design for Jackson to turn his right flank and our generals to force him from his strongholds, they certainly can never forgive him for the millions of public treasure that his superb strategy cost the nation. He had no alternative left, and, possessed with the information that his retreat was not progressing toward the York, the commanding general knew as well as McClellan himself that he must seek the only outlet left.

It took the remainder of Sunday to ration my command and complete the destruction of some property I was apprehensive the enemy might return and remove, but I sent that day a regiment (First Virginia Cavalry, Col. Fitz. Lee) across to observe the enemy's movements from Bottom's Bridge to Forge Bridges.

On Monday I moved my whole command in the same direction, except one squadron (Cobb Legion), which was left at the White House. Colonel Lee, First Virginia Cavalry, was stationed near Long Bridge, and the remainder near Forge Bridge. The former reported the enemy's pickets visible on the other side, and at the latter place I observed a force of infantry and two pieces of artillery. The Napoleon was left with Colonel Lee, but it was disabled at the first shot, the trail breaking. The Blakely being disabled at Cold Harbor left me with only 12-pounder howitzers (one section being present). Captain Pelham

engaged the enemy across the Chickahominy with these, and after a spirited duel against one rifle piece and one howitzer the enemy was driven from his position with the loss of 2 men and 2 horses killed, we escaping unhurt. The infantry abandoned their knapsacks in their hurry to depart. I tried in vain to ascertain by scouts the enemy's force beyond, and it being now nearly dark, we bivouacked again.

During the entire day Colonel Lee, of the First, as also the main body, captured many prisoners, but none seemed to know anything of the operations of the army. One was a topographical engineer.

At 3.30 a. m. next morning I received a dispatch from Colonel Chilton, the hour of his writing being omitted, stating that the enemy had been headed off at the intersection of the Long Bridge and Charles City roads and that his destination seemed for the present fixed, and expressing the commanding general's desire for me to cross the Chickahominy and co-operate with the forces on that side, suggesting Grapevine Bridge as the most suitable point. I asked the courier when it was written. He replied at 9 p. m., which point of time was after the heavy firing in the direction of White Oak Swamp Bridge had ceased, and I believe, therefore, that the status of the enemy referred to was subsequent to the heavy firing. I therefore started at once for Bottom's Bridge, 11 miles distant, pushing on rapidly myself. Arriving at Bottom's Bridge I found our troops had passed down. Galloping on to White Oak Swamp Bridge I found many on the march, and saw at once that from the lack of firing in front and the rapid rate of march the only way I could co-operate with the main body was by retracing my steps (fortunately the head of my column had not passed Bottom's Bridge) and crossing at the Forge Bridge to come up again on Jackson's left. I wrote a note to General Jackson to apprise him of this intention and hurried back to carry it out.

I found upon reaching Forge Bridge a party of Munford's Second Virginia Cavalry, who informed me of the route taken by Jackson's column, and pushed on to join him, fording the river.

Passing Nance's shop about sundown, it was dark before we reached Rock's house, near which we stampeded the enemy's picket without giving it time to destroy a bridge further than to pull off the planks. I aimed for Haxall's Landing, but soon after leaving Rock's encountered picket fires, and a little way beyond saw the light of a considerble encampment. There was no other recourse left but to halt for the night, after a day's march of 42 miles.

As it was very dark very little could be seen of the country around, but I had previously detached Captain Blackford to notify General Jackson of my position and find where he was. He returned during the night, having found our troops, but could not locate General Jackson's line. I ascertained also that a battle had been raging for some time and ceased about an hour after I reached this point. My arrival could not have been more fortunately timed, for, arriving after dark, its ponderous march, with the rolling artillery, must have impressed the enemy's cavalry, watching the approaches to their rear, with the idea of an immense army about to cut off their retreat, and contributed to cause that sudden collapse and stampede that soon after occurred, leaving us in possession of Malvern Hill, which the enemy might have held next day much to our detriment.

It is a remarkable fact worthy of the commanding general's notice that in taking the position I did in rear of Turkey Creek I acted entirely from my own judgment, but was much gratified the next day on

receiving his note to find that his orders were to the same effect, though failing to reach me till next morning, after its execution.

Early next morning I received orders from General Jackson, unless you had otherwise directed, to take position near his left. Not yet apprised of the enemy's move in the night I proceeded to execute this order, and having halted the column near Gatewood's, where Colonels Rosser, Baker, and Goode, with their respective regiments joined my command, I went forward to reconnoiter. Meeting with General Jackson, we rode together to Dr. Poindexter's, where we met Major Meade and Lieut. Samuel R. Johnston, of the Engineers, who had just made, in the drenching rain, a personal examination of the enemy's position and found it abandoned.

I galloped back to my command and put it in motion for Haxall's, hoping there to intercept the enemy's column. The Jeff. Davis Legion preceded and soon reached the river road in rear of Turkey Creek, capturing scores of the discomfited and demoralized foe at every turn—wagons, tents, arms, and knapsacks abandoned, and the general drift of accounts given by the prisoners spoke eloquently of the slaughter and rout that will make Malvern Hill memorable in history.

Colonel Martin dashed off with a few men toward Haxall's, and in plain view of the monitor captured one of her crew on shore and marched back several other prisoners; the very boldness of the move apparently transfixing the enemy's guns.

Appreciating the importance of knowing the enemy's position with reference to Shirley I endeavored to gain the fork of roads near that point, but it was strongly defended by two regiments of infantry—a prisoner captured near by said Sickles' brigade. The indications were plain, however, that the enemy had gone below that point.

The day was consumed in collecting prisoners and arms back toward Malvern Hill, the road from which was thoroughly blockaded, and in harassing the enemy's rear, which, in spite of his good position, was very effectually done by Colonel Martin with one of Pelham's howitzers, causing marked havoc and confusion in his ranks. I also reconnoitered in the direction of Charles City Court-House, with the view to fall on his flanks if still in motion. The result of the last was to the effect that at 10 a. m. no part of his forces had reached Charles City Court-House. I therefore sent down that night a howitzer toward Westover, under Captain Pelham, supported by Irving's squadron First Virginia Cavalry, with orders to reach the immediate vicinity of the river road below, so as to shell it if the enemy attempted to retreat that night.

A squadron (Cobb Legion) was left near Shirley and the main body bivouacked contiguous to oat fields, of necessity our sole dependence for forage since leaving the White House, but the regiments were warned that the pursuit might be resumed at any moment during the night should Captain Pelham's reconnaissance apprise us of a continuance of the retreat.

During the night Captain Pelham wrote to me that the enemy had taken position between Shirley and Westover, nearer the latter, and described the locality, the nature of Herring Creek, on the enemy's right, and indicated the advantage to be gained by taking possession with artillery of Evelington Heights—a plateau commanding completely the enemy's encampment. I forwarded his report to the commanding general through General Jackson, and proceeded at once to the ground with my command, except one regiment (the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, Col. W. H. F. Lee), which was ordered down the road by

Nance's shop, and thence across toward Charles City Court-House, so as to extend my left and keep a lookout toward Forge Bridge, by which route I was liable to be attacked in flank and rear by Stoneman, should he endeavor to form a junction by land with McClellan. I found Evelington Heights easily gained. A squadron in possession vacated without much hesitation, retreating up the road, the only route by which it could reach Westover, owing to the impassability of Herring Creek below Roland's Mill.

Colonel Martin was sent around farther to the left and the howitzer brought into action in the river road to fire upon the enemy's camp below. Judging from the great commotion and excitement caused below it must have had considerable effect.

We soon had prisoners from various corps and divisions, and from their statements, as well as those of citizens, I learned that the enemy's main body was there, but much reduced and demoralized. I kept the commanding general apprised of my movements, and I soon learned from him that Longstreet and Jackson were *en route* to my support. I held the ground from about 9 a. m. till 2 p. m., when the enemy had contrived to get one battery into position on this side the creek. The fire was, however, kept up until a body of infantry was found approaching by our right flank. I had no apprehension, however, as I felt sure Longstreet was near by, and although Pelham reported but two rounds of ammunition left, I held out, knowing how important it was to hold the ground till Longstreet arrived.

The enemy's infantry advanced and the battery kept up its fire. I just then learned that Longstreet had taken the wrong road and was then at Nance's shop, 6 or 7 miles off. Pelham fired his last round, and the sharpshooters, strongly posted in the skirt of woods bordering the plateau, exhausted every cartridge, but had at last to retire; not, however, without teaching many a foeman the bitter lesson of death.

My command had been so cut off from sources of supply and so constantly engaged with the enemy that the abundant supply which it began with on June 26 was entirely exhausted. I kept pickets at Bradley's store that night, and remained with my command on the west side of the creek, near Phillips' farm. General Longstreet came up late in the evening; he had been led by his guide out of his proper route.

The next day, July 4, General Jackson's command drove in the enemy's advanced pickets. I pointed out the position of the enemy, now occupying, apparently in force, the plateau from which I shelled their camp the day before, and showed him the routes by which the plateau could be reached to the left, and submitted my plan for dispossessing the enemy and attacking his camp. This was subsequently laid before the commanding general. The enemy's position had been well reconnoitered by Blackford, of the Engineers, the day before from a close view, and farther on this day (July 4), demonstrating that his position was strong, difficult to reach except with rifle cannon, and completely flanked by gunboats; all which were powerful arguments, and no doubt had their due weight with the commanding general against renewing an attack thus far of unbroken successes against a stronghold where the enemy had been re-enforced beyond a doubt. The operations of my own command extended farther to the left, except one regiment (Cobb Legion Cavalry) which was directed to follow up the enemy's rear on the river road, and First North Carolina Cavalry, which remained in reserve near Phillips' farm.

The remainder of July 4 and 5 were spent in reconnoitering and watching the river.

On the afternoon of the 5th Col. S. D. Lee, of the artillery, reported to me with a battery of rifle guns, Squires' Washington Artillery, to which I added Pelham's Blakely, which had just returned from Richmond, for attacking transports on the river below the Federal forces. The point selected was Wilcox's Landing, which was reached after dark. The only transport which passed during the night was fired into with evident damage, but she kept on.

On the 6th the battery was augmented by two rifle pieces of Rogers' battery, and proceeded to Wayne Oaks, lower down the river.

During that night and next day (7th) the batteries commanded the river, seriously damaging several transports and compelling the crews from two to take to their small boats for the opposite shore, leaving one boat sinking. The batteries were subject to incessant firing from the gunboats, which invariably convoyed the transports, but Colonel Lee, whose report is very interesting, says no damage was done to the batteries, demonstrating, as was done at the White House, that gunboats are not so dangerous as is generally supposed.

On the afternoon of the 7th the batteries returned to their camps, the men being much exhausted from loss of rest and continuous exertion.

During the 6th, 7th, and 8th the enemy persistently annoyed our pickets on the river road below Westover, and with all arms of service tried to compel us to retire from that position. Colonel Rosser, commanding Fifth Virginia Cavalry, was present in charge of the post, and inspired his men with such determined resistance—arranging them so as to resist to best advantage—that the enemy failed in the effort within three-quarters of a mile of his main body and in his rear.

At sundown on the 8th, it being decided to withdraw our forces from before the enemy's position, the cavalry covered the withdrawal of the infantry, and prevented the enemy having any knowledge of the movement.

At daylight on the 9th the cavalry proceeded above Turkey Island Creek with the view to establish a line of cavalry outposts from the vicinity of Shirley across by Nance's shop to the Chickahominy.

On the 10th a portion of the cavalry was left on this duty, and the remainder, by direction of the commanding general, marched to a reserve camp.

I regret that the very extended field of operations of the cavalry has made this report necessarily long. During the whole period it will be observed that my command was in contact with the enemy. No opportunity occurred, however, for an overwhelming charge; a circumstance resulting first from the nature of the positions successively taken by the enemy in woods or behind swamps and ditches, he taking care to change position under cover of night, the distance being so short—only fifteen miles—as to be marched in one night. Added to this was the uncertainty of whether the enemy would attempt the passage of the Chickahominy where I awaited him, or under cover of a demonstration toward Chaffin's Bluff he would gain the James. The country being obscurely wooded and swampy his facilities for effecting the latter were great.

The portion of the cavalry operating under my instructions on the Richmond side of the Chickahominy was under the command at first of Colonel Rosser, and afterward of Col. Lawrence S. Baker, First North Carolina Cavalry. The latter made a gallant charge on the 30th ultimo at Willis' Church with his and a portion of Colonel Goode's command, but were repulsed with some loss. Their reports, inclosed, will give particulars of their operations.

Major Crumpler was mortally wounded and Captain Ruffin taken prisoner. For other casualties you are respectfully referred to Colonel Baker's report.

During the series of engagements in which the portion of the brigade with me participated very few casualties occurred, notwithstanding frequent exposure to the enemy's fire.

During the whole period the officers and men exhibited that devotion to duty, thorough discipline, and efficiency which characterize regular troops, and claim at my hands the highest measure of praise and grateful acknowledgment.

Cols. T. R. R. Cobb, Fitz. Lee, W. H. F. Lee, and Lieut. Col. W. T. Martin, under my immediate command, were frequently intrusted with distinct isolated commands, and displayed that zeal and ability which entitle them to favorable notice and give evidence of capacity for higher trusts. Capt. John Pelham, of the Horse Artillery, displayed such signal ability as an artillerist, such heroic example and devotion in danger, and indomitable energy under difficulties in the movement of his battery, that, reluctant as I am at the chance of losing such a valuable limb from the brigade, I feel bound to ask for his promotion, with the remark that in either cavalry or artillery no field grade is too high for his merit and capacity. The officers and men of that battery emulated the example of their captain, and did justice to the reputation already won.

Capt. William W. Blackford, of the Engineers, assigned to duty with me the day before the battles, was always in advance, obtaining valuable information of the enemy's strength, movements, and position, locating routes, and making hurried but accurate sketches. He is bold in reconnaissance, fearless in danger, and remarkably cool and correct in judgment. His services are invaluable to the advance guard of an army.

Capt. J. Hardeman Stuart, Signal Corps, was particularly active and fearless in the transmission of orders at Cold Harbor, and deserves my special thanks for his gallant conduct.

Capt. Norman R. Fitzhugh, assistant adjutant-general, chief of staff, though but recently promoted from the ranks, gave evidence of those rare qualities, united with personal gallantry, which constitute a capable and efficient adjutant-general.

Capt. Heros von Borcke, assistant adjutant-general, was ever present, fearless and untiring in the zealous discharge of the duties assigned him.

Maj. Samuel Hardin Hairston, quartermaster, and Maj. Dabney Ball, commissary of subsistence, were prevented by their duties of office from participating in the dangers of the conflict, but are entitled to my thanks for the thorough discharge of their duties.

The following officers attached to my staff deserve honorable mention in this report for their valuable services: Capt. Redmond Burke; Lieut. John Esten Cooke, ordnance officer; Lieut. J. T. W. Hairston, C. S. Army; Lieut. Jones R. Christian, Third Virginia Cavalry; Lieut. Chiswell Dabney, aide; Capts. W. D. Farley and W. E. Towles, volunteer aides, they having contributed their full share to whatever success was achieved by the brigade.

My escort did good service. Private Frank Stringfellow, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, was particularly conspicuous for gallantry and efficiency at Cold Harbor. The majority of the Hanover Company (G), Fourth Virginia Cavalry, possessing invaluable merits as guides, were distributed as such among the various generals. First Lieut. D. A.

Timberlake accompanied me, and from his intimate acquaintance with the country, as well as his personal bravery, was an indispensable aid to my march. His deeds of individual prowess in Hanover place him high among partisan warriors, and enabled us to know exactly the enemy's position and strength near Atlee's Station.

Accompanying this report I have the honor to submit a map,* drawn by Captain Blackford, Corps of Engineers, of region of country traversed by the cavalry, showing the extent of its operations and exhibiting the various engagements in which cavalry took part; also report A [208], Col. T. R. R. Cobb, Georgia Legion Cavalry; report B [209], Col. L. S. Baker, First North Carolina Cavalry; report C [212], Lieut. Col. W. T. Martin, Jeff. Davis Legion; report D [213], Col. T. L. Rosser, Fifth Virginia Cavalry; report E, Col. S. D. Lee (artillery), Fourth Virginia Cavalry; report F [211], Col. Thomas F. Goode, Third Virginia Cavalry; map G, already referred to; H, my instructions to officer commanding cavalry west of the Chickahominy; I, list of killed, wounded, and missing.†

The reports of other commanders have not been received; should they be sent in subsequently they will be forwarded.

My command captured several thousand prisoners and arms, the precise number it being impossible to ascertain. The detachment of cavalry left at the White House secured much valuable public property, enumerated already.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

J. E. B. STUART,
Brigadier-General.

Col. R. H. CHILTON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Department of Virginia.

[Inclosure H.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
June 25, 1862.

COLONEL: You will immediately supply your command from Major Ball, commissary of subsistence, with three days' rations [of] hard bread and bacon. Should an engagement take place, you will move your main body toward the front, so as to support and watch our right flank and take advantage of any movement the enemy may make toward James River to harass and delay him by demonstrations in his front and vigorous attacks in his flanks. Keep your command well together and well in hand, and be sure to keep a perfect communication and thorough co-operation with Major-General Huger and any other commander near you, bearing in mind that it is our first duty to whip the enemy, and to effect that no necessary sacrifice is too great, no hardship too severe.

I have entire confidence in your skill, ability, and energy. Colonel Goode, Third Virginia Cavalry, will be on the Charles City road.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. B. STUART,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. T. L. ROSSER,
(*Or Cavalry Officer Commanding Right Wing of Pickets.*)

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* To appear in Atlas.
† Embodied in return, p. 984.

P. S.—Should you be ordered to join me with your regiment these instructions will be turned over to your successor in command.

No. 208.

Report of Col. Thomas R. R. Cobb, Georgia Legion, of operations June 26–July 10.

HEADQUARTERS GEORGIA LEGION,
July 17, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with the order of General Stuart I have the honor to report the operations of the cavalry under my command from June 26 to July 10:

We left our camp on an hour's notice on the evening of June 25, joining General Stuart upon the Brooke turnpike and continuing the march until we met the army of General Jackson near Ashland that night.

Nothing special occurred with my command on 26th.

On the 27th, near the close of the battle at Cold Harbor, we were ordered forward into the field. The position in which we were halted exposed my entire line to the fire of one of the enemy's batteries, which lost no time in opening upon us. Finding my men immediately within the range and the shells striking under their horses and exploding over their heads, I promptly removed them under the cover of the hill; fortunately no casualty occurred.

On Saturday, 28th, one of my squadrons, under command of Major Delony, was in advance, with orders to proceed to Dispatch Station. Finding it defended by cavalry, they were promptly charged and put to flight. On pursuing them beyond the railroad another company of cavalry was found in line, who were as promptly charged and routed.

The only casualties to this squadron was a flesh wound received in the arm by Lieutenant Early; a slight saber cut on the head by a private (Walters), and slight wounds to one or two horses.

Our success enabled us to cut the wires and break the communication between the enemy and his base. While separated from the main column on 28th my command captured three wagons and teams of the enemy and several prisoners that were sent to the rear.

On Sunday, 29th, I was detached and ordered to proceed to Tunstall's Station to destroy the track, cars, &c., at that point, which was done. On that evening I rejoined the command at the White House.

On Monday, 30th, by order, I left one squadron at the White House to complete the work of destruction there, with orders to preserve certain property and send it to Richmond. This squadron did not rejoin me until after the 10th.

I continued with the column until Thursday, July 3, when I was ordered by General Stuart to take position near Shirley, on James River, in the rear of the enemy. This position I occupied until the 10th. I found the rear guard consisted of about 2,000 infantry, one battery of artillery, and about 500 cavalry. These protected a wagon train of 300 or 400 wagons. With the assistance of a few guns and two regiments of infantry I think I could have captured this train and its guard, and I applied accordingly both to General Lee and General Stuart. They were not furnished, doubtlessly for good reasons, until General A. P. Hill arrived on the 6th (I believe), at which time the entire train and guard had crossed the creek and joined the main army.

My scouts brought in numerous prisoners, who were sent to the rear, and my command collected a large number of small-arms and other stores, which were secured.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. R. R. COBB,
Colonel, Commanding Georgia Legion.

No. 209.

Report of Col. Lawrence S. Baker, First North Carolina Cavalry, of operations June 28–July 27.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST NORTH CAROLINA CAVALRY,
Hanover Court-House, Va., July 27, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I arrived with five companies of my regiment on the morning of June 28, after a forced march from North Carolina, where I had been on duty. I was directed by General Lee to assume command of all the cavalry that was not with General Stuart.

On the night of [the] 29th I was directed by General Lee to make a bold, daring scout, and find out where the enemy was. I accordingly proceeded with five companies of my regiment, viz: Captains Ruffin's, Houston's, Barringer's, McLeod's, and Lieutenant Blair's, and the effective force of Colonel Goode's (150 or 200), down the New Market and Charles City roads. It was rumored that there was a camp of the enemy near Willis' Church, on the Quaker road, but not being able to obtain any reliable information of their movements, I determined to drive back their cavalry force, which was covering their movements, and proceeded to the Quaker road, and on coming up to the enemy charged them, killing several with sabers and driving them to their main camp. Number killed not accurately ascertained, as I was compelled afterward to retreat from their main camp, which I found to be their main army, or a division covering its movements. Their camp was in a very thick place, and in the pursuit I was in a few yards of it before I ascertained their force. The fire of the enemy was very heavy, and I regret to report the loss of Maj. Thomas N. Crumpler, severely wounded (since dead); Lieutenant Gaines, adjutant, wounded; 11 privates and non-commissioned officers wounded and brought off; 1 private of the Third Virginia Regiment severely wounded; Captain Ruffin, Lieutenant Fields, and 46 non-commissioned officers and privates missing, being wounded, killed, or thrown from their horses.

All the officers and men behaved with the greatest coolness and bravery. I saw every officer and man doing his duty promptly and well.

On Monday the cavalry was kept on the right to ascertain the position of the enemy and follow any success.

On Tuesday was ordered on the left of General Jackson and afterward in scouring the country for prisoners, but nothing to report.

On Wednesday I joined General Stuart, and my regiment accompanied him in pursuit of the enemy. Since then they have been on

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* Nominal list of casualties shows 1 man killed, 1 officer and 1 man wounded, and 1 man missing.

picket duty in front of the enemy during the whole time, with an occasional skirmish incident to such service, but of no importance.

I am, sir, with much respect,

L. S. BAKER,
Colonel First North Carolina Cavalry.

Captain FITZHUGH.

No. 210.

Report of Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, First Virginia Cavalry, of operations in front of Richmond during the Seven-days' Battles.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST VIRGINIA CAVALRY,
Hanover Court-House, Va., August 1, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the First Virginia Cavalry remained during the battles in front of Richmond under the immediate command of General J. E. B. Stuart and took part in all his operations.

The only casualty was the loss of Private R. P. Thomas, of Company A. He had been sent to the front, in company with Lieutenant Stewart, of Company B, to reconnoiter dismounted, when he came suddenly upon a large body of the enemy concealed in the woods. Refusing their demand to surrender, this party of two gathered up some abandoned loaded arms in the vicinity and fought bravely until Thomas was killed, when the lieutenant made his escape, the enemy not daring to pursue a soldier who had proved that he was not to be taken alive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FITZ. LEE,
Late Col. First Va. Cav., Brig. Gen., Comdg. Second Brig.

Capt. NORMAN R. FITZHUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Brigade.

No. 211.

Report of Col. Thomas F. Goode, Third Virginia Cavalry, of operations June 26–*July* 10.

WHITE HOUSE, *July* 15, 1862.

GENERAL: In compliance with your order of the 13th instant I have the honor to report the following as the operations of my regiment from June 26 to July 10:

On June 26 the regiment was on the Williamsburg road as a reserve.

Early on the morning of the 27th, in compliance with an order from General Lee, I moved down on the Darbytown road to reconnoiter the position of the enemy in the vicinity of White Oak Swamp. A portion of the regiment being left along the enemy's lines to observe his movements, the remainder returned that day to camp.

On Saturday evening, the 28th, I was ordered with my command to join Colonel Baker, of the First North Carolina Cavalry, who was under orders to reconnoiter the position of the enemy on the Charles City road, in the vicinity of White Oak Swamp, and, if possible, to penetrate his lines. In the execution of this order I moved down upon the Charles City road on Saturday night.

Early on Sunday morning, the 29th, I moved off with Colonel Baker

in the direction of the Long Bridge. As we approached Willis' Church we came upon and charged a body of the enemy's cavalry. Following them a short distance, we were open[ed] upon by several pieces of artillery, when we found ourselves in an ambuscade of artillery, infantry, and cavalry. My regiment had 1 man severely (supposed to be mortally) wounded, and retired in good order.

That evening I returned to my encampment, and a few hours afterward, in compliance with an order from General Lee, moved down on the Darbytown road, reporting to Major-General Longstreet.

In compliance with his order, early on the morning of Monday, the 30th, I reported to Colonel Jenkins, commanding General Anderson's brigade, and moved down as his advance guard until we came upon the enemy on the Charles City and Quaker roads. Some time after the fight commenced I was ordered by General Longstreet to a position a short distance in the rear, which I maintained during that day.

On the morning of Tuesday, July 1, I was ordered to move down the river road in the direction of Malvern Hill. After remaining in that vicinity for some hours I was ordered under Colonel Baker, First North Carolina Cavalry, to take position on the right and rear of General Lee. After occupying that position several hours my command moved with Colonel Baker with a view of getting to the command of General Jackson, beyond the Quaker road. After moving some miles in that direction an advance guard from my regiment, thrown out by Colonel Baker, reported that both sides of the road leading to Jackson's left, which road was exceedingly narrow and thickly wooded on either side, was occupied in force by the enemy's sharpshooters. It was deemed impracticable to make the connection with Jackson's command, and we encamped that night at Gatewood's farm.

Early on the morning of Wednesday, July 2, my regiment was ordered by yourself to move down by way of Nance's shop and Forge Bridge to Talleysville and return by way of Bottom's Bridge, the execution of which order occupied Wednesday, the 2d, and Thursday, July 3.

On July 4 I remained in camp, and the 5th reported my command to you at Salem Church, in Charles City County, and on the next day, the 6th, in compliance with your order, moved to this place, where I remained until the 10th instant, when, in obedience to an order from General Lee, I moved with my command in the direction of Norman's Ferry, with a view of intercepting a party of the enemy's cavalry reported to be crossing the Mattapony at Walkerton. Learning, however, that night from Dr. Walker, who had conveyed to General Lee the intelligence of this supposed move of the enemy, that he had retired in the direction of, and most probably to, Gloucester Point, I returned on the next day to this place.

I have the honor to report that since forwarding to you an inventory of the Government property at this place a few days since a large wagon train has been sent down, which carried off everything of value. There is nothing of any value or consequence remaining.

I have the honor to submit for your decision whether the men over thirty-five who have not re-enlisted are entitled to a discharge to-morrow, the 10th.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS F. GOODE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry.

No. 212.

Report of Lieut. Col. Will. T. Martin, commanding the Jeff. Davis Legion (Mississippi) and the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, of operations June 25–July 6.

CAMP TOTOPOTOMOY, *July* 20, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the services rendered by my command in the recent battles and skirmishes near Richmond from the 25th ultimo to the 6th instant:

The force under my command consisted of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, Captain Chamberlayne commanding, and the Jeff. Davis Legion of Cavalry.

On the 25th ultimo I had a line of pickets from Wooding's shop, on the Ashland road, along that road to Ashland, and thence toward Hanover Court-House to the residence of Colonel Wickham. In the afternoon of this day, after General Jackson's advance guard had reached the neighborhood of Ashland, a company of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry drove in my vedettes from the point where the Ashcake road crosses the Telegraph road. I ordered Lieutenant Smith, of the Black Horse Company, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, with 17 men, to drive the enemy back. He charged at once, and the enemy fled, leaving 2 horses on the road dead, carrying off 1 man killed and 1 wounded. Lieutenant Smith had 2 men wounded in the charge—Private Crump, arm broken; Private Robertson, wounded slightly. The telegraph wire which had been cut was immediately restored.

Thursday, 26th ultimo, moved with the cavalry brigade to the neighborhood of Pole Green Church and bivouacked.

Friday, 27th ultimo, the brigade moved toward Old Church. By command of the general I sent forward to clear the road Company F (Georgia Huzzars), Captain Waring, of the Legion. The pickets of the enemy were discovered at a point 2 miles from Old Church; were charged, and Lieutenant Waldhauer and Private Howell Munn succeeded in overtaking two of the Lancers, and killed 1 and wounded the other, who was subsequently captured A piece of the Horse Artillery was advanced, under Captain Pelham, and fired in the direction of the church. Subsequently it was ascertained that this firing put to flight a force of 1,000 or 1,500 of the enemy's cavalry in this vicinity. My command being in front, the Jeff. Davis Legion on the right, the brigade advanced toward Cold Harbor. Captain Avery, during the forenoon, was detached to advance on a line with the infantry skirmishers to the left of our line of battle, which had been pushing forward since an early hour in the morning. Heavy firing was heard in front and to our right during the morning.

About 1 p. m. we reached the immediate vicinity of the battle which was raging near Cold Harbor. My column was advanced and placed in position to charge the infantry of the enemy if it should make any attempt to flank our infantry or should break through it. I left, by order of the general, to post a squadron on picket on the Old Church road, to our left, leaving Major Stone in command. Shortly before I returned I learn[ed] that a brisk cannonade began in front of the column, and that it was rapid and well directed.

Private C. Warwick, Company I, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, was killed by a shell, and Captain Williams, of the same regiment, wounded in the hand by a fragment of shell.

Later in the day, after my return, the column was again exposed to a very heavy fire from a battery of field pieces in front, and the com-

mand was moved out of range, and formed sufficiently near to charge in the event of its services being needed. About dark all firing ceased; the enemy moved off the field.

After dark my command accompanied the general with the First and Ninth Regiments Virginia Cavalry and Cobb's Legion (cavalry) in pursuit toward Dispatch Station. Nothing was seen of the enemy, and we returned and bivouacked near the battle-field.

Saturday, 28th ultimo, at an early hour, my command, in obedience to orders, reconnoitered the country around Old Church toward the New Market road, and discovered that the enemy's cavalry had during the previous afternoon retired toward the White House. I joined the brigade at Dispatch Station, and moved with it the same afternoon to the vicinity of Tunstall's Station. Here the artillery of the brigade drove back a squadron of the enemy's cavalry. We bivouacked at this point and next day advanced to the White House.

Captain Avery, Jeff. Davis Legion, and Lieutenant Murray, Fourth Cavalry, with their companies, were dismounted and, with two pieces of the Horse Artillery, sent forward to engage a large gunboat lying off the White House. The boat was compelled to retire, and the brigade took possession of the place, with the large and valuable stores abandoned by the enemy in his precipitous flight.

The preceding night large fires were seen in the direction of the White House. This place was now a scene of desolation; the house was wantonly burned, with its contents. Many of the shade trees were felled and all the fencing had disappeared. This once beautiful estate, made more interesting by associations connected with the great leader of the first Revolution, George Washington, now utterly despoiled, forcibly reminded us that we were contending against a foe respecting nothing, sparing nothing.

Scattered over the fields were abandoned wagons and ambulances, mules, tents, commissary and quartermaster's stores. Hundreds of bonfires had been made by the enemy of whatever was combustible; still an immense amount of property was left uninjured. My command was supplied with abundant rations for three days and the horses with forage from the enemy's supplies.

Monday, June 30, my command, with Pelham's artillery, now moved toward the Forge Bridge, encountering a few of the enemy's skirmishers. It was discovered, as the bridge was approached, that the enemy already held the position with infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Captain Pelham was advanced with two of his pieces to a point within 400 yards of the bridge, and opened with his pieces (howitzers). He was replied to by two rifled pieces, but soon silenced them, and they withdrew to the hills beyond the river.

A reconnoitering force was crossed over the river to examine the position assumed by the enemy, and was charged upon by cavalry in the afternoon. In order to clear the road of this cavalry Captain Pelham was ordered with two 12-pounder howitzers to take position on the bridge and shell the road. Just as he unlimbered the enemy opened upon him with two rifled pieces, one at only 400 yards' distance. As this gun had been trained upon the road occupied by the pieces of Captain Pelham its fire was very accurate and rapid, yet in fifteen minutes the enemy was driven away with a loss of 2 men and 2 horses killed and several wounded. This force of the enemy had been sent to repair the bridge, and had begun work when we attacked them. As far as could be ascertained the enemy had one regiment of infantry, a

squadron of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery in the forenoon, and this force was increased toward the afternoon.

During the following night and forenoon two squadrons of the command were on picket above and below the Forge Bridge.

Tuesday, July 1, early in the morning an ineffectual attempt was made at the ford above the Forge Bridge to drive my pickets from their post. Private Robertson, of Company D, Jeff. Davis Legion, posted as vedette, encountered 4 privates of a New York regiment; killed 1 and compelled the other 3 to surrender with their arms. After this the enemy retired and were not seen again until next day. The command moved with the brigade to the farm of —— Rock, 5 or 6 miles from Haxall's Landing, where it bivouacked.

Monday, July 2, a drenching rain fell during the early morning. A squadron from the command, composed of the Boykin Rangers, Jeff. Davis Legion, Lieutenant Chestnut commanding, and the Black Horse Company, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, under Lieutenant Smith, was posted on picket on a road leading toward Westover. Lieutenant Chestnut, with 10 men in advance, supported by 30 of the reserve, charged upon a squadron of the enemy's cavalry, posted in the road, and compelled it to fall back, with a loss of 1 man killed and 1 horse captured. One piece from Stuart's Horse Artillery (a 12-pounder howitzer), Lieutenant Shaw commanding, had been ordered to report to me. I advanced on the road leading to Haxall's Landing. This road leads at right angles to the river road at an elevated point nearly opposite the landing, which is from this point 1¼ miles distant. The space between this river road and the river is an open field, and the road leading to the landing, as well as the whole field, is within easy range of gunboats on the river. One gunboat was discovered at the landing. The advanced guard, 24 men, under Lieutenant Merchant, of Captain Williams' company (Fourth Cavalry), with 6 or 8 men from the Legion, were deployed through the woods to gather prisoners, directing their course toward the landing, with instructions to keep out of sight of the boat as far as possible. Accompanying the advance guard I proceeded to the neighborhood of Haxall's Landing, and learned from him that the Monitor and Galena were in front of the house, about 200 yards distant. Suspecting that I might find some of the enemy lurking about the overseer's house, immediately on the bank of the river, with Private Volney Metcalfe, of Company A, Jeff. Davis Legion, I succeeded in getting to the rear of this house, about 60 yards from the Monitor and Galena, and captured 3 prisoners, with arms, one being a sailor from the Monitor. Our character seeming to be undiscovered by the gunboats, I ordered 5 of my men and as many prisoners into a field near the river bank, to drive away some 25 or 30 mules there feeding, some with harness on. As my men had Yankee overcoats and caps on and were assisted by Yankees, I was permitted to move off with 150 prisoners and guns and the mules to a place of security.

In the mean time the main column had been advanced on the River road toward Shirley within 200 yards of the point at which the road turns abruptly to the left. In the angle thus formed are thick woods, and from them shots were fired at the head of the column. Cavalry pickets had previously been driven in. I found the column slowly retiring. Ordering in Captain Avery's company as sharpshooters dismounted, I again advanced, but halted the column when I found that our sharpshooters were outnumbered. Suspecting that the enemy was in ambush, I ordered the howitzer to the front, and in the mean time discovered a regiment of infantry behind a line of bushes beyond the turn of the road and on the right upon elevated ground. Masking the

gun, I was enabled to open fire unexpectedly upon this regiment, which proved to be the Forty-second New York (or Tammany) Regiment, one of the best, it is said, in the service of the enemy. This force was soon driven in confusion and rapidly toward Berkeley. Our skirmishers had captured 3 prisoners of this regiment and killed 3. Pursuit was made as rapidly as the skirmishers could proceed through the woods. The Tammany Regiment, however, was too fleet for us, and reached the main body of McClellan's army, at Berkley, before we could overtake it. I was checked in the pursuit by finding a brigade in line of battle across the road and a gunboat getting into position, and had left only 6 rounds of ammunition for the howitzer and but 300 men. Many abandoned wagons and ambulances, stores destroyed, and wounded left at Haxall's disclosed the confusion which must have prevailed in the retreating army.

Privates Volney Metcalfe and William Barnard, of Company A, of the Legion, deserve especial notice for their boldness and activity at the landing. We returned at night to our bivouac at Rock's.

Thursday, July 3, moved with the brigade to Phillips', on the road to Westover, and while the Horse Artillery was shelling the woods I was ordered to reconnoiter to the left, and to advance to a point opposite the mouth of Herring Creek, a place called Dr. Wilcox's. I reached this point, and observed that the enemy was massed above the mouth of the creek. A large fleet of sail vessels, sixty or seventy in number, was dropping down the stream. Several ocean steamers followed them, and great activity appeared on the river. Six or seven gunboats were discovered. One of them opened upon us with tolerable precision. I moved the command out of range and reported the facts.

Friday, July 4, my command was on picket during the day on the left of the infantry and occasionally skirmished with the enemy. Captain Henderson's company (B), of the Legion, was deployed as skirmishers in the woods near Evelington Heights, and succeeded in killing three or four of the enemy's skirmishers. With Captain Strother's company I again visited Dr. Wilcox's, first driving off a company of the enemy's cavalry. We killed 1 horse and wounded 1 man. I was compelled by a large infantry force to return to my line of pickets.

Saturday, July 5, was spent in our bivouac.

Saturday [Sunday], July 6, I was relieved of the command of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, and started on my return to Richmond, reaching camp the next day with the Legion.

Lieutenant Fisher, Company B, with 14 men of the Legion, on his way from camp to join the Legion, then on the Chickahominy, assisted by Lieutenant Yeager and 3 privates Fourth Virginia Cavalry, captured on the —— a company of the Bucktail Regiment, consisting of the captain, 1 lieutenant, and 57 non-commissioned officers and men.

Among the officers of my command, during the eventful period of time covered by the above report, I would mention favorably Major Stone, Captains Avery and Waring, and Lieutenants Waldhauer, Chestnut, and Moseley, of the Legion; Captains Chamberlayne, Strother, Old, and Williams, and Lieutenants Merchant, Smith, and Payne, of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, and Captain Pelham and Lieutenant Shaw, of the Horse Artillery. It is difficult to make a distinction when officers and men vied with each other in the performance of their duty.

Respectfully submitted.

WILL. T. MARTIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. NORMAN R. FITZHUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Brigade.

No. 213.

Report of Col. Thomas L. Rosser, Fifth Virginia Cavalry, of operations June 28–July 10.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH VIRGINIA CAVALRY,
Camp Cary, July 26, 1862.

GENERAL: In pursuance with your instructions I habitually kept my command during the battle well in hand and as near the enemy as possible.

On June 28 my scouts came in and reported the enemy in considerable force near Willis' Church, and also that he was moving small bodies of troops in the direction of James River. This I reported at the time to General Huger.

The next morning I started out on a scout in the same direction and met Colonel Baker, with his own regiment (the First North Carolina) and Third Virginia, returning to his camp, having been unsuccessful in an attack upon the enemy near Willis' Church, where he found the enemy in great force, his attack being met with infantry, artillery, and cavalry. My scouts on the right found the enemy extending his lines in that direction, and succeeded in recapturing 15 horses belonging to the First North Carolina, that the enemy had taken in Colonel Baker's engagement early in the morning. This was also reported to General Huger.

That night, Sunday, 29th ultimo, my pickets were strongly re-enforced, and I moved down with my entire force, composed of my own regiment and the Hampton Legion, to the junction of the River and Long Bridge roads and remained there during the night.

Next morning, about 8 o'clock, my pickets were driven in on the Long Bridge road, near Willis' Church. I at once moved down with my entire command, and after some skirmishing succeeded in re-establishing my pickets. I then dismounted one company and deployed them as skirmishers, giving them a squadron for support, and sent them forward, and after driving in the enemy's picket still pressed upon him, and, strange to say, this gallant little band, commanded by Captain Bullock, of my regiment, drove them back within a few hundred yards of their main force, and was still pressing upon them when General Longstreet's advance came up, and with his infantry and artillery attacked them upon the line to which I was holding them.

My pickets upon the River road about this time reported the enemy advancing in that direction, and General Longstreet ordered me to take my command over in that way. After re-establishing my pickets on that road I made a reconnaissance with a portion of my command to the front, and found the head of the retiring column moving hurriedly and confusedly in the direction of James River. It was then just coming on Malvern Hill. I reported this at once to Generals Longstreet and Holmes about 1 p. m. For some reason or other no attention was paid to this report. I then reported to General Lee, who came to see for himself, and who ordered General Holmes to move at once to this position and attack the enemy. But as General Holmes did not arrive until late in the day (about 5 p. m.), and by marching his troops down the River road the dust revealed the movement to the enemy, and gunboats were sent up the river, which opened a heavy fire upon Holmes' advancing column, which drove him back. I then withdrew my command to cover and sent scouts in the direction of the river to observe the movements of the boats. My quartermaster, Captain Tay-

lor, was one of the party, and was taken prisoner. General Holmes having withdrawn, it became necessary for me to place the greater part of my command on picket dismounted.

Early the following morning, the 1st instant, by reconnaissance, I found the enemy in line of battle on Malvern Hill. I was near enough to hear loud and prolonged cheering, as if re-enforcements or a general had arrived. This I also reported to General Huger; but Colonel Baker, having arrived, assumed the command, and soon moved with my command over to the left to support the attack which General Magruder was about to make. My command was held on the left, and as the lines were extended in that direction I was moved to the left, and early the following morning I joined you with my command.

In every instance where my men were thrown in contact with the enemy I could but observe the great want of proper discipline necessary to insure implicit confidence. They had not been drilled and the most of them had never been under fire before.

I took several prisoners and collected many arms.

I lost 4 men—2 sergeants, 1 corporal, and 1 private—by desertion to the enemy.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS L. ROSSER,
Colonel Fifth Virginia Cavalry.

No. 214.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William N. Pendleton, C. S. Army, commanding Reserve Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia, of operations June 26–July 2.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY CORPS,
Near Richmond, July 21, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part performed by the several portions of my command and by myself in the recent successful movements of our army against the enemy:

The duty at the outset assigned me was to see such good use made of the artillery on the Richmond side of the Chickahominy as to hold the enemy in check should he advance against our weakened lines, while our more active force was attacking his right beyond the stream. To this I was directed to give my constant and unremitting attention, and, as a preliminary, instructed to have the Reserve Artillery posted on the different fronts, where it could be conveniently and rapidly brought into action when necessary.

My arrangements were accordingly made, and early dawn of June 26 found the Reserve Artillery distributed thus: Maj. Charles Richardson, with two batteries of his battalion (those of Ancell and Milledge), on the heights near Mechanicsville Bridge; two batteries (those of Lane, from Lieutenant-Colonel Cutts' battalion, and of Woolfolk, from Major Richardson's battalion) some distance down the Chickahominy, near Mrs. Price's house, where they had been for many days on duty, with the guns directed by Major Garnett, under fire—often severe—from the enemy's batteries; Maj. William Nelson, with his battalion, the batteries of Huckstep, Kirkpatrick, and R. C. M. Page, advanced on the Nile-mile road to co-operate with the force near Dr. Garnett's farm; Maj. H. P. Jones, with his battalion, the batteries of Clark, Peyton,

and Rhett, temporarily assigned as a division reserve to General D. H. Hill and accompanying his command; Lieutenant-Colonel Cutts, with three batteries of his battalion (those of Ross, Price, and Blackshear), advanced on the Williamsburg road to strengthen General Huger where his right had been engaged with the enemy on the previous day, and Col. J. Thompson Brown, with several batteries of his regiment, constituting the remaining reserve, stationed near the fork of the Nine-mile road, whence they could speedily move in any direction.

With a command thus necessarily diffused I could give only general direction to the whole and occasional personal supervision to each portion. I am happy, however, to be able to testify that each, in proportion to opportunity, performed well its part, and was sincerely disappointed when opportunity proved but slight. They all came more or less into requisition during the varied and protracted contest, and some rendered peculiarly gallant and valuable service. The particulars will be briefly given in the sequel, and are more fully exhibited in the reports of the several commanders, herewith submitted.

My first personal care on the morning of Thursday, June 26, was devoted to our extreme right, where it seemed most likely the enemy might attempt an advance if he knew or suspected our movements. I therefore proceeded early that day to the scene of the preceding days' conflict, General Huger's right, and accompanied by his chief of artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel [J. A.] de Lagnel, and by Lieutenant-Colonel Cutts, made a reconnaissance some distance in advance of our lines. This, though at first apparently hazardous, proved entirely safe, as the enemy, so far from their advancing, had partially fallen back. Satisfied of this, and agreeing with the chief artillery officers as to the ground to be occupied and the course to be pursued should the enemy move forward, I passed to other points of that front, confident that in the event of sudden action Colonel Cutts, whose gallantry and capacity have been so well proved, would efficiently use the reserve under his charge in aiding General Huger to maintain his position. But no general or important move occurred on either side nor was the comparative quiet broken here, even after the firing had commenced near Mechanicsville, late in the afternoon.

On the morning of the 27th, finding our right still undisturbed, I applied myself to the line from Mechanicsville Bridge down the right bank of the Chickahominy, with a view to the service our batteries might there render. Major Richardson, with some long-range guns attached to his command—especially two powerful rifles, partly managed by the appliances of his batteries and partly by a detail under Captain Masters, from General A. P. Hill's division—was already paying his respects to the enemy across the stream with apparently good effect; but as the shots endangered our own troops pursuing the retreating foe, a message from the commanding general caused to be discontinued this adjunct to the main attack. After great effort on the part of Captain Milledge, under Major Richardson's supervision, to conduct one of these large guns along the hill's summit down the stream, the route was found impracticable, and as guns of short range were unavailing, those batteries which had been under fire for several days were sent to the rear. Later in the day, however, Captain Ancell was permitted to take one of the long-range guns to the front, on the Nine-mile road, in the hope of an opportunity for service there, and subsequently Major Richardson succeeded in bringing the other by the same road with a similar hope.

My own route along the crest brought me about 9 a. m. to a point

below Dr. Friend's house, whence, with a field glass, I distinctly saw the enemy in very large force and in battle order upon an open slope, some 2 miles below Dr. Gaines' farm, and portions of our own troops gradually advancing, as if feeling their way along the difficulties of the left bank. The powerful array of the former and the cautious progress of the latter induced me at once to send a duplicate dispatch, through the nearest general, to the commander-in-chief, notifying him of the observed position and strength of the enemy. My two aides, Acting Lieut. Charles Hatcher and Cadet Taliaferro, who bore these dispatches across the difficult swamp, deserve honorable mention for the alacrity, resolution, and success with which they performed the task.

After some time a return message came from the commanding general, directing that our longest-range guns should be made, if possible, to play upon the observed position of the enemy. Arrangements to this end had already been made, and two powerful rifled pieces, under Captain Dabney, were on their way to the best place accessible, just below Mrs. Price's. At the house near this latter position I met the President, General Magruder, and other officers, and informed them of the facts thus noticed. Finding with the large guns too little ammunition, I dispatched an aide, Lieutenant Peterkin, to have hastened from Richmond a sufficient supply. The trust he discharged with exemplary energy.

Meanwhile a sharp artillery contest commenced between some of our batteries on Dr. Garnett's field and those of the enemy behind their breastworks, bringing numerous shells about our position. This contest was most gallantly waged on our side under the general direction of Lieut. Col. S. D. Lee, and participated in with great spirit by Captains Lane and Woolfolk, and by Captain Kirkpatrick and Lieutenant Massie, with a portion of Huckstep's battery, the two latter being specially commanded by Major Nelson, whose calm and cheerful courage under a very hot fire was of utmost service to our inexperienced men in their post of extraordinary exposure. The other portions of Major Nelson's command were also greatly exposed, though favored with no opportunity of returning fire.

The two large rifles, under Captain Dabney, being posted as far forward as practicable, and committed, with instructions, to the charge of Major Garnett, in due time opened upon the enemy across the stream; with what effect we could not determine. Returning to the better post of observation below Dr. Friend's I watched the course of events till the fierce encounter, which late in the afternoon gave the field to our victorious troops [was over]. Immediately thereafter the President requested me to conduct him to General McLaws' headquarters, and I have gratefully to record his preservation under a warm fire from the enemy's batteries which we encountered on the way.

Saturday, June 28, my first care was directed to getting into position at Dr. Garnett's guns of sufficient power to silence the enemy's heavy batteries. Major Richardson's two large guns were ordered forward, and preparations made for the immense Blakely rifle, which it was found could not be adjusted for use earlier than the following morning. Having again visited General Huger's front and found nothing new, I returned and remained at Mrs. Price's, while Lane's, Dabney's, and Woolfolk's guns dislodged the enemy from his stronghold near Golding's.

This day having passed with no decisive information on our side the Chickahominy as to many events the other side, and there being with us no little suspense, the President about sunset requested me to bear

for him a confidential message to the commanding general. This, with its sequences—arrangements with division commanders, by General Lee's order, for having the enemy's movements vigilantly watched that night—kept me at work till past 1 o'clock.

Fever supervening disabled me on the 29th, so that the day was necessarily passed by me as a quiet Sabbath. Portions of my command were, however, quite actively engaged, under arrangements already described, in pursuing, with other forces, the retreating enemy.

During the two preceding days Colonel Brown and Lieutenant-Colonel Coleman had sought opportunity to be of use beyond the Chickahominy. The latter accompanied two batteries of the regiment, the Richmond Fayette Artillery, Lieutenant Clopton commanding, and the Williamsburg Artillery, Captain Coke, ordered on the morning of the 27th to report to General Lee at Mechanicsville, as he had requested. Those batteries were held as part of the reserve of that portion of the army. Lieutenant-Colonel Coleman was called to act as chief of artillery for General A. P. Hill's division during several days, Maj. R. L. Walker being at the time sick. Colonel Brown became a close spectator of the Friday evening's struggle, and brought his experience and authority to bear in extricating one of his companies—Third Howitzers, Captain Smith, on duty with a brigade—from a perilous position, in which they could do no good.

The reserve battalion of Major Jones, accompanying General D. H. Hill's division, was much engaged those several days and did excellent service, as it did also subsequently in the encounter at White Oak Swamp, eliciting from their commander a warm eulogium for their gallantry and for the honorable fact that there was not one straggler from their ranks the entire week.

On Monday, 30th, I was again able to be in the field, and employed the forenoon in ascertaining [the] movements in progress and adjusting to them the arrangements of my own command. The afternoon was given to making sure of three large rifle guns for use in the field on Tuesday, if needed and practicable.

Tuesday morning, July 1, was spent by me in seeking for some time the commanding general, that I might get orders, and by reason of the intricacy of routes failing in this, in examining positions near the two armies, toward ascertaining what could be best done with a large artillery force, and especially whether any position could be reached whence our large guns might be used to good purpose. These endeavors had of course to be made again and again under the enemy's shells, yet no site was found from which the large guns could play upon the enemy without endangering our own troops, and no occasion was presented for bringing up the reserve artillery—indeed, it seemed that not one-half of the division batteries were brought into action on either Monday or Tuesday. To remain near by, therefore, and await events and orders, in readiness for whatever service might be called for, was all that I could do. Here again it was my privilege to be thrown with the President, he having arrived some time after night-fall at the house near the battle-field, where I had just before sought a resting place.

On Wednesday, 2d, active operations being interfered with by a heavy rain, my main efforts were directed to examining a number of batteries, sending to the rear some that had been injured, and having taken to Richmond such of the captured ordnance as had not been previously removed.

Thursday, 3d, the retreat of the enemy beyond Turkey Creek hav

ing been effected and no probability of another general engagement then appearing, I received, on calling upon the commanding general, personal instructions to take to the rear all the artillery not requisite for the divisions, and to co-operate with the ordnance and quartermaster's departments in having sought for and secured all the stores wrested from or left by the enemy. With the discharge of these duties on that day and several others succeeding terminated the moderate share it was the privilege of my command and of myself to have during this eventful period in the toils, sacrifices, and inestimable services of our heroic army.

Our loss in the several contests of the occasion was—in Major Jones' battalion, 5 men killed and 24 wounded; 13 horses disabled and 2 wheels destroyed.

In Colonel Brown's regiment—1 man wounded and 2 horses killed.

In Lieutentant-Colonel Cutts' battalion (Lane's company)—3 men killed and 5 wounded; 1 horse killed.

In Major Richardson's battalion (Woolfolk's company)—1 man killed and 3 wounded.

In Major Nelson's battalion—1 man killed and 1 wounded (though 7 struck) and 4 horses disabled, making a total of 10 men killed and 34 wounded and 20 horses disabled.

Of our medical staff, Surg. J. R. Page and Assistant Surgeons Greene, Perrin, Semple, Monteiro, and Hopkins were called upon for the exercise of their skill, and with exemplary fidelity devoted themselves not only to the relief of our own wounded, but to alleviating the injuries of other sufferers. In fact my entire staff was assiduous in duty, and I may safely declare that no truer spirit animated our best troops than was exercised by those under my command.

In conclusion, while gratefully recognizing that Divine favor which crowned us with victory, I would commend to the consideration of the commanding general what seems to me to have been a serious error with regard to the use of artillery in these several fights—too little was thrown into action at once; too much was left in the rear unused. One or two batteries brought into position at a time to oppose a much larger artillery force well posted must greatly suffer, if not ultimately yield, under the concentrated fire. This was in several instances our experience. We needed more guns taking part, alike for our own protection and for crippling the enemy. With a powerful array opposed to his own, we divide his attention, shake his nerves, make him shoot at random, and more readily drive him from the field worsted and alarmed. A main cause of this error in the present case was no doubt a peculiar intricacy in the country, from the prevalence of woods and swamps. We could form little idea of positions, and were very generally ignorant of those chosen by the enemy and of the best modes of approaching them; nor were good maps readily accessible, by which in some measure to supply this deficiency; hence a considerable degree of perplexity, which nothing but careful reconnaissances, by skillful officers, experienced in such service, could have obviated, but being obviated, attack had been more co-operative, concentrated, and effectual, the enemy's condition more crippled, and our success more triumphant, with less mourning in the land.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. N. PENDLETON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding.*

No. 215.

Report of Maj. Charles Richardson, commanding Second Battalion, of operations June 26–July 2, including the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill.

HDQRS. SECOND BATT., PENDLETON'S ARTILLERY CORPS,
Camp near Richmond, Va., July 12, 1862.

GENERAL: In obedience to your order of 11th instant, requiring me to furnish you with a report showing the operations of my command from the 26th ultimo to the present time, I have the honor to submit the following, with the accompanying reports of the captains of the several batteries in my battalion, which will more explicitly give the information you desire, as I was necessarily separated from portions of my command at different times during the occurrences therein named:

You are aware that for about ten days previous to the 26th ultimo I had been on outpost service with two of my batteries on the Mechanicsville road near the Chickahominy River, and that my other battery, Captain Woolfolk's, was on duty at Price's farm, under Colonel Lee (chief of artillery General Magruder's division), with whom it remained until the morning of the 3d instant, when relieved by you and ordered to my camp.

The batteries of Capt. Greenlee Davidson, two rifles (3-inch), two 6-pounders (smooth bore), and two 12-pounder howitzers, and Captain Masters, two 4-62 rifles, were assigned temporarily to my command by Brig. Gen. J. R. Anderson, on the afternoon of the 25th ultimo.

On the morning of the 26th ultimo General D. H. Hill (whose division had moved up near my camp during the previous night) sent for me and informed me that our troops would cross the river at that point during the day, and that I was expected to cover the passage, and that he would indicate the moment when I should open fire upon the works of the enemy just opposite. He desired to know the number, caliber, and positions of my guns, offering, at the same time, to furnish me with any additional guns that I might need. Having given him the desired information, I accepted and placed in position three of his rifle pieces and awaited his orders.

About 12 m. I sent a message to the general that I thought the enemy were vacating the works in front of me, and about 3 p. m. I sent another message that I was quite sure the work was entirely deserted, but received no orders, though Generals Lee, Hill, and Longstreet came up shortly afterward and watched the movements of the enemy until near 5 o'clock, when General Hill moved the division across the river.

Seeing no enemy in front of me, and desiring to render as much service as possible, I ordered Captain Milledge to move his rifle gun east of the Mechanicsville road to a point from which he could do the enemy most damage. His report will show his operations in pursuance of this order. At the same time I ordered Captain Masters to place one of his guns on the ridge east of and near Mechanicsville road, thinking it a very fine position from which to work upon one of the heavy batteries of the enemy, then pouring a terrific fire upon our troops, but as the piece was being placed in position General Longstreet ordered Captain Masters to take it to a point lower down the river, which he thought was a better position. In moving the gun down one of the wheels got into a deep rut and could not be extricated until the next morning.

At dawn on the next morning, 27th ultimo, General Lee ordered

me to move my guns along the ridge on the south side of the Chickahominy, and do the best I could against the enemy on the opposite side. I therefore moved down the river with all of my guns (except one of the 4-62 rifles of Captain Masters, and one smooth-bore 6-pounder and two 12-pounder howitzers of Captain Milledge, having no horses to move these guns) and took a position on Watts' farm, and opened fire (I have reason to believe with good effect) upon the enemy with Captain Davidson's two 3-inch rifles and Captain Milledge's 3-inch rifle and one of Captain Masters 4-62 rifles, and continued firing until ordered to cease by General Lee. About this time you came up and I asked for further orders, requesting to be permitted to send to the rear the pieces that could not be used with effect, and having received your approval, I ordered Captain Ancell to take to our old camp (near the toll-gate, on the Mechanicsville road) his battery, together with the three guns of Captain Milledge and the 4-62 rifle of Captain Masters left near Ashton's house, and then, by your order, I proceeded down the river to Mr. Christian's farm, without being able, however, to get another shot at the enemy.

At this point Captain Davidson handed me an order from Brig. Gen. J. R. Anderson, requiring him to join at once his brigade, and I of course relieved him from duty with me. I then joined you at the hospital on the Nine-mile road, about 1 mile above Dr. Garnett's farm. You then ordered me to move the two 4-62 rifles of Captain Masters to that point and you would have them placed in position. The guns being exceedingly heavy (weighing nearly 4,000 pounds each) and the road very bad, it was with great difficulty that I succeeded in getting one of the guns (under Captain Ancell) to the point indicated by 8 p. m., when all operations for the day seemed to have ceased and you, I learned, had left the field. The other gun (under Captain Milledge) could not be brought down, and Captain Milledge informed me that you ordered him to take it to camp. The next day (June 28) I succeeded in seeing you late in the afternoon, when you told me that I could confer with Colonel Lee, chief of artillery General Magruder's division, as to the best position for the gun. Colonel Lee said that the gun could be of no service there at that time, but that he would let me know if it could be used the next day. The next day (June 29) at an early hour General Magruder's troops were moved out of their works, and I thought it best to have the gun taken to my camp, which I did.

I received no further orders from you until Monday night (June 30), when you ordered me to move the two 4-62 rifles at early dawn the next morning down the Darby [town] road in the direction of New Market, and you would select a position for them. This order I obeyed, halting on the Darby [town] road where it is intersected by the New Market road, and reported to you through Captain Milledge, and received your order directing me to move down to a point near which you would endeavor to find a position for the guns. Captain Milledge acting as guide, we halted on the farm of a Mr. Fussell, when I reported to you in person and you ordered me to bivouac for the night, as you were unable to find a suitable position for the guns. The next morning I, by your order, returned to camp with the guns, as you thought they could not be used to advantage at all down there.

In leaving my old camp on the Mechanicsville road near the toll-gate, on the morning of the 1st instant, I ordered Captain Woolfolk (senior captain) to take charge of and move the camp down on the Williamsburg road near Fulton's hill, you having ordered me to take a position more convenient to the scene of operations.

It is doubtless proper to add that two drivers and four horses from each of the batteries of Captains Ancell and Milledge had been, by General A. P. Hill's orders, sent to join Capt. D. G. McIntosh's battery. One of these men, Private Robinson, of Captain Milledge's company, was slightly wounded, and one of the horses sent from Captain Ancell's battery died.

Before concluding I beg leave to say that the soldierly bearing, energy, and general good conduct of the officers and men under my command afford me the liveliest gratification and satisfaction, and in awarding praise I cannot discriminate in favor of some of them without doing injustice to others, inasmuch as all of my orders were obeyed with great alacrity and cheerfulness.

I would add that Dr. Semple, surgeon of my battalion, was always at his post of duty and performed his part most satisfactorily.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES RICHARDSON,
Major, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM N. PENDLETON, *Chief of Artillery.*

No. 216.

Report of Capt. John J. Ancell, Fluvanna (Va) Light Artillery, of operations June 26–July 2.

IN CAMP, *July* 12, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report (in accordance with an order to report what transpired in my command from June 26 to July 2) that on Thursday, June 26, I was ordered by yourself to take my battery to a position on the Chickahominy about 1 mile below the Mechanicsville road, and to hold the position in case the enemy should attempt to cross there. No such attempt being made by the enemy, I only waited in position until Friday morning, when, the enemy having been driven below this point, I, in obedience to your order, moved my battery back to camp, together with a large rifled gun, under the command of Captain Masters.

On Friday evening, in compliance with your order, I took command of and carried this large gun to a point on the Nine-mile road near the farm of Dr. Garnett, at which point I remained until Sunday morning, June 29, when, no opportunity offering to bring it to bear upon the enemy, it was, in accordance with your order, moved back to camp.

On Tuesday, the 1st instant, I carried the same piece down the Darbytown road, as directed by you, to Fussell's farm, near the scene of the fight of that evening, but was not able to get into a position from which to use it against the foe, and on the next morning returned with it to camp. With the execution of these several orders ended any part taken by my company in the struggles around Richmond.

I will take occasion to say, though not actually engaged, the men acted in a manner entirely satisfactory, and evinced an earnest desire to take an active part in the late great struggles around Richmond; but as all this occurred under your immediate observation, I will only add that they obeyed all orders cheerfully and soldierly.

Major, I have the honor to be, yours, with high respect,

JOHN J. ANCELL,
Captain Fluvanna Light Artillery.

Maj. CHARLES RICHARDSON, *Comdg. Second Battalion, Res. Arty.*

No. 217.

Report of Capt. John Milledge, jr., Georgia Battery, of operations June 26–July 2, including the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill.

CAMP, *July* 12, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report (in accordance with an order to report what transpired in my command between June 26 and July [2]) that on the afternoon of June 26 I was ordered by yourself to take one piece (rifled) down the river (Chickahominy), and make any disposition of it which I thought would bear with effect upon any of the enemy's forces then fighting or in position on the other side of the river. Ascertaining that one of the enemy's batteries (said to be Griffin's New York battery) was in position near the edge of the creek on the other side, and was busy with its fire upon the Maryland Battery, in position on the Mechanicsville hill, I placed the rifled piece in position near the creek and opened fire on the New York battery, which was continued about an hour, as far as I could judge, with considerable accuracy and effect; Lieutenant [Jesse] Thompson was with me in charge of the piece.

On the morning of the 27th at daylight my company was detailed, by order of General Lee, to assist in the management of one of the large rifled guns under command of Captain Masters. Acting with him, we carried the piece some 1½ miles below the turnpike, placed it in position, and, directing its fire upon such points of the enemy's lines as seemed most stubborn, worked it until ordered by General Lee to cease firing.

Of the rest of the part performed by my company in that day's attempt, and those made afterward to get the gun where it could be used, in obedience to orders, of the zeal, good order, and general soldierly spirit displayed during the interval between June 26 and July 2, you can judge as well as myself, and to your candid judgment I am satisfied to leave them without any comment from me, knowing full well that the true soldier's zealous attempt to discharge his duty, though that duty may only be anxiously waiting, watching, marching, and remarching, and not the more grateful active duty of the battlefield, is not without its due credit in your eyes, and that justice will be done to them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. MILLEDGE, JR.,
Captain Company C, Second Artillery Battalion.

Maj. CHARLES RICHARDSON,
Commanding Second Battalion, Reserve Artillery.

No. 218.

Report of Lieut. James Woolfolk, Ashland (Va.) Artillery, of operations June 26–July 1.

HDQRS. CO. A, 2D BATT., RES. ARTY., *July* 11, 1862.

SIR: In pursuance of your orders I have the honor to make the following report of the service of this battery from June 26:

At this date we were on picket duty at Mrs. Price's house, opposite the New Bridge, 7 miles from Richmond. We were then under the

command of Colonel Lee, and attached to [Third] Brigade, Colonel Anderson commanding, in General Jones' division, to whom we reported June 14. Nothing occurred on the 26th except a little harmless shelling from the enemy's batteries (four in number), stationed opposite to us on the north side of the Chickahominy.

On the afternoon of the 27th we were ordered, together with two of Captain Lane's guns, all under the conduct of Colonel Lee, against a strong work of the enemy some three-quarters of a mile to our right and front. We were brought into position in an open field about 600 yards from the enemy's works, when we opened upon him with shell and spherical case from our howitzers (two 12-pounders) and with shell and shot from our rifled pieces (two 3-inch guns). We fired very rapidly, receiving in reply an incessant fire from the enemy's battery, composed, as we afterward learned from prisoners, of thirteen breech-loading guns, sustaining at the same time an enfilading fire from their sharpshooters. After an engagement of about thirty minutes we were ordered to retire, having sustained a loss of 1 man killed and 3 wounded. Of the effect of our fire I have no means of knowing, except from the report of prisoners, who stated that their loss was heavy in killed, wounded, and in destruction of property.

On Saturday, the 28th, our two rifled pieces were detached to proceed down the New Bridge road, and, in company with a portion of Lane's and Dabney's batteries, to shell the enemy at long range. This duty was performed with fine effect, the enemy breaking and running in every direction.

On the 29th we were ordered, under the command of Major Garnett and temporarily in support of General Toombs' brigade, some 3 miles down the road, on the south side of the Chickahominy, but no requisition was made upon us for active service, and on the next day, June 30, we were relieved and sent back to camp to recruit, men and horses being very much broken down.

Of the conduct of the men of this command I feel it my duty to report that they behaved, with two exceptions, with marked coolness and gallantry.

With the greatest respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JAMES WOOLFOLK,
First Lieut., Comdg. Ashland Arty., Co. A, 2d Batt., Res. Arty.

Maj. CHARLES RICHARDSON,
Commanding Second Battalion, Reserve Artillery Corps.

No. 219.

Report of Maj. William Nelson, commanding Third Battalion, of operations June 26–July 1, including the actions at Garnett's and Golding's Farms.

HDQRS. THIRD BATTALION, RESERVE ARTILLERY,
Near Richmond, Va., July 12, 1862.

GENERAL: At your request I respectfully submit to you the following statement of my proceedings, as also of my command, in the recent movements of our army in the defenses of Richmond:

In obedience to your order I reported early Thursday morning, the

26th ultimo, with my three companies to Lieut. Col. S. D. Lee, chief of artillery for General Magruder's division, who ordered me to post two of my batteries in Garnett's field in advance of our main line and in support of our advanced pickets and to hold the other in reserve. Captains Kirkpatrick and Page, with their batteries, were posted accordingly, and Capt. Charles T. Huckstep, with his, was kept in reserve near New Bridge Church.

Nothing of interest transpired until the afternoon, when the enemy's batteries from several different points opened fire upon the whole field, frequently throwing their shells very near us, but without injury.

These two batteries were withdrawn to a less hazardous position after night, and replaced before light the next morning, Friday, the 27th.

In the early part of Friday I was invited by Lieutenant-Colonel Lee to reconnoiter with him the enemy's position immediately in our front, where they were busily engaged on an advanced line of works, with a view to stop their operations; after which it was determined that I should advance one section of howitzers to our extreme picket line, a little to the right of our position, to co-operate with other pieces which Colonel Lee would post on the left. I was to be ready and to open as soon as the firing on my left commenced. I requested Captain Kirkpatrick to take two of his howitzers, with their detachments, to the point of the field determined on, and I accompanied them. His pieces were immediately put in position just below the crest of the hill and loaded. Very soon the signal on our left was heard, when the captain gave the order and the firing commenced with energy and efficiency, and the working parties were soon driven from their position. Immediately the enemy opened upon us with batteries at four different points. After the working parties were driven off our fire was aimed at one of their batteries and kept up until the limbers were emptied of ammunition, when the firing ceased for a very short time for the caissons to be brought up, which was soon done, and the firing recommenced with vigor and kept up until the men were much exhausted, when I requested the captain to cease firing and let his men sit down below the crest of the hill and rest. During this whole time they were under a heavy fire from the four batteries before referred to, and I take pleasure in saying of all, officers and men, that they did their duty well.

For further particulars of the operations of this company and results to them I refer you to the accompanying statement of Captain Kirkpatrick.

The position occupied by Captain Page's battery was peculiarly trying, being under a hot fire during part of Thursday afternoon and on Friday, without being able to return it at all. I was fully satisfied with the conduct of all the officers and men, and for further particulars of their operations I refer you to the accompanying statement of Captain Page.

Friday afternoon I was asked by Colonel Lee for one rifle gun to co-operate with others which he wished to try the enemy's position with, and I sent the rifle of Captain Huckstep's battery, under charge of Lieutenant Massie, to whose report, herewith, I refer you for particulars. This gun in that skirmish was well managed and served in every particular.

Saturday we retained our former positions without engaging in what took place near by, but being under fire part of the time.

Sunday morning we were early in the field, and late in the day advanced with the division toward Fair Oaks Station, on the York River Railroad, and there I was ordered by Colonel Lee to follow on with the

reserve at a safe distance from the center of General McLaws' division. Doing this, we staid that night near the general's command, on the Williamsburg road.

Monday morning we were ordered to march for Allen's farm, on James River, by the way of the Darbytown road, and I was ordered to halt my command about 2 miles short of Allen's farm, which was done. My encampment that night was on Robertson's farm, called Camp Holly.

On Wednesday, July 2, I was ordered to take all the rifle guns of my command to the front, where we remained until the afternoon, when we were ordered back to Camp Holly with them. There we staid until Friday, the 4th, when we were ordered back to this camp.

I cannot too fully express my thanks for and appreciation of the conduct on the occasions referred to of Surg. J. R. Page and Assistant Surgeons Perrin and Hopkins; also Lieutenant Massie and my young aide Mr. R. R. Jones. These gentlemen all did much to excite my grateful remembrance.

With gratitude to God for his protection and care over us, I respectfully submit this report.

WM. NELSON,
Major, Commanding Battalion.

No. 220.

Report of Lieut. John L. Massie, Fluvanna (Va.) Artillery, of operations June 26–July 4, including action at Garnett's Farm.

CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, VA.,
July 12, 1862.

In the absence of Captain Huckstep I submit the following statement of the movements, &c., of the Fluvanna Artillery during the recent engagements before Richmond:

On Thursday morning, June 26, we proceeded to the front of our lines on the Nine-mile road (General Magruder's division) and were placed in reserve in the field near New Bridge Church.

The next evening, Friday, our rifle gun and its detachment of 12 men, under my immediate command, were ordered to take position in the open field near Dr. Garnett's house, where, in company with several other batteries (the whole under command of Major Garnett), we opened fire upon one of the enemy's batteries, partially concealed by woods. Our fire was promptly returned by at least four batteries, three being entirely concealed by the woods and placed obliquely to our right, thus giving them a cross-fire upon us; also by a line of sharpshooters protected by rifle pits immediately in our front and about 400 yards distant. The fire of the enemy soon became very warm, and as we were not protected by either works or the conformation of the ground, we were ordered to retire. The conduct of the men while under fire was all that could have been expected or desired.

We lost in this skirmish Private N. W. Jennings, who was killed by a shell-wound in the hip. He was a good soldier, cheerful and prompt in the performance of his duties. Private S. H. Mayze was also wounded slightly on the hip. We also lost one horse permanently disabled.

We were unable to ascertain the result of our firing, as the woods

into which our shells were thrown soon became so filled with smoke as to obscure everything from view.

We retired to our post in reserve, where we were kept until Monday morning, June 30, when we proceeded to Camp Holly, near New Market, there rejoining our battalion.

On Wednesday, July 2, our rifle gun, under Captain Huckstep, was sent to the front, but ordered back later in the day without firing.

We were held in reserve at Camp Holly until Friday morning, July 4, when we returned to our present encampment.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. L. MASSIE,
Lieutenant, Fluvanna Artillery.

Maj. WILLIAM NELSON, *Commanding Third Artillery Battalion.*

No. 221.

Report of Capt. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Amherst (Va.) Artillery, of operations June 26–July 2, including actions at Garnett's and Golding's Farms.

——— —, 1862.

MAJOR: At your request I submit the following statement of the part taken by my company in the recent engagements before Richmond:

On Thursday, June 26, we proceeded with four guns, two being left, on account of sickness among the members of the company, to the front at Garnett's farm. We were stationed at a point within range of the enemy's guns in front and on our left, but remained undisturbed till the afternoon, when the batteries on our left opened a fire upon the whole field. Many of the shell came near, but did us no harm.

The next morning we resumed the place held by us the day before.

About 12 o'clock we were ordered to take a position considerably advanced and to our right, with two howitzers, and there to open fire upon a party of the enemy then at work upon the rifle pits in front of their works. As soon as our fire commenced the enemy opened upon us from at least four different batteries, firing at us no less than five different species of projectile.

During this fire Lieutenant [William R.] Walton, Corporal Davidson, and Privates Hewitt and John Goodwin were struck by fragments of shell, though no one was seriously hurt. At the other guns, which remained for some time in a very exposed condition, Private Motley was also struck. One of our horses was killed and 2 wounded.

We remained in the advanced position till about 4 p. m.

I cannot forbear stating just here that you were present with us during the time that the enemy's fire was concentrated upon us, and I feel under lasting obligations to you for the great encouragement and assistance you afforded us, inexperienced as we were, by your calm and cheerful courage, as well as by advice as to how our fire should be conducted.

On Saturday we took again the same position and in the afternoon were ordered to proceed again with two guns to the position just alluded to, in order to open fire on the enemy's batteries, which it was supposed had been evacuated. Before we reached the position the order was countermanded. On our way going and returning we were under a heavy fire.

On Sunday morning at 10 o'clock we proceeded with General Magruder's forces in pursuit of the enemy down the Nine-mile and Williamsburg roads. We were held in reserve, though under fire, during the fight on Sunday evening, about 1 mile below the Seven Pines.

On Monday we returned up the Williamsburg road with the same forces, and crossed over to Camp Holly, where we were held in reserve till Friday, when our battery was directed back to camp.

On Thursday my rifle piece, under Lieutenant [George W.] Hobson, was ordered toward the front, but he was soon directed to return.

It is proper to add that I was assisted in the engagement of Friday by Lieutenants Hobson and [John F.] Latham, who rendered every possible service and proved themselves both competent and brave.

Very respectfully submitted.

THO. J. KIRKPATRICK,
Captain, Commanding Amherst Artillery.

Maj. WILLIAM NELSON,
Commanding Third Battalion, Reserve Corps Artillery.

No. 222.

Report of Capt. R. C. M. Page, Morris (Va.) Artillery, of operations June 26–July 2, including actions at Garnett's and Golding's Farms.

CAMP THIRD BATTALION, RESERVE ARTILLERY,
July 12, 1862.

MAJOR: According to your request I respectfully submit the following report of my battery during the late engagements before Richmond:

On Thursday morning, June 26, we were ordered down the Nine-mile road as far as Garnett's farm, where we took a position on the road and just in rear of our extreme picket lines. After remaining here for about two hours the enemy opened fire upon us with his long-range guns, which he kept up for some time, when, by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, we shifted our position. Here again we were shelled from time to time until night, when we withdrew, resuming our first position early next morning.

On this day, Friday, our position was shelled constantly throughout the day without our being able to reply, as we had orders to fire only in case the enemy appeared in front in the open field.

On Saturday after the middle of the day everything became quiet.

On Sunday, about 10 a. m., we started with Major-General Magruder's forces down the Nine-mile and Williamsburg roads in pursuit of the enemy and went as far as Savage's farm, where we rested for the night.

Monday morning we continued our march and reached Hollywood, near the scene of the terrible conflict of Tuesday evening.

On Wednesday morning our rifled pieces, Lieutenant [Charles R.] Montgomery commanding, were sent to the front to reconnoiter, and returned in the evening. At this camp we remained until Friday morning, when, by your command, we returned to our present encampment.

Respectfully submitted.

R. C. M. PAGE,
Captain, Commanding Morris Artillery.

Maj. WILLIAM NELSON, *Commanding.*

No. 223.

Report of Lieut. Col. A. S. Cutts, commanding Sumter (Ga.) Artillery Battalion, of operations June 26–July 1.

HEADQUARTERS SUMTER ARTILLERY BATTALION,
Camp near Richmond, Va., July 12, 1862.

GENERAL: In obedience to your order I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command from June 26 to the present date:

Capt. John Lane's company, of six guns, having been detached from my immediate command, I would respectfully submit his own report for your consideration, which please find inclosed.

At an early hour on June 26, in carrying out your order and instructions of the 25th, I reported myself with three batteries—Capt. H. M. Ross, with six guns, Capt. John V. Price, with four guns, and Capt. James Ap Blackshear, also with four guns—to Major-General Huger at our advance lines on the Williamsburg road. My batteries were held in reserve to support General Huger's command.

On the evening of that day I was joined by Lieutenant [Thomas A.] Maddox with one gun of Capt. S. P. Hamilton's battery, Lieutenant Steiner, of the same company, having obtained permission to report to General Toombs with two guns of the battery. I have had no report of his operations.

With the above-mentioned batteries, in all fifteen guns, I remained personally on the ground in rear of General Huger's command, and near the enemy's lines, until Sunday morning, the 29th, and, although did no actual service except shelling the enemy's pickets in the woods, we were at all times ready to meet the enemy, and from his position and superior force were hourly expecting an engagement.

On the 29th, being informed that the enemy had abandoned their intrenchments and were in full retreat and the division being well supplied with artillery, General Huger ordered two of my batteries—Captains Price's and Blackshear's—back to our camp near Richmond, there to be held in reserve to await orders. Myself, with Captain Ross' battery and Lieutenant Maddox, with his gun, were assigned to General Wright's brigade and ordered on the Charles City road. The whole command was delayed in moving in this direction by a dispatch from General Magruder asking for assistance in the enemy's rear, and at night-fall we had only moved a few miles on the Charles City road.

On the afternoon of the 30th General Huger's advance came up to the enemy, and about 3 o'clock I was ordered forward with my batteries. This point was some 2 miles north of the battle-field of the same day where Generals Longstreet and Hill engaged the enemy. My batteries arrived promptly on the ground, but were not ordered into the artillery duel then going on. This position was held during the night, and on July 1, the enemy having disappeared and the way clear, we moved upon the battle-field of Monday. My now small command (seven guns) was assigned a place near the battle-field of Tuesday, the 1st instant, and, although I am sure that more artillery could have been used with advantage in this engagement, and also that my command could have done good service, yet I received no orders, and therefore I have not had the honor to participate in any of the many engagements for the protection of our capital.

The position assigned me was held until Monday, the 7th instant,

when, by General Huger's order, I returned to my camp at this place, all of my other batteries having previously returned.

It is proper to mention that Capt. C. P. Crawford volunteered to take charge of one of Captain Price's guns, as his own battery was not ready for the field. This he did, and remained with it until the company was ordered back to camp.

The officers and men of the several companies deserve much credit for their great promptness and their anxiety to share the dangers and honors with those noble commands who fought on every field.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. S. CUTTS,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. First Battalion, Reserve Corps.

General WILLIAM N. PENDLETON.

No. 224.

Report of Capt. John Lane, Company E, Sumter Artillery, of operations June 26–July 3, including the actions at Garnett's and Golding's Farms, and battle of Savage Station.

CAMP NEAR OAKWOOD CEMETERY,
July 12, 1862.

COLONEL: In compliance with your order to report the part my company took in the recent engagements before Richmond from June 26 to the present date I submit the following:

On June 25 the remainder of my company (two sections) was ordered to join one section which had been on picket duty at Mrs. Price's house for twelve days, being engaged with the enemy from behind our earthworks more or less every day in artillery duels across the Chickahominy, in one of which I lost 1 man killed on the 26th.

On the 27th I was ordered to engage a battery of the enemy near the house of Dr. Garnett. I took position in the open field in front of the enemy's battery, which was protected by formidable earthworks. In an engagement of an hour I lost 2 men killed and 4 wounded, and withdrew from the field when ordered by Colonel Lee. In the evening of the same day I was ordered to attack the enemy a second time, taking position farther to our right, where I was under a heavy fire from three of the enemy's batteries, as well as their sharpshooters, and retired from the field when ordered by Colonel Lee with a loss of 1 man wounded and a horse killed.

On the 28th I was ordered, with a section of my battery, to take position near the Chickahominy on the New Bridge road, and open on the enemy near Mr. Golding's house, which I did, assisted by a section of Captain Woolfolk's battery and one piece of Captain [W. J.] Dabney's battery, and succeeded in routing the enemy from his position in the greatest confusion.

On the 29th I was ordered to report to General Cobb as reserve artillery for his brigade, which I joined and went with until noon, when I was ordered to the front at the earthworks of the enemy on the north side of the York River Railroad, where I exchanged a few shots with the enemy, who being still in retreat, I followed on with the brigade to the bridge across the York River Railroad, where I was put into

position to resist a threatened advance of the enemy at that point and was under the enemy's fire during the engagement, which lasted until dark, I maintaining our position during the night.

On the 30th I was engaged during the day in moving to a position on the Charles City road.

On July 1 took a position assigned me on the field. Just before the engagement commenced my section of Parrott guns were ordered to the front, but a short time after the engagement commenced were ordered back to a position farther in the rear, being still under the enemy's fire, where I remained during the engagement, my only loss being 1 man wounded.

On the 2d I maintained the position of the previous day until it was ascertained the enemy had fled.

On the 3d I returned to camp near Richmond, by order of General Lee, where I have remained ever since.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LANE,
Captain Company E, Sumter Artillery Battalion.

Col. A. S. CUTTS,
Commanding Sumter Artillery Battalion.

No. 225.

Report of Col. J. Thompson Brown, First Virginia Artillery, of operations June 27–July 2.

CAMP AT RANDOLPH'S FARM, VA.,
July 14, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with your order of July 11 I herewith forward to you a report of the operations of my command from Thursday, June 26, to the present time:

My command, with the exception of the batteries, of which a more detailed account will be subsequently given, after having been in camp in its present position for some days, was moved on Friday, June 27, to a point near Mrs. Price's farm, in order to be in readiness for action.

On Saturday, 28th, it was moved back to its present position.

On Sunday, June 29, it was moved to a point on the Darbytown road about 1½ miles above its junction with the New Market road, where it remained without being called for until Thursday, July 3, when, in obedience to orders from General Pendleton, it returned to its old camp at Randolph's farm, where it now awaits orders.

The batteries which during this period were separated from the command are the following: Third Howitzers, Capt. Benjamin H. Smith, jr.; Richmond Fayette Artillery, Lieutenant [William I.] Clopton commanding, and Williamsburg Artillery, Captain [John A.] Coke. The first of these (Third Howitzers, Capt. B. H. Smith) having been ordered to join Featherston's brigade, General Longstreet's division, reached Mechanicsville at 10 p. m. on Thursday, June 26.

On Friday, 27th, it was engaged with good effect at Catlin's house, one section being in the orchard and the other to the right of the house. They continued their fire until the enemy left the field.

In the evening of the same day it was again engaged at Gaines' farm, the three howitzers being stationed on the brow of the hill, near the barn,

whence they shelled the enemy's position in the woods. The Parrott piece on the right of the barn engaged one of the enemy's batteries on the south side of the Chickahominy, thus drawing a raking fire away from our infantry while charging the enemy's position. The Parrott gun continued to fire until the enemy's battery became silent, but I myself, being accidently present, withdrew the howitzers early in the evening. They were inefficient against the battery because of their short range, and they could no longer shell the enemy's infantry without endangering our own troops.

This battery was subsequently engaged on this side of the Chickahominy in the battle of Monday, 30th, near Enroughty's house. It fired but a few rounds, still it was much exposed to the fire of artillery and infantry.

The battery was not engaged on Tuesday, and has now rejoined its regiment.

The only loss sustained was 1 man wounded on Monday, 30th, and 2 horses shot on Friday, 27th.

The conduct of the men in the entire series of fights commanded the approval of their captain. I myself saw them acting well on the evening of Friday, June 27.

The Richmond Fayette Artillery and the Williamsburg Artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel [Lewis M.] Coleman, reported, by order of General Pendleton, to General Lee, at Mechanicsville, on the evening of Friday, June 27. They followed the advancing army to headquarters of Generals Lee and Longstreet, at Hogan's house, and were kept in reserve during the battle of Friday evening.

On Saturday Colonel Coleman reported to General A. P. Hill, and in the absence of Maj. R. L. Walker, sick in Richmond, acted as chief of artillery until Wednesday, July 2, when he rejoined his regiment. The two batteries under his command from this regiment accompanied General Hill in his passage to the south side of the Chickahominy and to the vicinity of the battle-field of Monday. The Fayette Artillery was attached to Branch's brigade and the Williamsburg Artillery held in reserve. The Fayette Artillery was placed in position both on Monday and Tuesday evening and exposed to a sharp artillery fire on both occasions, but was not allowed to fire. The Williamsburg Artillery returned to its regiment on Tuesday, July 1.

The men of the Fayette Artillery, as well as the officers, exhibited sufficient coolness and alacrity under fire. The Williamsburg Artillery, being in reserve, had no opportunity to do anything amid the great superabundance of artillery and the scanty use that was made of it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON BROWN,
Colonel First Regiment Virginia Artillery.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM N. PENDLETON.

No. 226.

Guns captured at Frazier's Farm and Malvern Hill, taken from the field by Col. J. T. Brown, First Regiment Virginia Artillery.

Number of guns.	Caliber and description of guns.	Condition of gun.	To whom delivered.	By whom owned.	With whom exchanged.	Condition and caliber of guns exchanged.	Remarks.
7	12-pounder Napoleon guns	Spiked	Major Walker	United States			Some of these guns were sent to Richmond; others exchanged on the field.
1	12-pounder field howitzer	do	do	do			
6	10-pounder rifle Parrotts	do	do	do			They were all brought from the field of battle by Lieutenant-Colonel Coleman.
2	20-pounder rifle Parrotts	do	do	do			
1	10-pounder rifle Parrott	Spiked and carriage broken.	Fayette Artillery	do	Fayette Artillery	1 State rifle	This was given the Fayette because so much broken as to be unable to be removed.
1	24-pounder field howitzer	Good	Richmond				
			CAISSONS CAPTURED.				
1	12-pounder caisson	Good	Third Company Howitzers.	United States	Third Company Howitzers.	Old wagon caisson	These were given the Third Company Howitzers in place old wagon ones which were given them when they first entered service.
1	10-pounder caisson	do	do	do	do	do	
1	6-pounder caisson	do	do	do	do	do	
1	10-pounder Parrott caisson	Damaged	Fayette Artillery	do			
1	12-pounder Parrott caisson	Good	Park	do			
1	24-pounder Parrott caisson	do	do	do			
1	10-pounder Parrott caisson	do	Captain Coke	do			For a Parrott gun for which there was no caisson.
1	12-pounder Parrott caisson	Pole broken; chest damaged.	Park	do			
			SMALL-ARMS CAPTURED.				
	10 muskets		Richmond				
	1 German rifle		do				
	9 bayonets		do				
			ORDNANCE CAPTURED.				
91	3-inch Parrott shell	Damaged	Richmond				
5	3-inch Parrott shot	do	do				

No. 227.

Report of Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, C. S. Army, commanding Second Corps, of the battle of Gaines' Mill, engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 20, 1863.

MAJOR: I forward herewith my official report of the part taken by my command in the battle of Cold Harbor and other engagements in which it participated in front of Richmond last summer.

I am, major, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

Maj. WALTER H. TAYLOR,
A. A. G., Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 20, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to submit to you a report of the operations of my corps in the battle of Cold Harbor and other engagements before Richmond.

On June 17 last, leaving the cavalry and Chew's battery under Brigadier-General Robertson near Harrisonburg; Whiting's division, then near Staunton, and Ewell's and Jackson's, near Weyer's Cave, Augusta County, Virginia, moved toward Richmond. Lawton's brigade, subsequently of Jackson's division, being part at Staunton and part near Weyer's Cave, moved with the troops nearest their positions. Subsequently Colonel Munford, with his cavalry, marched in the same direction.

On June 25 we reached the vicinity of Ashland, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, about 12 miles from Richmond.

The division of Brigadier-General Whiting embraced the Texas Brigade, General Hood, and the Third Brigade, Colonel Law commanding, with the batteries of Reilly and Balthis.

The division of Major-General Ewell—the Fourth Brigade, General A. Elzey; the Seventh Brigade, General Trimble; the Eighth Brigade, Col. I. G. Seymour, and the Maryland Line, Col. Bradley T. Johnson, with the batteries of Brockenbrough, Carrington, and Courtney.

Jackson's division—the First Brigade, General Charles S. Winder; the Second Brigade, Lieut. Col. R. H. Cunningham commanding; the Third Brigade, Col. S. V. Fulkerson commanding, and the Fourth Brigade, General A. R. Lawton, with the batteries of Poague, Carpenter, and Wooding.

On the morning of the 26th, in pursuance of instructions from the commanding general, I took up the line of march for Cold Harbor, Whiting's division in front.

Pursuing the Ashcake road, we crossed the Central Railroad about 10 a. m. Approaching the Totopotomoy Creek, the Federal picket crossed to the south side of the stream and partially destroyed the bridge, and by felling trees across the road farther on attempted to delay our advance. After the Texas skirmishers had gallantly crossed over and Reilly shelled the woods for the purpose of driving the enemy from it, in order that we might safely effect a lodgment beyond the

creek, Whiting rapidly repaired the bridge and the march was resumed.

That night the three divisions bivouacked near Hundley's Corner. While there some skirmishing took place with detachments of the enemy, in which Brockenbrough's battery, the First Maryland, Thirteenth Virginia, and Sixth Louisiana Regiments participated.

We were now approaching the ground occupied by that portion of the Grand Army of McClellan which was posted north of the Chickahominy. His right was then resting upon Mechanicsville, from which point his lines extended some miles down the river. As our route that day inclined toward the south and brought us in the direction, but to the left, of Mechanicsville, we distinctly heard the rapid and continued discharges of cannon, announcing the engagement of General A. P. Hill with the extreme right of the enemy.

Early the next morning (27th) the three divisions resumed the march, General Ewell in the lead. After crossing Beaver Dam we halted to dislodge a force of the enemy observed on our right near the intersection of the road then occupied by us with the road leading from Mechanicsville to Bethesda Church. But the Federals observing the division of General D. H. Hill, then coming into view, and which was advancing from Mechanicsville toward the point of intersection, and at the same time seeing General Ewell moving down from my command, they promptly abandoned their position and fell back. The enemy, seen by us, as before stated, on our right, having fallen back, and the road being open for pressing farther along his rear, the march was resumed toward Walnut Grove Church, where I again halted until General A. P. Hill came up. Continuing to carry out the plan of the commanding general I inclined to the left and advanced on Cold Harbor, while General A. P. Hill moved toward the same point by a different road to the right. The enemy having obstructed the road which I had taken, and adopted the additional precaution to delay my march by defending the obstructions with sharpshooters, it became necessary, for the purpose of saving time, to take a road still farther to the left. The time consumed in this delay threw me in rear of General D. H. Hill, who had moved by Bethesda Church. Upon reaching and passing Cold Harbor about half a mile his division was opened upon by a heavy fire from a position on his right and also from artillery in his front.

Soon after General A. P. Hill became engaged, and being unacquainted with the ground, and apprehensive, from what appeared to me to be the respective positions of the Confederate and Federal forces engaged, that if I then pressed forward our troops would be mistaken for the enemy and be fired into, and hoping that Generals A. P. Hill and Longstreet would soon drive the Federals toward me, I directed General D. H. Hill to move his division to the left of the road, so as to leave between him and the wood on the right of the road an open space, across which I hoped the enemy would be driven. Thus arranged, it was in our power to distinguish friend from foe in case the enemy should be driven as expected. Major-General Stuart, who had been covering my left with his cavalry, was also posted so as to charge should the Federals attempt to retreat to the Pamunkey by Cold Harbor; but it soon becoming apparent, from the direction and sound of the firing, that General A. P. Hill was hard pressed, I ordered a general advance of my entire corps, which commenced with General D. H. Hill upon the left, and extending to the right through Ewell's, Jackson's, and Whiting's divisions, posted from left to right in the order named.

The Federal commander had withdrawn his troops from their positions west of the Powhite, a small tributary of the Chickahominy, and had concentrated them in strong positions near Cold Harbor and east of that creek. The ground which had been selected to receive our attack had natural advantages for defenses and was strengthened by artificial works. His forces were posted upon an elevated ridge running nearly parallel to the Chickahominy, his right resting near McGehee's house, and his left upon an abrupt bluff, surmounted by artillery and protected by a deep ravine and a double line of breastworks for infantry. This position on the ridge was further favored on his right by points still more elevated rising in his rear, well adapted for batteries, from which a destructive fire could be maintained against an advancing line over the heads of his own infantry. In his front was a wood of deep and tangled undergrowth, through which a sluggish stream passed, converting into swamp or marsh the adjacent soil. This natural obstruction was further increased by felled timber, designed to retard the advance of our troops and to keep them as long as possible exposed to fire.

In advancing to the attack General D. H. Hill had to cross this swamp, densely covered with tangled undergrowth and young timber. This caused some confusion and a separation of regiments. On the farther edge of the swamp he encountered the enemy. The conflict was fierce and bloody. The Federals fell back from the wood under the protection of a fence, ditch, and hill. Separated now from them by an open field some 400 yards wide, he promptly determined to press forward. Before doing so, however, it was necessary to capture a battery on his left which could enfilade his line upon its advance. To effect this he sent two regiments of Elzey's brigade, which had become separated from their command, to go in rear of the battery, and ordered Colonel [Alfred] Iverson, with the Twentieth North Carolina and the First and Third North Carolina Regiments, to make the attack in front. The order was promptly and gallantly obeyed and carried into execution by Colonel Iverson with the Twentieth North Carolina. He was severely wounded in the advance. The battery was captured with severe loss and held for a short time—sufficiently long, however, to enable the division to move on free from its terrific fire, when it was retaken by the enemy. Again pressing forward, the Federals again fell back, but only to select a position for a more obstinate defense, when at dark—under the pressure of our batteries, which had then begun to play with marked effect upon the left, of the other concurring events of the field, and of the bold and dashing charge of General Hill's infantry, in which the troops of General C. S. Winder joined—the enemy yielded the field and fled in disorder.

In the mean time General Ewell, on General D. H. Hill's right, had moved the Fourth Brigade, General Elzey, to the left of the road passing from Gaines' house to McGehee's, and a portion of the Seventh, General Trimble, and the Eighth Brigade into the wood on the right of that road. Having crossed the swamp and commenced the ascent of the hill, his division became warmly engaged with the enemy. For two hours assailed in front and flank by superior numbers, without re-enforcement, Colonel Seymour, then commanding, having fallen, the Eighth Brigade was drawn from the field, but the line was still held by a portion of General Trimble's. The Fifth Texas and a part of the Hampton Legion now came to his support, and rendered important service in holding the enemy in check until the arrival of General Lawton, of Jackson's division, enabled him to assume the offensive.

Lawton, after aiding in clearing the front, wheeled a part of his brigade to the right, attacked the enemy in flank, and opened the way for the remainder of Trimble's brigade, which advanced to the field beyond the woods. General Ewell's troops, having now exhausted their own ammunition and in many cases such as they could gather from the dead and wounded and having been engaged for more than four hours, the most of them withdrew from the field about dusk.

The four brigades of Jackson's division did not act together during the engagement, but were called to separate fields of service. In pursuance of the order to charge the enemy's front, the First Virginia Brigade, commanded by General C. S. Winder, moved forward through the swamp, and upon emerging into the open field its ranks, broken by the obstacles encountered, were reformed. Meeting at that point with the Hampton Legion, First Maryland, Twelfth Alabama, Fifty-second Virginia, and Thirty-eighth Georgia, they were formed upon his line. Thus formed, they moved forward under the lead of that gallant officer, whose conduct here was marked by the coolness and courage which distinguished him on the battle-fields of the valley. The enemy met this advance with spirit and firmness. His well-directed artillery and heavy musketry played with destructive effect upon our advancing line. Nothing daunted by the fall of officers and men, thinning their ranks at every step, these brave men moved steadily forward, driving the enemy from point to point, until he was finally driven from his last position, some 300 yards beyond McGehee's house, when night prevented further pursuit.

In the charge near McGehee's house, Colonel [J. W.] Allen, of the Second Virginia Infantry, fell at the head of his regiment. Five guns, numerous small-arms, and many prisoners were among the fruits of this rapid and resistless advance. General Reynolds and an officer of his staff, who lingered on this side of the river after the Federal troops had crossed over, were among the number of prisoners.

The Second Brigade, by request of General Wilcox, was removed to a point of woods about half a mile from the river. When it reached there the enemy had already been repulsed at that point by a flank movement of Brig. Gen. R. H. Anderson.

The Third Brigade was sent to support General Whiting's attack upon the enemy's left, but reached there only in time to witness the evidences of a bloody triumph and the guns of the enemy in possession of the gallant Texas Brigade. Col. S. V. Fulkerson, commanding the brigade, fell mortally wounded shortly after his arrival on the spot. General Lawton, of the Fourth Brigade, after rendering timely and important support, before described, to General Ewell's command, pressed to the brow of the hill, driving the enemy before him, and cooperating in that general charge late in the evening that closed the labors of the day.

On my extreme right General Whiting advanced his division through the same dense forest and swamp, emerging from the wood into the field near the public road and at the head of the deep ravine which covered the enemy's left. Advancing thence through a number of retreating and disordered regiments he came within range of the enemy's fire, who, concealed in an open wood and protected by breastworks, poured a destructive fire for a quarter of a mile into his advancing line, under which many brave officers and men fell. Dashing on with unfaltering step in the face of those murderous discharges of canister and musketry General Hood and Colonel Law, at the heads of their respective brigades, rushed to the charge with a yell. Moving

down a precipitous ravine, leaping ditch and stream, clambering up a difficult ascent, and exposed to an incessant and deadly fire from the intrenchments, these brave and determined men pressed forward, driving the enemy from his well-selected and fortified position.

In this charge, in which upward of 1,000 men fell killed and wounded before the fire of the enemy and in which fourteen pieces of artillery and nearly a regiment were captured, the Fourth Texas, under the lead of General Hood, was the first to pierce these strongholds and seize the guns. Although swept from their defenses by this rapid and almost matchless display of daring and valor, the well-disciplined Federals continued in retreat to fight with stubborn resistance.

Apprehensive, from their superior numbers and sullen obstinacy, that the enemy might again rally, General Whiting called upon General Longstreet for re-enforcements. He promptly sent forward General R. H. Anderson's brigade, which came in gallant style to his support, and the enemy was driven to the lower part of the plateau. The shouts of triumph which rose from our brave men as they, unaided by artillery, had stormed this citadel of their strength, were promptly carried from line to line, and the triumphant issue of this assault, with the well-directed fire of the batteries and successful charges of Hill and Winder upon the enemy's right, determined the fortunes of the day. The Federals, routed at every point and aided by the darkness of the night, escaped across the Chickahominy.

During the earlier part of the action the artillery could not be effectively used. At an advanced stage of it Maj. John Pelham, of Stuart's Horse Artillery, bravely dashed forward and opened on the Federal batteries posted on the left of our infantry. Re-enforced by the guns of Brockenbrough, Carrington, and Courtney, of my command, our artillery now numbered about thirty pieces. Their fire was well directed and effective, and contributed to the successful issue of the engagement.

On the following day, the 28th, General Ewell, preceded by a cavalry force, advanced down the north side of the Chickahominy to Dispatch Station and destroyed a portion of the railroad track.

On the 29th he moved his division to the vicinity of Bottom's Bridge to prevent the enemy crossing at that point, but on the following day was ordered to return to co-operate with the movements of the corps.

The 28th and 29th were occupied in disposing of the dead and wounded and repairing Grapevine Bridge, over the Chickahominy, which McClellan's forces had used in their retreat and destroyed in their rear.

During the night of the 29th we commenced crossing the Chickahominy, and on the following morning arrived at Savage Station, on the Richmond and York River Railroad, where a summer hospital, remarkable for the extent and convenience of its accommodations, fell into our possession. In it were about 2,500 sick and wounded, besides some 500 persons having charge of the patients.

Many other evidences of the hurried and disordered flight of the enemy were now visible—blankets, clothing, and other supplies had been recklessly abandoned. D. H. Hill, who had the advance, gathered up probably 1,000 stragglers and so many small-arms that it became necessary to detach two regiments to take charge of them and to see to the security of the prisoners.

About noon we reached White Oak Swamp, and here the enemy made a determined effort to retard our advance and thereby to prevent an immediate junction between General Longstreet and myself. We found the bridge destroyed and the ordinary place of crossing com-

manded by their batteries on the opposite side, and all approach to it barred by detachments of sharpshooters, concealed in a dense wood close by.

A battery of twenty-eight guns from Hill's and Whiting's artillery was placed by Col. S. Crutchfield in a favorable position for driving off or silencing the opposing artillery. About 2 p. m. it opened suddenly upon the enemy. He fired a few shots in reply and then withdrew from that position, abandoning part of his artillery. Captain Wooding was immediately ordered near the bridge to shell the sharpshooters from the woods, which was accomplished, and Munford's cavalry crossed the creek, but was soon compelled to retire. It was soon seen that the enemy occupied such a position beyond a thick intervening wood on the right of the road as enabled him to command the crossing. Captain Wooding's battery was consequently recalled and our batteries turned in the new direction. The fire so opened on both sides was kept up until dark. We bivouacked that night near the swamp.

A heavy cannonading in front announced the engagement of General Longstreet at Frazier's farm and made me eager to press forward; but the marshy character of the soil, the destruction of the bridge over the marsh and creek, and the strong position of the enemy for defending the passage prevented my advancing until the following morning. During the night the Federals retired. The bridge was rapidly repaired by Whiting's division, which soon after crossed over and continued the pursuit, in which it was followed by the remainder of my corps.

At White Oak we captured a portion of the enemy's artillery, and also found another hospital with about 350 sick and wounded, which fell into our hands.

Upon reaching Frazier's farm I found General Longstreet's advance near the road. The commanding general soon after arrived, and in pursuance of his instructions I continued to press forward. The head of my advancing column was soon fired upon by the enemy, who nevertheless continued to fall back until he reached Malvern Hill, which strong position he held in force. General Whiting was directed to move to the left and take position on the Poindexter farm; General D. H. Hill to take position farther to the right; Taylor's brigade, of General Ewell's division, to move forward between the divisions of Hill and Whiting; the remainder of Ewell's division to remain in rear of the first line. Jackson's division was halted near Willis' Church in the wood and held in reserve.

General D. H. Hill pursued the route indicated, crossing an open field and creek. His troops were then brought in full range of the enemy's artillery and suffered severely. Brigadier-General Anderson was wounded and carried from the field. The division was halted under the cover of a wood, which afforded an opportunity for a more particular examination of the ground in front. The enemy in large force were found strongly posted on a commanding hill, all the approaches to which in the direction of my position could be swept by his artillery and were guarded by infantry. The nearest batteries could only be approached by traversing an open space of 300 or 400 yards, exposed to the murderous fire of artillery and infantry.

The commanding general had issued an order that at a given signal there should be a general advance of the whole line. General D. H. Hill, hearing what he believed to be the signal, with great gallantry pressed forward and engaged the enemy. Not supported by a general advance, as he had anticipated, he soon saw that it was impossible without support to sustain himself long against such overwhelming num-

bers. He accordingly sent to me for re-enforcements. I ordered that portion of General Ewell's division held in reserve and Jackson's division to his relief; but from the darkness of the night, and the obstructions caused by the swamp and undergrowth, through which they had to march, none reached him in time to afford him the desired support.

General Hill, after suffering a heavy loss and inflicting a severe one upon the enemy, withdrew from the open field. In the mean time the re-enforcements ordered—after struggling with the difficulties of their route, and exposed to the shelling of the enemy, which was continued until about 10 p. m.—came up too late to participate in the engagement that evening.

On my left General Whiting moved his division, as directed, to a field on the Poindexter farm. Batteries were ordered up. The position of the enemy, as already shown, naturally commanding, was materially strengthened by the judicious distribution of his artillery. The first battery placed in position, finding itself exposed to the superior cross-fire of the enemy, was compelled to retire with loss. Balthis', Poague's, and Carpenter's batteries held their positions and fought well. The position occupied by the artillery rendering infantry support necessary, Whiting formed his line accordingly and, supported by Trimble's brigade on his left and by the Third Brigade of Jackson's division as a reserve, was directed to remain there until further orders. Some of these batteries were well served, and effectually drove back at one time an advance of the enemy upon my center.

Toward night Whiting received orders to send General Trimble's brigade to the support of General D. H. Hill, on the right, which order was promptly executed, but the brigade did not reach its destination until after Hill had withdrawn his division to the woods.

Our troops slept in front of the Federal Army during the night, expecting a renewal of the action; but early the next morning the enemy had withdrawn from the field, abandoning his dead and leaving behind some artillery and a number of small-arms.

I herewith forward to you official reports of the casualties of this corps, from which it will be seen, as far as I have been able to ascertain, that in the battle of Cold Harbor, on June 27, there were 589 killed, 2,671 wounded, and 24 missing; and in the engagement at Malvern Hill, on July 1, 377 killed, 1,746 wounded, and 39 missing.

I regret that I have not before me the data by which to ascertain with absolute precision the losses sustained, respectively, at Cold Harbor and Malvern Hill, or of distinguishing throughout the entire corps the number of officers killed and wounded from the enlisted men. But Brigadier-Generals Garland and Anderson, both since killed, having omitted in their reports to state the separate losses of their brigades in those two actions, and Brigadier-Generals Rodes, Colquitt, and Ripley having omitted to classify their losses as between officers and men, I have, so far as it relates to the two first-named brigades, apportioned the aggregate of the reported losses between Cold Harbor and Malvern Hill according to a probable estimate of the fact, and omitted any statements of the loss of officers as distinguished from men in that division. In the three remaining divisions—Ewell's, Whiting's, and Jackson's—the returns show a loss at Cold Harbor of 30 officers killed and 99 wounded; of enlisted men, 305 killed and 1,420 wounded; and at Malvern Hill, 3 officers killed and 19 wounded; of enlisted men, 38 killed and 354 wounded. The principal loss sustained by my command at Malvern Hill fell upon the division of Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill.

On July 2, by order of the commanding general, my corps, with the

exception of Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill's division, which remained near Malvern Hill, was moved in the direction of Harrison's Landing, to which point the Federals had retreated, under the shelter of their gunboats in the James River.

On the morning of the 3d my command arrived near the landing and drove in the enemy's skirmishers, and continued in front of the enemy until the 8th, when I was directed to withdraw my troops and march to the vicinity of Richmond.

For further information respecting the engagements and officers who were distinguished in them I respectfully call attention to the accompanying reports of division and other commanders. The conduct of officers and men was worthy of the great cause for which they were contending.

The wounded received the special attention of my medical director, Dr. Hunter McGuire.

For the efficiency with which the members of my staff discharged their duties I take pleasure in mentioning Col. S. Crutchfield, chief of artillery; Col. A. Smead, inspector-general; Maj. R. T. Dabney and Capt. A. S. Pendleton, assistant adjutants-general; Capt. J. K. Boswell, chief engineer, and Lieut. H. K. Douglas, assistant inspector general. Cols. A. R. Boteler and William T. Jackson, volunteer aides, and Maj. Jasper S. Whiting, assistant adjutant-general, who were temporarily on my staff, rendered valuable service.

The ordnance department received the special attention of Maj. G. H. Bier. The quartermaster's and commissary departments were well managed by their respective chiefs, Majrs. J. A. Harman and W. J. Hawks.

Undying gratitude is due to God for this great victory, by which despondency increased in the North, hope brightened in the South, and the capital of Virginia and of the Confederacy was saved.

*List of killed, wounded, and missing in the battles of Cold Harbor and Malvern Hill, June 27 and July 1.**

Division.	BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR.										BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.										Grand aggregate.
	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.				Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.				
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.	
Jackson's	9	125	30	442	..	1	134	472	1	607	1	25	6	171	..	..	26	177	..	203	810
Ewell's	8	38	23	172	..	2	46	195	2	243	1	4	4	28	..	1	5	32	1	38	281
Whiting's	13	142	46	806	..	9	155	852	9	1,016	1	9	9	155	..	1	10	164	1	175	1,191
D. H. Hill's	....	....	....	....	..	..	254	1,152	12	1,418	..	..	..	....	..	..	336	1,373	37	1,746	3,164
Total	....	....	....	....	..	..	589	2,671	24	3,284	..	..	..	....	..	..	377	1,746	39	2,162	5,446

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. R. H. CHILTON, *Asst. Adjt. and Insp. Gen.*

* See pp. 502-510, 973-984.

No. 228.

Report of Col. S. Crutchfield, Chief of Artillery, of the battle of Gaines' Mill and engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge.

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 23, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the batteries attached to your command in the battles around Richmond, commencing June 27:

On Friday, June 27, the Army of the Valley District moved toward Cold Harbor, but the advance division, under Maj. Gen. R. S. Ewell, being misled by the guide, lost some time in regaining the proper road, which delay caused the batteries to be thrown some distance behind, as they had to be reversed in a narrow road in thick woods. This also, of course, checked the advance of troops and batteries behind, so that the artillery was very slowly massed on the left, where, as it turned out, it was eventually needed. The advance was first made by Major-General Ewell, his division turning off from the road to the right and forming its front oblique to the road. Capt. A. R. Courtney's battery was put in position near the left to cover the formation of this line should the enemy advance during the maneuver. No attack was made by them, however, so this battery did not open, and when the division advanced it did so through woods and across a swamp, where it could not be followed by the battery, which was accordingly withdrawn as no longer needed in this position. The only batteries at this time up were those attached to this division (viz, those of Captains Courtney, J. B. Brockenbrough, and J. McD. Carrington), and among them there were not enough guns of a suitable character to engage the enemy's guns until the affair should become more general or other batteries get up with the remaining divisions. The infantry, however, turned off from the road to the right and moved through the woods to the support of Major-General Ewell, who became engaged with the enemy about 4 p. m. The batteries, unable to follow the same way, had to keep the road, which, being bad and narrow, prevented their passing the ambulances and wagons with which it was already crowded.

About 5 p. m., or perhaps a little later, the batteries of Captains Brockenbrough, Carrington, and Courtney were ordered in near the left to engage the enemy's guns, then firing heavily on our infantry. They went up in good style and under a hot fire; but so soon as they engaged the batteries of the enemy the fire of the latter grew wild and did very little damage. Our own practice was good, and our batteries were soon enabled to fire advancing by half battery, which, together with the advance of our infantry, soon led to the enemy's rapid retreat. The lateness of the hour, together with the smoke of the battle-field, ignorance of the ground beyond, the jaded condition of the horses, and the fact that the road was so obstructed as to forbid the rest of our artillery from closing up to the front, where alone it could be brought into action, effectually prevented that rapidity of pursuit and concentration of fire which a subsequent acquaintance with the nature of the ground and other circumstances proved would have resulted in extreme loss to and doubtless rout of the enemy.

In this affair we lost no guns disabled or captured. One of Captain Carrington's caissons was disabled by a shot from the enemy. We captured four guns, which were exchanged into the batteries of Capts. W. T. Poague, Jos. Carpenter, and Courtney.

I make no account of the artillery of Brigadier-General Whiting's division, for though this command was at the time part of your force it had but recently joined, and I was unacquainted with any of the officers of his batteries, of which latter I did not know the composition, and so judged it best that I should leave the management of this artillery to Brigadier-General Whiting entirely.

On Monday, June 30, we crossed the Chickahominy at Grapevine Bridge and moved toward White Oak Swamp, which we reached about 9.30 a. m. At this point the swamp was crossed by a trestle bridge, which the enemy had just fired, while it was commanded by their guns from the opposite hill, and all approach to it prevented by their sharpshooters, who were concealed in a thick woods near by. After examining the ground, I found it possible with a little work to open a way through the woods to the right of the road on which we advanced, by which our guns could be brought, unseen by the enemy, into position behind the crest of the hill on this side, about 1,000 yards from the enemy's batteries and some 1,200 yards from their infantry. Seven batteries (in all twenty-three guns) were accordingly ordered up from Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill's division. Having met their officers for the first time on that day I do not now readily recall their names, and can only mention the batteries of Capts. T. H. Carter, R. A. Hardaway, G. W. Nelson, A. B. Rhett, James Reilly, and W. L. Balthis (the last two belonging to Brigadier-General Whiting's division) as being of the number.

About 1.45 p. m. we opened suddenly upon the enemy, who had no previous intimation of our position and intention. He only fired four shots in reply and then abandoned the position in extreme haste and confusion. A house near by (afterward found to have contained subsistence stores) was first either fired by themselves or by our shell and burned down. Captain Wooding's battery was immediately ordered down nearer to the burned bridge to shell out the sharpshooters from the woods, which was soon accomplished, and our cavalry crossed the swamp.

It was then found that the enemy was bringing up a considerable artillery force to take position on the opposite side of the road to his former place and directly opposed to our guns, from which he would be concealed by a thick intervening wood. Capt. G. W. Wooding's battery was therefore withdrawn and our batteries turned in the new direction. The enemy soon opened on us with about eighteen guns, I think, and we replied, though it was extremely difficult to estimate the distance, as the enemy's guns were entirely concealed from view and our only guide was the sound, while our exact position was of course known to him. His fire was rapid and generally accurate, though the nature of the ground afforded us such shelter as to protect us from much loss. The effect of our own fire could not be estimated until we crossed the swamp next day, when there were palpable evidences of its having been much more destructive than that to which we were subjected. This engagement lasted till dusk without intermission.

We lost no guns or carriages disabled or captured. The enemy had a caisson exploded, and abandoned a traveling forge, battery wagon, 10-pounder Parrott gun, and three caissons, which fell into our hands uninjured next day, besides a good many wagons, mostly filled with small-arms ammunition.

The behavior of the officers and men was excellent, but all the former being strangers to me I mention no names, lest I do injustice to others. Several I observed particularly from their coolness and judg-

ment, but only remember the names of two or three. I may, however, mention Maj. S. F. Pierson, Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill's chief of artillery, as having rendered himself exceedingly efficient and exhibited great coolness.

From sickness I was not present at the battle of Malvern Hill, which took place the next day, and none of our artillery was engaged subsequent to that while near Westover.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. CRUTCHFIELD,
Colonel and Chief of Artillery, Second Corps.

Lieut. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Second Corps.

No. 229.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William H. C. Whiting, C. S. Army, commanding First Division (temporarily attached to Jackson's corps), of the battle of Gaines' Mill, engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIRST CORPS,
July —, 1862.

COLONEL: The following is a report of the operations of this division in the battle of Gaines' farm, 27th ultimo:

On the morning of the 26th ultimo, at 3 a. m., the division, consisting of the Texas Brigade, Brigadier-General Hood, the Third Brigade, Colonel Law, with Reilly's and Balthis' batteries, marched from Ashland as the advance of Major-General Jackson's corps, which it had temporarily re-enforced. After passing the advanced line of vedettes the march was conducted cautiously by the Ashcake road, the Texans leading, with skirmishers deployed. At 10 a. m. crossed the Central Railroad, driving the enemy's cavalry scouts. Discovered an advanced post of cavalry west of the Totopotomoy, which fled on our approach. At 3 o'clock reached the creek, found the bridge in flames, and a party of the enemy engaged in blocking the road on the opposite side. The Texan skirmishers gallantly crossed and engaged. Reilly's battery, being brought up, with a few rounds dispersed the enemy; the bridge was rebuilt and the troops crossed, continuing on the road to Pole Green Church, or Hundley's Corner. Here we united with Ewell's division, and, night coming on, bivouacked. A furious cannonade in the direction of Mechanicsville indicated a severe battle.

Early the next morning the troops moved, Ewell in the lead. Prisoners were taken in great numbers as we advanced. Heavy musketry and cannonading being heard on our right, Major Whiting, of the staff, taking a battery, posted it so as to shell the enemy's rear on Beaver Dam, upon which they retired, leaving the route clear for all the columns. We crossed the river without opposition. At 12 m., having made a circuit and headed Beaver Dam, the column of Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill appeared on the road leading to Cold Harbor, to which we had been directed, and passed us. Between 1 and 2 p. m. cannonading commenced in the direction of Cold Harbor. The march continued slowly, interrupted by frequent halts, until near 3 o'clock, when an aide of General Jackson directed me to form line of battle to my right

and press through the woods to the firing, now become very heavy. This was at once done, the Texas Brigade on the left and Law's on the right, a regiment of each in reserve, the troops forcing their way in good order in line of battle through a dense forest and swamp. We came out on the Telegraph road in a heavy, but distant, fire of artillery about 4 p. m. At this point I met several aides from different generals, all desiring assistance, and informing me that the troops of both Generals D. H. and A. P. Hill were hard pressed. Advancing, I shortly met the commander-in-chief, who indicated a direction a little to my right.

The field where we entered it was about the head of the ravine, which covered the enemy's left near the main road, a deep and steep chasm, dividing the bluffs of the Chickahominy. On the left side of this, as we fronted, General Hood put forward the First Texas and Hampton's Legion. Men were leaving the field in every direction and in great disorder; two regiments, one from South Carolina and one from Louisiana, were actually marching back from the fire. The First Texas was ordered to go over them or through them, which they did; the remaining Texas regiments were rapidly advanced, forming line on the right of the ravine, and the Third Brigade again on their right, and, pressing on, the whole line came under the enemy's fire. Here, from the nature of the ground and position of the enemy, the Third changed front obliquely to the left, bringing its front parallel to the ravine. The enemy, concealed in the woods and protected by the ravine, poured a destructive fire upon the advancing line for a quarter of a mile, and many brave officers and men fell. Near the crest in front of us and lying down appeared the fragments of a brigade; men were skulking from the front in a shameful manner; the woods on our left and rear were full of troops in safe cover, from which they never stirred; but on the right of the Third a brigade (Pickett's) was moving gallantly up; still farther on the extreme right our troops appeared to be falling back.

The Texans had now come up and joined line on the left, led by General Hood, and the gallant Fourth at the double-quick, when the word was given to charge, and the whole line, consisting of the Fourth and Fifth Texas, Eighteenth Georgia, Eleventh Mississippi, Fourth Alabama, and Sixth North Carolina, the Second Mississippi being held in partial reserve, but advancing with the line, charged the ravine with a yell, General Hood and Colonel Law gallantly heading their men. At the bottom ran a deep and difficult branch, with scarped sides, answering admirably as a ditch. Over against this was a strong log breastwork, heavily manned; above this, near the crest, another breastwork, supported by well-served batteries and a heavy force of infantry, the steep slope, clad with an open growth of timber, concealing the enemy, but affording full view of our movements. Spite of these terrible obstacles, over ditch and breastwork, hill, batteries, and infantry, the division swept, routing the enemy from their stronghold. Many pieces of artillery were taken (fourteen in all) and nearly a whole regiment of the enemy. These prisoners were turned over by Col. J. B. Robertson, Fifth Texas, to Brigadier-General Pryor or some of his staff. The enemy continued to fight in retreat with stubborn resistance, and it soon appeared that we had to do with his best troops. On gaining the second line and seeing the heavy force, apprehensive that he might rally, I went to Major-General Longstreet for re-enforcements. He immediately sent forward Brig. Gen. R. H. Anderson, who went in on my right and engaged and drove the enemy most handsomely on the lower

part of the plateau, the enemy being there, as indeed they appeared everywhere, in superior numbers. In the mean time my division steadily continued to advance, though suffering terribly, until night found them completely across the plateau and beyond the battle-field. Pickett's brigade had ably fought on the right; the general himself was wounded in the charge. The troops on my immediate left I do not know, and am glad I do not. Those that did come out were much broken, and no entreaty or command could induce them forward, and I have reason to believe that the greater part never left the cover of the wood on the west side of the ravine.

The battle was very severe, hotly contested, and gallantly won. I take pleasure in calling special attention to the Fourth Texas Regiment, which, led by Brigadier-General Hood, was the first to break the enemy's line and enter his works. Its brave old colonel (Marshall) fell early in the charge on the hither side of the ravine. The stubborn resistance maintained all day faltered from that moment, and the day was gained. Of the other regiments of the division it would be invidious and unjust to name one before another. They were equally distinguished, and as they became engaged went on in that murderous fire with unfaltering determination. Toward the close of the fire I detached the Second Mississippi and Reilly's battery to the extreme right to open fire on the retreating masses of the enemy, endeavoring to make their way by the edge of the swamp. When the action closed my line was in advance of the guns they captured (fourteen in number), closing to the left on General Lawton's troops, of Jackson's army, and covered on the right by General R. H. Anderson.

Of my staff I cannot speak too highly. The chief, Maj. J. H. Hill, fell painfully wounded while leading the charge. The chivalrous Maj. Austin E. Smith, aide-de-camp, received a mortal wound in the same onset. Colonel Upton, Captains Frobel and Tansill were among the foremost in the fray. Here also, as in many previous battles, Captain Vanderhorst, of South Carolina, gave a notable example. Major Randolph, by special order, remained with the ammunition. Though not on my staff, I should not do right were I not to mention here the chivalrous daring of young Major Haskell, of South Carolina, belonging, as I am told, to the staff of Gen. D. R. Jones. His personal bearing in a most deadly fire, his example and directions, contributed not a little to the enthusiasm of the charge of the Third. I regret to say that the brave young officer received a terrible wound from a shell, but walked from the field as heroically as he had gone into the fire.

I take great pleasure in mentioning the distinguished bravery of Privates Fairley, Westmoreland, and Sharp, troopers of the Legion, who acted as officers, and displayed great coolness and courage. Conspicuous were Brigadier-General Hood and Colonel Law, commanding brigades.

Of the regimental commanders too much cannot be said. Colonel [A. T.] Rainey, First Texas, though seriously ill, joined his command on the field and fell severely wounded. Col. John Marshall, Fourth Texas, was shot dead, and the lieutenant-colonel (Warwick) mortally wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, of the Fifth, was wounded. Lieut. Col. S. Z. Ruff, of the Eighteenth Georgia, led his regiment and fortunately escaped unhurt. The Legion, though not so much exposed, was ably handled by Lieutenant-Colonel Gary. In the Third, Lieut. Col. O. K. McLemore, Fourth Alabama, received a painful wound early in action, the command devolving on Capt. L. H. Scruggs, who conducted the regiment through. Colonel Liddell led his distinguished regiment to the

close of the action. Lieut. Col. I. E. Avery, Sixth North Carolina, was wounded, the command devolving on Maj. R. F. Webb, who ably sustained his part. The Second Mississippi, Col. J. M. Stone, was skillfully handled by its commander, and sustained severe loss.

The following is a recapitulation of casualties. The detailed list accompanies the report:*

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
TEXAS BRIGADE.			
5th Texas	13	62	1
4th Texas	44	206	.....
1st Texas	14	64	.....
18th Georgia	16	126	3
Hampton's Legion	2	18	.....
Total	89	476	4
Aggregate	.....	.....	569
THIRD BRIGADE.			
6th North Carolina	5	47	.....
4th Alabama	22	108	2
11th Mississippi	18	142	3
2d Mississippi	21	79	.....
Total	66	376	5
Aggregate	.....	.....	447
Grand aggregate	.....	.....	1,016

So closed the battle of Gaines' Mill, the troops sleeping on their arms in the position so hardly won.

The battle of Malvern Hill, on the 1st, as far as my division was concerned, will require a separate report.

Very respectfully,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Brigadier-General.

Col. R. H. CHILTON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIRST CORPS,
July —, 1862.

COLONEL: I continue my report from Friday evening, 27th ultimo. On Saturday morning the division marched back across the ravine to renew its supply of ammunition and get something to eat. We shortly received orders to march and to follow the command of Major-General Hill. After marching half a mile we halted, the troops in front being at a halt, and so remained under arms all day, being ordered into bivouac where we were at night. This was at McGehee's house and farm, a position which had been the enemy's extreme right, and whence their causeway over the Chickahominy leads. The enemy had destroyed the bridge. All day Sunday we remained in the same position, marching early Monday morning and crossing the Chickahominy by the enemy's causeway. Passed through their encampments, crossed

* See pp. 502–510, 973–984.

the York River Railroad, and, marching by the Williamsburg road, we turned off at the White Oak Bridge fork and reached the bridge about noon, finding it destroyed and the enemy drawn up beyond in line of battle. Batteries were brought up and a heavy fire opened upon him, silencing his battery completely. Our fire was directed by Major Whiting, of the staff. Sundry ineffectual attempts were made during the day to repair the bridge, but the enemy keeping up a distant and random fire of shell about the crossing, the men would not work. During the afternoon the furious battle of Frazier's farm was raging between the enemy and the troops of General Longstreet. It could be distinctly heard, and indeed was scarcely 2 miles from us. Our delay at White Oak was unfortunate. Next morning, the enemy having retired, the bridge was repaired and the troops passed, my division in the advance. Marching by the road to Turkey Bridge on the Turkey road, we presently fell in with the line of skirmishers of Major-General Magruder's troops, moving in line of battle by the Charles City road. They halted for us to pass. The troops were marching by a flank. The commanding general of the corps, Major-General Jackson, would not allow the dispositions to be made to advance with skirmishers deployed and in line, but caused the troops to press on until the head of column closed on the advance guard, a regiment of cavalry, in a thick wood near Crew's farm, about 11 a. m. On the farm the enemy were found very strongly posted. They immediately opened with shell on the woods, every portion of which was under their fire. The result was, the cavalry came to the right-about and broke through the long column of troops which filled the road, now enfiladed by the fire. Though suffering loss, they formed to the right and left with precision and promptness.

To our left was a very large wheat field, on the farm of Mr. Poindexter, which afforded a good view of the enemy's position and fair opportunities for artillery. Batteries were ordered up. The enemy's position, naturally commanding, was materially strengthened by the judicious distribution of his artillery. The first battery ordered into Mr. Poindexter's field found itself exposed to a vastly superior crossfire, and was soon compelled to retire with loss. Balthis' battery, better posted and better covered by the ground, fought well and continued the action until their ammunition was exhausted. Other batteries were ordered up. The position to be taken by the artillery rendered infantry support necessary, and I was directed by General Jackson to form my line with my right on the road in the wood, advancing to the edge in front and holding that. This was done by the Third (Law's) Brigade. The line continued by Hood extended across Poindexter's field, the men lying concealed by the wheat and the roll of the ground. I had been strengthened by the Third Brigade, of Jackson's division proper, under the command of Brigadier-General Hampton. This was held in reserve. Trimble's brigade, of Ewell's division, supported my extreme left. This disposition I was directed to maintain, the general attack of our forces being understood to be made as soon as practicable on the extreme right, the enemy's left. In the mean time it became apparent from our position that the enemy had divined the movement; their artillery fire, which had been very severe upon my batteries and troops, ceased, and heavy columns were discovered in movement for disposition on their left. After some time the movement of baggage and troops in retreat by the Turkey Bridge road could be plainly observed.

After the attack commenced on the right my division, with the ex-

ception of two regiments on the right of my line, which was near our center, and some of the Texas skirmishers, had nothing to do with the battle except to suffer a murderous artillery fire, which they did unflinchingly. Personally assisted by my staff, I was called upon to direct the artillery fire, which I continued to do during the afternoon. From my point of view the enemy appeared to fight with great stubbornness, and our attack to have made but little impression upon him. He deployed at one time six batteries in front of our center, when, opening in this deployment with artillery, they, together with the stationary batteries already in position, and which we had been engaging at times during the day, all opened a terrific fire upon Poindexter's field. Our gunners replied with spirit, but from want of ammunition the contest was too unequal, and I caused them successively to withdraw. This cross-fire was excessively severe upon the supporting troops. Toward night, learning that the center was pressed hard, I received orders to direct General Trimble to move over from the left to that point, and commenced to close my own troops into the right, when night fell, and with it the battle, which had raged with great fury, ceased. For an hour after night-fall the enemy shelled the woods and Poindexter's field with rapid and heavy fire. This indicated another withdrawal. My troops remained in position all night, the advanced scouts confirming the withdrawal of the enemy during the night, leaving their dead and wounded.

Of affairs on our center and right I can give no account. My list of casualties is almost entirely from the artillery fire of the enemy, for scarcely a musket was fired in the division. When the immense amount of their artillery is considered, the violence and duration of their fire, and the exposed position of the troops, the loss, thanks to God, may be regarded as small, while the courage and unflinching endurance of the troops are worthy of the highest praise.

The following is the list of killed and wounded:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
THIRD BRIGADE.			
6th North Carolina	.....	64	.....
4th Alabama	2	13	.....
2d Mississippi	1	10	.....
11th Mississippi	1	20	.....
Reilly's battery	.....	12	.....
Total	4	119	.....
Aggregate	.....	.....	123
TEXAS BRIGADE.			
5th Texas	2	9	1
4th Texas	.....	2	.....
1st Texas	3	20	.....
18th Georgia	1	14	.....
Total	6	45	1
Aggregate	.....	.....	52
Hampton's brigade [Third Brigade, Jackson's division]	.....	.....	19
Grand aggregate	.....	.....	194

I regret that I do not know the names of the different commanders

of batteries who reported to me during the day or the designation of their artillery. Captain Balthis behaved with great skill and gallantry and was wounded. All fought with great spirit, but labored under much disadvantage from want of ammunition, both as to kind and quantity.

Wednesday morning, the 2d, a very heavy rain set in; the troops remained in bivouac, cooking. Thursday Major-General Jackson's corps marched to take the road to Westover, but missed it, and bivouacked near Willis' Church. Thursday continued the march, arriving about 2 p. m. at Herring Creek, where the enemy's outposts were discovered intrenched. No further active operations occurred in which this division took any part.

Very respectfully,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Col. R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 230.

Report of Brig. Gen. John B. Hood, C. S. Army, commanding First (Texas) Brigade, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

HEADQUARTERS TEXAS BRIGADE,
July 10, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part enacted in the engagement of the 27th ultimo near Gaines' Mill by this brigade:

Arriving on the field between 4 and 5 p. m., I was informed by Col. J. M. Jones, of General Ewell's staff, that his troops were hard pressed and required assistance. Line of battle was formed at once with the Hampton Legion, Lieut. Col. M. W. Gary commanding, on the left, with orders to gain the crest of the hill in the woods and hold it, which they did, the Fifth Texas, Col. J. B. Robertson commanding, engaging the enemy on the right of the Legion, and the First Texas, Col. A. T. Rainey commanding, on the right of the Fifth Texas. The brigade moved gallantly forward, soon becoming engaged from left to right. The battle raged with great fury all along the line as these noble troops pressed steadily on, forcing the enemy to gradually give way.

Directing in person the Fourth Texas Regiment, Col. John Marshall commanding, on the right of my line, they were the first troops to pierce the strong line of breastworks occupied by the enemy, which caused great confusion in their ranks. Here the Eighteenth Georgia, Lieut. Col. S. Z. Ruff commanding, came to the support of the Fourth Texas, and these regiments pressed on over a hotly contested field, inclining from right to left, with the Fifth Texas on their left, taking a large number of prisoners and capturing fourteen pieces of artillery, when night came on and farther pursuit of the enemy ceased. The guns were captured by the Fourth Texas and Eighteenth Georgia and a regiment was taken prisoners by the Fifth Texas Regiment.

In this engagement I regret to report the loss of many gallant officers and men. Among those who fell, either killed or mortally wounded,

were Col. John Marshall, Lieut. Col. B. Warwick, Capts. E. D. Ryan, J. W. Hutcheson, P. P. Porter, and T. M. Owens, acting commissary of subsistence, and Lieuts. R. J. Lambert, C. Reich, D. L. Butts, L. P. Lyons, and T. H. Hollamon, of the Fourth Texas; Lieuts. J. E. Clute and W. G. Wallace, of the Fifth Texas; Capt. B. F. Benton, First Texas; Lieuts. L. A. McCulloch, T. J. Cohn, and Thomas Dowtin, of the Eighteenth Georgia; also Major Key, of the Fourth Texas; Colonels Rainey, of the First Texas, and Robertson, of the Fifth Texas, received severe wounds while nobly discharging their duties.

All the field officers of the Fourth Texas being killed or wounded, the command of the regiment devolved upon Capt. (now Maj.) W. P. Townsend, who led it most gallantly. There are many other officers and men distinguished for their noble deeds on that day, for which I will have to refer you to reports in detail of regimental commanders.

During the engagement most efficient service was rendered me, in gallantly leading forward troops and transmitting orders, by Capt. W. H. Sellers, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. J. T. Hunter, of the Fourth Texas, aide-de-camp; Col. J. H. Murray and General T. J. Chambers, of Texas, and Maj. B. H. Blanton, of Kentucky, volunteer aides-de-camp; Lieut. D. L. Sublett, aide-de-camp, being ordered to remain with the ordnance train. I also take great pleasure in acknowledging the distinguished services rendered me by Lieut. James Hamilton, of General Taylor's staff.

As to the conduct of the officers and men, one and all, too much cannot, or ever will, be said in their praise.

The following is a recapitulation of casualties, the detailed list accompanying report:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Hampton's Legion	2	18	.....
18th Georgia Regiment	16	126	3
1st Texas Regiment	14	64	.....
4th Texas Regiment	44	207	1
5th Texas Regiment	13	62	.....
Total	89	477	4

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HOOD,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Texas Brigade.

Maj. J. H. HILL, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 231.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles S. Winder, C. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, Second Division (Jackson's), of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, VALLEY DISTRICT,
July 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade from June 27 to July 1 inclusive:

The brigade left bivouac near Totopotomoy Creek at about 5 a. m.,

being in rear of the column, except one brigade. The march was slow and tedious; firing was heard on the right. Between 4 and 5 p. m. I received orders from General Ewell to move up rapidly. I ordered the ordnance wagons and artillery to halt and moved the brigade from the column, filing to the right through a wood and swamp, directing the head of the column to the point where I heard the heaviest fire. On reaching a clear field near Cold Harbor I formed my command and led the head of the column near the Telegraph road, where the brigade was massed by regiments. Finding Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill, senior officer present, I reported my arrival and asked for orders; he directed me to remain in my present position. In a few moments he directed me to detach two regiments to support a battery. I ordered Col. J. W. Allen, Second Regiment, and Col. W. S. H. Baylor, Fifth Regiment Virginia Volunteers, to move forward and execute this order, which was rapidly done.

After waiting some half hour I was ordered by General Hill to charge the enemy's line with my command. I immediately formed line of battle with the Thirty-third Regiment, Col. J. F. Neff; Twenty-seventh, Col. A. J. Grigsby; Fourth, Col. C. A. Ronald; the Irish Battalion, Captain Leigh, who was near, and moved forward. As the line advanced Colonels Allen and Baylor formed on the left, and the entire line moved forward in handsome style through a swamp and thick undergrowth of laurel and bushes. On emerging from this, finding the line somewhat broken in consequence of this swamp, I ordered all troops whom I found in front to join this command, making the line continuous. Lieutenant-Colonel Gary, Hampton's Legion; Col. B. T. Johnson, First Maryland Regiment; Twelfth Alabama Regiment; Fifty-second Virginia, Lieut. Col. J. H. Skinner; Thirty-eighth Georgia, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General Lawton commanding, joined this line and moved in splendid style over the field, the enemy retiring before it long ere it was possible to use the bayonet. The Second and Fifth Regiments Virginia Volunteers moved so rapidly they got in advance of the line, receiving a heavy fire, which thinned their ranks, depriving them of some of their best officers. Nothing daunted, they held their ground until the line came up, and moved on with that same impetuosity and determination.

Here that gallant officer Col. J. W. Allen, Second Regiment, fell mortally wounded, while leading his command in the charge. He was a true soldier and gentleman, whose loss to his regiment, country, and friends will long be mourned, though falling in so sacred a cause. His patriotism and noble character had endeared him to all. At the same time that meritorious soldier and gentleman Maj. F. B. Jones, of same regiment, fell mortally wounded. His mild and gentlemanly manner had long since endeared him to all, and deeply is his loss felt and regretted.

The line advanced steadily under the fire of two batteries and much infantry, and the enemy were driven some 300 yards beyond McGehee's house; this being beyond their last position, the line was halted. The lateness of the hour (about 9 p. m.) and ignorance of the country prevented any farther pursuit of the enemy. At this time Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill came on the field, and I relinquished the command to him. Upon consultation with him it was decided to retire the line of battle to the crest just in rear. This I did, and took the necessary precaution to guard against any surprise.

I cannot speak too highly of the officers and men of my brigade, in which, for the time, I must include the Irish Battalion, Captain Leigh.

Their coolness, bravery, and discretion entitle them to my warmest gratitude, as also those serving under me a portion of the time, especially that gallant soldier and gentleman Col. Bradley T. Johnson, with his small band of veterans, ever ready to advance on the enemy and aid our cause. Colonel Baylor and his regiment were subjected to a heavy fire of artillery and infantry, but he held the regiment well in hand, moving up in gallant style. Though he lost heavily, he held the extreme left, and delivered to me two Parrott guns, a part of the fruits of his victory. Upon Lieut. Col. L. Botts devolved the command of the Second Regiment after the fall of Colonel Allen, and this command he exercised with coolness and bravery, reflecting much credit upon himself and regiment. The other regiments were led up by their respective commanders in fine order, though their position did not place them under such heavy fire.

My thanks are eminently due to my staff, Captain O'Brien, Lieutenants Howard and Garnett, for the promptness with which they transmitted my orders and the assistance rendered me during the evening, exposed to a heavy fire frequently and at great risk. Also to Mr. Samuel D. Mitchell, of Richmond, a volunteer aide, who was ever ready and prompt to transmit my orders to any point regardless of his own life. He fell mortally wounded while with the Second Regiment in advance and expired in a few moments—one of the many instances of the self-sacrificing spirit of our young men.

Two revolving guns, one Napoleon gun, and many small-arms and stores were collected by Lieutenant Garnett, ordnance officer of the brigade, on the morning of the 28th, and sent to the rear.

Shortly after daylight on this morning the pickets were advanced to a wood in front and many prisoners brought in, among the number Brig. Gen. John F. Reynolds and Captain Kingsbury, of his staff. The brigade remained in position during the day.

On the 29th it was ordered to take the advance and move to the Chickahominy River, which it did. The bridge being incomplete, shortly before sunset it was ordered to its former bivouac.

On the morning of the 30th it took up the march at 2.30 o'clock, following the troops in advance of it. At night it bivouacked near White Oak Swamp.

Took up the march at 5 a. m. on July 1, following troops in front. Hearing from General Whiting artillery was needed in front, I ordered Captains Carpenter and Poague to report to Brigadier-General Whiting with their batteries. For an account of their operations I respectfully refer to their reports. The brigade was halted near a church in the wood and held in reserve. Being within range of the enemy's shell, it was twice removed to the rear; but, unfortunately, the first shot indicating the necessity of a move killed that promising and gallant officer Captain Fletcher, Fifth Regiment Virginia Volunteers, and the next, causing a second move, killed 1 man and wounded 3 of same regiment. Between 6 and 7 p. m. I was ordered to the front with my command. On reporting to General Jackson, I was ordered to file to the right through the woods and report to Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill. I obeyed the first part of the order. I had not gone far when I found the brigade under the fire of a battery. It moved steadily on under a heavy fire. I dispatched a staff officer to a house near by to see if I could hear of General Hill's locality. I could learn nothing, and hearing a heavy fire to my left, I moved directly for it. To gain that point the command was exposed to a terrific fire, and in consequence of the darkness of the hour and much wood and swamp the brigade

became greatly separated. Finding myself with a portion of the Thirty, third Regiment, Colonel Neff, and a portion of the Fourth Regiment- I moved to the assistance of our troops through the swamp sending Captain O'Brien to find the other regiments and bring them up. On emerging from the swamp I found a handful of gallant men of the First and Third North Carolina Regiments receiving a most terrific fire. I immediately placed the Thirty-third and Fourth Regiments in position, and with about 100 men held this hill against the enemy, who gave us the most terrific fire I have ever seen. There was a continuous stream of shot, shell, and balls for some two hours, when the enemy's fire slackened, and ceased about 10 p. m.

During this time the officers and men behaved with true courage. Our loss was heavy.

Colonel Neff and Maj. F. W. M. Holliday, Thirty-third Regiment, and Lieutenants Howard and Garnett, of my staff, particularly attracted my admiration by their coolness and untiring efforts to keep the men in their position. Their escape from injury is truly providential.

About 9 p. m., while trying to find remnants of my brigade—for some few men had found out my position and joined—I met a portion of the Thirteenth Georgia Regiment and ordered it to this position. In a short time parts of my regiments came up, all having been subjected to a heavy fire while moving up, but in consequence of the thick wood and darkness could not find their proper positions. For details of their operations I refer to their several reports.

Here the fearless and gallant Col. A. J. Grigsby, Twenty-seventh Regiment Virginia Volunteers, was wounded—slightly, I am glad to say—but obliged to leave the field. Captain O'Brien, of my staff, was injured by a fall from his horse, and not with me after reaching the field.

Hearing of troops near by not engaged I immediately sent for them, and was soon re-enforced by a portion of General Lawton's brigade, General J. R. Jones' brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, and a part of the Louisiana Brigade, and that gallant band of Marylanders under the brave Col. B. T. Johnson. Colonel Johnson, hearing I needed assistance, came forward to tender his regiment, which I gladly accepted, and gave him the advance, directing him to extend our line some half a mile to the right, placing my picket on and near the flank of the enemy. This duty he executed rapidly and with good judgment, holding this position until after the enemy had retired the following day. Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham's brigade I placed on Johnson's left and the balance of Lawton's brigade between Cunningham's and my original position, securing my entire front and flank, sleeping on the field so hotly contested against heavy odds.

After these dispositions General Lawton arrived, and I rode in to report to Generals Hill and Jackson my position. This effected, I returned to the field before dawn and made the requisite dispositions to repulse any attack; but at daylight we found the enemy had evacuated his position during the night, taking off his guns, but leaving his dead, small-arms, and other indications of a defeat and hasty retreat, which was an agreeable surprise, for I had learned, through prisoners captured about daylight, his force the day previous had been vastly superior to ours.

Shortly after 6 a. m. on the 2d instant I was ordered to bivouac some 2 miles from the front.

The casualties are as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
June 27:			
Commissioned officers	5	12	17
Rank and file	10	52	62
July 1:			
Commissioned officers	1	3	4
Rank and file	16	104	120
Total killed and wounded in both battles	32	171	203

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. WINDER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Valley District.

No. 232.

Report of Capt. William T. Poague, Rockbridge (Va.) Artillery, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

CAMP OF FIRST BRIGADE, VALLEY DISTRICT,
July 7, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the evening of June 27, when the brigade started for the battle-field, my battery was ordered to halt and await orders. Next day I received orders to join the brigade, which I did, remaining with it until July 1, but taking no part in any of the engagements up to that date.

About 10 o'clock on the morning of July 1, while following the brigade on the march near Frazier's farm, I received an order from Major-General Jackson to hurry on to the front and report to Major-General Whiting. Not being able to find the latter officer, by direction of General Jackson I took position in a wheat field on the left of Balthis' battery (Staunton Artillery), which had just preceded us. My guns were posted behind the crest of a ridge, by which they were to some extent protected from the enemy's fire.

Shortly after opening fire the impression got out by some means that all the batteries were ordered to leave the field. Not being able to trace it to an authoritative source, I ordered my pieces to continue firing. One or two batteries in the mean time left the field. Captain Balthis soon exhausted his ammunition, and shortly afterward left the field. By this time Lieutenant Carpenter had gotten two pieces in position and opened fire.

The fire of the enemy's batteries was most terrific, and in the main very accurate. That the loss on our side was not much heavier is owing to the protection afforded by our position.

The detachment of the 6-pounder was now so much reduced as not to be able to work the gun; it was sent off the field, and the remainder of the detachment distributed among the other pieces. Finding that the contest was a very unequal one, having the fire of several batteries concentrated upon five guns on our side, my pieces were ordered to cease firing. The gun of Lieutenant Carpenter, next to us, also ceased

at my suggestion. My object was to induce the enemy to hold up until we could get other batteries to our assistance. Two more batteries were then brought into position. Our guns again opened, under direction of Major Whiting, but elicited only a feeble response from the enemy. After a few rounds our batteries ceased firing.

Soon thereafter I was ordered to report with my battery to Major-General Hill, but was not called on to go into action again. About 5 o'clock I obtained permission to go to the rear for ammunition.

The following are the casualties which occurred during this artillery engagement: Killed—privates, 2. Wounded—non-commissioned officers, 1; privates, 9.* One horse was killed and several disabled. With three or four exceptions the conduct of the men and officers was in the highest degree creditable.

Very respectfully, &c.,

WM. T. POAGUE.

Capt. J. F. O'BRIEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade, Valley District.

No. 233.

Report of Lieut. John C. Carpenter, Alleghany (Va.) Artillery, of the battle of Poindexter's Farm (Malvern Hill).

———, *July* —, 1862.

The following is most respectfully submitted as a report of the movements of Carpenter's battery from June 27 to July 1, inclusive:

On the morning of the 27th the battery moved with the brigade until we reached Gaines' farm, when we were halted to wait further orders, which were received next morning—to join the brigade—near the crossing of the Chickahominy, where we remained until the morning of the 30th, when we moved with the brigade, encamping at White Oak Swamp, moving next morning early with the brigade some 3 miles, when we were ordered to the front, to report to General Whiting, who ordered us to take position in the field near Poindexter's residence. Some three batteries being in advance, all took immediate positions. Sending Lieutenant McKendree back to report the fact, halted the battery, and started to look out a position, when I met a battery coming off, and directly another. Learning from them there was no suitable place in that direction, returned, and found my battery gone with the others. Overtaking them as soon as possible, immediately ordered them back, in the mean time inquiring by whose orders they left. They could not tell me who he was; said he rode up and told them to move back in the woods.

General Whiting hurried us back, and we took position on the right of Capt. W. T. Poague under the most severe fire I think I ever experienced, where we were engaged for about an hour and a half, when we were ordered to cease firing and wait further orders, having lost 1 man killed and 5 wounded.

Commenced firing again about 2.30 o'clock, continuing until about 5 o'clock. Our ammunition being nearly exhausted, was ordered to the rear, losing 1 man killed, 2 wheels broken, and 2 horses wounded.

Am very much indebted to Lieutenants [George] McKendree and [W. T.] Lambie for services rendered me during the engagement. Corporals

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* Nominal list omitted.

Reid and Montague deserve especial notice for the coolness and precision with which they pointed their pieces, as does Private James M. Hammond, acting gunner, and many others, for personal courage and coolness.

Respectfully submitted.

J. C. CARPENTER,
Lieutenant, Commanding Carpenter's Battery.

No. 234.

Report of Lieut. Col. Lawson Botts, Second Virginia Infantry, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. SECOND REGIMENT VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS,
July 13, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders I have the honor to report that at an early hour on the morning of June 27, from camp near Totopotomoy Creek, the Second Regiment, under Colonel Allen, was put on the march and moved all day toward the enemy.

About 5 o'clock, the fire of musketry being exceedingly heavy, the regiment moved rapidly forward and was drawn up in line of battle immediately in rear of Ball's old tavern, exposed to the shells of the enemy.

In a few minutes the regiment and the Fifth Virginia, under Colonel Baylor, were ordered a short distance to the front to support the Purcell Battery, and while in this position Captain Burgess, of Company F, Second Regiment, was wounded.

Soon these regiments were moved to the left, and the whole brigade, by command of General Winder, was drawn up in line of battle, and ordered to charge a battery whose shells had for some time been sweeping the field around us. The Second Regiment responded promptly to the call. The charge was made through a wood of thick undergrowth, over a marsh, and the men became separated. Forming the line again the men pressed steadily forward, leaving behind in an open field whole regiments which had been previously sent forward.

About 7 o'clock the regiment, numbering about 80 men, reached a hill near McGehee's house, and found the fire from the enemy's batteries and their supports terrible.

Here Colonel Allen and Lieutenant Keeler, of Company C, fell. Here Major Jones, Captain Colston, and Lieutenant Kinsey were wounded. Here several of the men were killed or wounded.

The regiment being in advance, or at least separated from the brigade, few in numbers, did not advance, but gallantly held its position. General Winder soon coming up, and seeing the position, gave orders to maintain the hill while he brought up re-enforcements, which could be seen in our rear. Hurrying these up, the line of battle was again formed and the order to charge was given by General Winder. As before, the regiment gallantly answered. Our troops rushed forward, the enemy fell back in retreat, and late in the evening the enemy had fled, leaving us in possession of the field, upon which we remained all night.

I cannot close the report of this day without bearing testimony to the gallant conduct of Colonel Allen, Major Jones, Captains Colston

and Burgess, and Lieutenants Keeler and Kinsey, and, indeed, to the officers and men of the regiment.

On Saturday the regiment remained near McGehee's.

On Sunday we were marched as far as Grapevine Bridge, and returned about night-fall to our camp.

Monday we crossed the Chickahominy and the York River Railroad, and bivouacked near White Oak Swamp, and moved Tuesday, July 1, on the Shirley road, halting occasionally for some time. Heavy artillery fire all the while heard in front.

Passing a church, we were placed in a wood about 5 p. m. to the right of the road, and remained there over an hour.

Some of the regiments of the brigade being within reach of the shells of the enemy, about 6.30 o'clock the brigade was ordered from the woods to the road. The thick undergrowth delayed the movements of the Second and Fifth Regiments so much, that when the left of the Second reached the road neither the Twenty-seventh, Fourth, nor Thirty-third were in sight. The road was crowded with artillery and regiments hastening from the battle-field. The regiment was pushed forward as rapidly as possible on the road, and Sergeant-Major Burwell sent in advance to ascertain the routes taken by General Winder, and by his exertions we followed in his track.

Night was rapidly closing in. The regiment was in the woods to the right of the road, marching upon the left flank of the enemy and exposed to the fire of their artillery.

Leaving the woods we entered a field, which was swept by the enemy's fire. Here we met officers and men hastening to the rear, who reported that all our troops were in retreat. Still the regiment was pushed forward to join, if possible, the brigade. The Fifth was in our rear. The darkness, the rapid march, and the woods had separated the men very much, and the command was exceedingly small. Concealing them by a deep ravine in a wood, within 150 yards of the —— road, I rode out until I struck the road. Here I could not see any of our troops, and the fire from the enemy was incessant.

On my return to the regiment Colonel Baylor called me to a consultation, and the result was that we should fall back and join our brigade, our impression being that our troops had been driven from this portion of the field. If we remained we would expose the men to a fire which they could not reply to or be cut off by the enemy; therefore, marching to the rear by nearly the same route we had advanced, we struck the —— road at —— Church, and learning that General Winder had not fallen back, we reformed our regiments and reported to him.

Providentially we had only 2 men wounded, though exposed to as heavy a fire as ever the regiment was under.

With this I send you a list of the killed and wounded.

LAWSON BOTTS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. SECOND REGIMENT VIRGINIA VOL. INFANTRY,
July 13, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following as the list of killed and wounded in the Second Regiment Virginia Volunteers in the actions of June 27 and July 1:

* * * * * * *

	Killed.	Wounded.
RECAPITULATION.		
Officers	3	3
Non-commissioned officers	.....	2
Privates	4	17
Total	7	22

Respectfully,

LAWSON BOTTS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

No. 235.

Report of Col. Charles A. Ronald, Fourth Virginia Infantry, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. FOURTH REGIMENT VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Richmond, Va., July 11, 1862.

The different roads over which the regiment traveled in going to the battle-field on June 27 and every day thereafter, inclusive of the battle of July 1, prevents me from giving, by proper description, the different positions of and routes taken by the regiment in its march to the several engagements. I beg leave, however, to submit the following report of the part taken by the regiment in the actions of June 27 and July 1:

About 4 p. m. the regiment, with the brigade, marched at very quick time on the road until it came to about 2 miles of where the battle of Gaines' Mill, or Cold Harbor, was raging. Here the men threw off their blankets and marched at double-quick, when a halt was ordered by General Winder near a house which I believe is called Cold Harbor Tavern. At this point the general put the brigade in line of battle and said to them, "Prepare for a charge." The line being formed, the right of the Fourth resting on the left of the Twenty-seventh, we remained here for a short time exposed to the fire of the enemy's guns, whose shell did not prove destructive, though within range. About 6.30 p. m. the brigade moved forward in line of battle, passing through swamps and woods for about a quarter of a mile, when an open field was reached; but from some cause or other the Second and Fifth became detached on the left, and Twenty-seventh and Thirty-third on the right. I marched forward until I came up to General Lawton's brigade, which was seemingly at a rest. At this moment you directed me to change my front and forward the Hampton Legion, which I did. This brought me directly in front of the enemy's battery which the brigade had been ordered to take. By this time the Twenty-seventh resumed its position on my right, and now the brigade, with all the regiments, continued to charge the enemy's battery. It was getting late, twilight perhaps, when the brigade, reunited, moved forward; but upon arriving at about ——— yards of the battery it retired. After being satisfied that the enemy had abandoned his position the general about-faced the brigade, marched about 100 yards, and rested for the night. I threw out a picket in front of my regiment for the night.

It was in this charge that Dr. Joseph Crockett, assistant surgeon, and Private James Perfater, Company L, were mortally wounded. James R. Richardson, Company B; James Beville, Company A, privates, were wounded.

I beg to say that in the charge the regiment did most handsomely, preserving the alignment while charging, and the men seemed to vie with each other in the effort to get the battery.

The casualties were as follows:

Dr. Joseph Crockett, assistant surgeon, mortally wounded; Private James Perfater, Company L, mortally wounded; Private James R. Richardson, Company B, wounded, and Private James A. Beville, Company A, wounded.

I must be pardoned for saying that the men and officers of my regiment were very much pleased at the handsome and splendid style in which the brigade was by the general led into action.

On Saturday morning, the 28th, I threw out some men to relieve the picket I had put out the night before. They brought in several prisoners. It was some three or four of these fresh men who arrested Brigadier-General Reynolds and Captain Kingsbury, his assistant adjutant-general.

The regiment remained here until Sunday morning, when it, with the brigade, marched to the bridge across the Chickahominy, where it remained inactive until nearly night, and then returned to the ground occupied in the morning.

On Monday, the 30th, the regiment took up the line of march and proceeded to a point at or near White Oak Swamp, where it remained for the night.

On Tuesday, July 1, marched down ——— road; halted near a church. While here the enemy, who occupied a strong position on Malvern Hill, opened fire upon the advance of our army, whereupon an artillery duel ensued between ours and the enemy's batteries. The brigade was here forced to seek cover in the woods, where it remained until quite late in the evening. My regiment did not suffer from the shells thrown by the enemy, though some casualties occurred in the brigade.

Late in the evening the infantry became engaged, and my regiment, with the brigade, marched to the scene of action. I received no orders, but followed the Twenty-seventh Regiment, which was my position in the march. The Twenty-seventh double-quicked through the woods. I followed, passing out of the woods into an open field. We were exposed to a tremendous and furious fire from the enemy's batteries. I continued to move the regiment at a double-quick in order to secure the wood, some 200 yards in advance, where I intended to close the regiment up, as coming so rapidly through the first woods the files became widely separated, but all entered the field and were striving to close up, though the shells were bursting all around and in great rapidity; but when the first company reached the woods, Colonel Grigsby, I believe—or it may have been some one else—commanded "Left into line." I commanded "Halt," and did all I could to stop the regiment, in order to close it up. But it was getting late, and the cheering of the men made it impossible for me to arrest the movement, Lieut. Col. R. D. Gardner and Maj. William Terry doing all in their power to bring the regiment together, but, unfortunately, it was not accomplished.

It was here that Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's horse was shot dead, falling upon him, and he was unable to get from under his horse until assisted. Up to this moment he was doing all a man could do to get

the men together. Major Terry acted well his part, but exposing himself all the time in his effort to get the regiment in order. I left him in the field, and rode in with that portion of the regiment which had entered the woods; but in the mean time it had grown quite dark, and it was difficult in a wood so dense to keep even the advanced portion of the regiment together. Passing through this wood, I reached the ——— road with only a part of the regiment—in a word, the regiment, unfortunately, became separated, and owing altogether to the fact that the command above referred to was given by some one. But for this I would have secured a new formation of the regiment and taken it altogether into action. But as it was, some were on the left and others on the right of other troops. Men and officers, so far as I could discover, acted very well in the engagement.

The casualties were as follows:

* * * * * * *

	Killed.	Wounded.
RECAPITULATION.		
June 27:		
Commissioned officers	.....	1
Non-commissioned officers	.....	.....
Privates	.....	3
Total	.....	4
July 1:		
Commissioned officers	1	.....
Non-commissioned officers	1	5
Privates	5	20
Total	7	25
Casualties in all	.....	36

Respectfully submitted.

CH. A. RONALD,
Colonel Fourth Regiment Virginia Volunteers.

Captain O'BRIEN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 236.

Report of Col. William S. H. Baylor, Fifth Virginia Infantry, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. FIFTH REGIMENT VIRGINIA INFANTRY,
July 9, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the afternoon of Friday, the 27th ultimo, in obedience to orders of Brigadier-General Winder, I prepared my regiment for immediate action.

It was marching left in front, and in the rapid movement forward was partly cut in two by the Second Brigade, which created some confusion in the right companies, and resulted in depriving me of some of my best men, who, in the confusion and rapid movement, lost their way and were unable to join me during the battle. I am happy, however, to state that some of those who were thus cut off joined themselves to

other regiments and no doubt did their duty as soldiers of the First Brigade.

On arriving at or near the tavern I, with the Second Virginia, was ordered to support several batteries that were being placed in position just to the front of it, which order I promptly executed, moving my regiment to the support of the left battery, leaving the right for the Second Regiment.

This disposition had hardly been made before the news came (I do not know how) "They are driving our men back," and now Brigadier-General Winder ordered the brigade forward, thus placing my regiment on the left and the Second Regiment immediately on its right. The movement was made at a rapid pace through swamps and bogs and thick undergrowth, which made it exceedingly difficult to keep the proper alignment. From the moment of my being placed in position to support the battery the shells from the enemy's batteries fell around us thick and fast, and yet my men, like veterans, pressed on to the front with a spirit and determination which afterward contributed to the complete success of our general's undertaking.

After emerging from the woods there was an open and almost naked field, ascending by a regular inclined plane for almost 1,000 yards to the top of McGehee's hill, on which the enemy was posted in strong force, both of artillery and infantry. Being ordered to charge in connection with the entire brigade, and to keep my right resting upon the left of the Second Regiment, I found great difficulty in doing so from the constant obliquing of the brigade to the right. It was now dusk, and I could hardly see the left of the Second; but I urged my men forward, being guided more by the cheering than by the sight of that regiment.

The charge was executed in gallant style and at a double-quick until I arrived within 150 yards of the top of the hill, when I ordered a halt, seeing that the Second Regiment had halted, closed up the regiment, and opened a fire upon the enemy. By this time I found that my regiment had become separated a considerable distance from the Second, and discovered a regiment lying down between the two, somewhat to their rear. My right had run over part of this regiment in the charge, and I am informed that previously my left had done the same thing for another regiment, which was lying down and in its way. While my regiment was engaged in action to the front I ascertained that the regiment lying down between mine and the Second Regiment was the Thirty-eighth Georgia. Upon asking for its colonel, I was informed that all of its field officers were wounded, and that Captain Lawton, assistant adjutant-general and chief of Brigadier-General Lawton's staff, was controlling it. I asked him why his regiment was lying down; he replied that it had no ammunition. I inquired if he had bayonets, and whether he would fill up the space between me and the Second Regiment in the charge. He replied that he would, and I take pleasure in stating that upon my giving the order to charge he moved up in fine style and assisted in holding the hill during the night.

The whole line in this last and successful charge obliqued to the right and the right of my regiment swept the road, in which it captured two Parrott pieces in battery, which, from their heated condition, evidently had been used very freely and with terrible effect upon our forces. The enemy retired slowly and sullenly, and, to the best of my knowledge, did not abandon the pieces and their position until our line had approached to within 75 yards of his.

Not stopping at the top of the hill, I moved forward to a fence some 50 yards to the front, and placed the regiment behind it, nearly in line

with the balance of the brigade. While there a battery of ours on our left fired a discharge of canister, which enfiladed my entire line, but, providentially, hurt no one. I speak it to the praise of my regiment that while this discharge cut all around them it showed no symptoms of alarm, but remained steady and firm until one of the privates gave notice to the battery that we were friends.

Under orders I afterward moved farther forward, and subsequently withdrew with the whole line to the top of the hill and threw out pickets some distance to the front. I immediately called for Company L to man the two pieces captured, but ascertained that Captain Burke, First Lieutenant Swoope, and 9 men were wounded, leaving only 1 officer and 9 men unhurt. I ordered him to take command of one of the pieces and load it with canister; but he ascertained that the enemy had used every charge but two, one of which was found in the limber-box, the other reversed in one of the guns. I reported these facts to General Winder.

My men got but little repose, as we had every reason to believe that the enemy intended to attack us during the night.

I found several wounded North Carolinians near the top of the hill, from which I inferred that the hill had been in our possession and re-taken by the enemy prior to our coming forward. I afterward ascertained that my inference was correct.

I sent out details as early as practicable to take care of my wounded and to bury the dead.

I cannot undertake to mention the conduct of all the officers; all did their duty. Capt. William H. Randolph was killed by my side urging his men on to the charge. A braver officer never poured out his blood for his country. Captains Fletcher and Burke were wounded and disabled while in the fearless discharge of their duty. Lieutenants Swoope, Keiser, and Brown, and others were also wounded in the midst of the fight, while the officers who were so fortunate as to escape unhurt did everything that brave men could do, and were foremost in the strife. Lieutenant McKenney, after fighting bravely through the battle, was wounded by the accidental discharge of a musket. Lieut. Col. J. H. S. Funk again proved himself efficient, cool, and brave, doing all that an officer could do toward the achievement which blessed our brigade with a glorious triumph. Captain Roberts, acting major, managed the left of the regiment in a highly creditable manner, and behaved with intrepidity and daring throughout the entire engagement.

While I feel unable to do justice to the officers, I find it impossible to give too much praise to the non-commissioned officers and privates, who, without the hope of praise or the incentives of promotion, behaved like heroes under the most trying circumstances. Their reward will, I trust, soon be realized in the full enjoyment of that liberty for which they have so cheerfully and nobly struggled.

I feel it but right to mention Mr. S. H. Bell and Mr. William J. Hunter, citizens of Augusta County, for their prompt and humane efforts in attending to and removing the wounded and burying the dead.

The list of casualties,* hereto appended, is, thanks to a protecting Providence, small, owing to the interposition of the darkness of night and the overshooting of the enemy.

On Tuesday, July 1, by order of General Winder, I had placed my regiment in the woods in rear of the battle-field. I had scarcely gotten

* Embodied in return, p. 973.

into position before a Parrott shell mortally wounded Captain Fletcher. This gallant young officer had on many occasions proved himself so brave as to be the idol of his company and of the entire regiment. His last words on the field were words of encouragement to his men.

General Winder ordered me to move back some distance and out of the range of the guns. I had hardly executed the order before another shell exploded in the line, killing 1 and wounding 4 privates. The brigade was then moved still farther back. I obtained permission of General Winder to go to the rear to look after my wounded, and while there was informed that the brigade was moving to the front. With difficulty I reached the head of my regiment just as it filed to the right into the woods. The blocked-up condition of the road compelled the regiment to move in single file, which scattered it very much. Having received no orders, I followed the Second Regiment across a corn field until I arrived at a woods and found it posted in a ravine, which seemed to be providentially placed in our way as a breastwork against the terrific shower of shell and grape. I soon after met with Colonel Botts, who informed me that he had lost the balance of the brigade. After remaining in this perilous situation, in which our men were unable to do any good and were in very great danger and finding it impossible to join the rest of the brigade, Colonel Botts and I, on consultation, determined to fall back to the road, which we succeeded in doing with but a few wounded. I gathered the scattered men of the brigade, assisted by Colonel Botts, and moved along the road until I received orders to halt and rest.

It is a great source of regret to me and my whole regiment that we were unable to be with our old companies, and where we could have rendered them some assistance. As it was, we were almost as much exposed.

A list of the casualties of this day is also appended.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. H. BAYLOR,
Colonel Fifth Virginia Infantry.

No. 237.

Report of Capt. G. C. Smith, Twenty-seventh Virginia Infantry, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT VIRGINIA VOLS.,
July 7, 1862.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the part which the Twenty-seventh Virginia Regiment took in the battles of the 27th ultimo and the 1st instant:

On the 27th ultimo the regiment, under command of Colonel Grigsby, marched with the First Brigade until it approached the crest of a hill opposite where the battle was then raging with tremendous violence. It was then drawn up in line of battle with the brigade. Its position in the line was on the right of the Fourth Virginia Regiment and on the left of the Thirty-third Virginia. The regiment here numbered 125 men in ranks and 18 commissioned officers.

From the position where we were drawn up we advanced in line with the brigade through a dense thicket of brush and timber until we came into cleared fields, where were still standing some tents of the

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* Embodied in return, p. 973.

enemy. We then changed the direction of our advance by a left half-wheel, and then we marched directly upon a battery of the enemy, which was throwing grape and shell profusely. This battery was soon silenced, and we marched to a position beyond this battery.

It being then quite dark, and the enemy completely routed, we were ordered to halt. We then threw out pickets to protect our front and then remained on the field for the night.

My regiment simply made a charge, without firing during the engagement; we were ordered to use the bayonet; the enemy gave way before us.

During the charge the regiment was exposed considerably to the shells of the enemy; also to some scattering rifle-shots. I had none killed and but 2 slightly wounded.

At the battle of the 1st instant the Twenty-seventh regiment was marched up the road in column with the brigade until it came within about half a mile of the battle-field, when the whole brigade filed to the right into a piece of woods. Then my regiment, in a line with the brigade, supported on the right by the Thirty-third Virginia and on the left by the Fourth Virginia Regiments, advanced by the right flank through the woods, then into an open field, and then again through a very dense forest of brush and timber, across the main road to the position assigned on the field.

The shot and shell fell fast and thick on us as we marched on, and just before reaching our position on the field Col. A. J. Grigsby, while leading the regiment in his dauntless and fearless style, was struck by a Minie ball, inflicting under his left arm a painful but not dangerous wound.

The regiment was ordered to fire, which it did, and continued firing for some length of time, when it was ordered to charge on a battery. This was attempted, but the regiment, being much scattered and unsupported by sufficient force, was compelled to desist. The regiment then resumed its original position on the field and continued firing until the fight closed.

The loss of the regiment in this engagement, out of about 70 who went into the fight, was 1 killed and 2 wounded. Loss in both engagements was 1 killed and 4 wounded.*

Respectfully,

G. C. SMITH,
Captain, Comdg. Twenty-seventh Regiment Virginia Vols.

Capt. J. F. O'BRIEN, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade.*

No. 238.

Report of Col. John F. Neff, Thirty-third Virginia Infantry, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-THIRD VIRGINIA REGIMENT,
July 8, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the regiment under my command in the recent engagements with the enemy in front of Richmond. The report must necessarily lack clearness, owing to the fact that the ground on which we operated was

* Nominal list omitted.

entirely unknown to me. There are no general landmarks or starting points with which to locate my position, yet I trust to make myself tolerably intelligible:

We had been halting on the road leading along in rear of the enemy's right flank until late in the afternoon of Friday, June 27, when the brigade was again put in motion and marched on down the road for perhaps 2 miles, when the regiments were counter-marched and the pieces loaded. Heavy firing was heard on our right over a line extending several miles. This firing, as I was informed, was from the divisions of Generals Hill, Ewell, and Longstreet, who were actively engaging the enemy's right flank, posted on the north side of Chickahominy River and occupying Gaines' farm. Our brigade was immediately in rear of General Lawton's brigade, which was moving along very slowly in the road already mentioned. Coming to the end of the woods which had skirted the road for a long distance we filed to the right, the Twenty-seventh Virginia leading, my regiment following immediately in rear. After marching through a clover field, by a small white house in the edge of the field, we turned off to the right, the men leaving their blankets and knapsacks at the corner of a narrow lane, which we now entered, making directly for the battle-field. Our progress being no longer obstructed by troops in our front, we pushed rapidly on through pine thickets and swamps for about half a mile until we reached an open plain with a wood in front, beyond which the battle seemed to be raging. Shells were flying over the field, and the wounded and stragglers were falling to the rear every moment; some few of the latter were rallied and joined the regiment. On the edge of this plain the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-third were formed into line of battle, the Thirty-third on the right, but soon moved off again, marching by the flank, Thirty-third in front. We marched on in this manner across the field to an old road having telegraph wires extending along its course; here we were halted, and the brigade formed in column of regiments, Thirty-third in front.

Soon after, and near sundown, a line of battle was formed, and the whole line moved forward in the direction of the firing, the Thirty-third on the right. Marching on, we soon entered the woods, a portion of which contained thick undergrowth. The firing in our front was very heavy; shells were bursting over us, and rifle balls pretty well spent were also falling in our midst. After entering the woods some 40 or 50 paces I came upon a Georgia regiment lying in the woods, and was about to pass my men through their ranks when the colonel remonstrated against it, at the same time telling me that several regiments were drawn up in his front and that there was great danger of being shot by our friends. I then marched the regiment by the left flank and passed on after the Twenty-seventh, which I could scarcely keep in sight of, going through the swamp and thicket. Urging my men along as fast as possible I soon got across the swamp and over the hill, leaving nothing but a deep ravine between me and the enemy's camp, situated on the rising ground beyond, but which had already been carried by our forces only a few moments before. I here met General Ewell, who delayed both regiments for a few moments to give us some instructions, when we again pressed forward. Here, too, I for the first time found that only a portion of my regiment had come up—the rest were still entangled in the swamp; but there was no time to wait, as we were already separated from the rest of the brigade, which had hurried on past regiments and brigades in their front. We pushed on by several regiments, and coming up again with the Fourth Virginia, we

marched on in line at a rapid pace. The firing on our left was quite heavy, but on the right the enemy was in full retreat, and but few shots were fired. Marching for about half a mile, after gaining the enemy's camp we approached a heavy piece of timber beyond a ravine. We were ordered to halt and soon after to take position 150 paces perhaps in rear, where we lay for the night, throwing out pickets on our front and flank. Soon after taking this position I was joined by a portion of the regiment commanded by Maj. F. W. M. Holliday, which had become separated from the rest of the regiment in the swamp, as already mentioned. This portion of the regiment had advanced farther to our right than any of our forces and was fired upon by a New York regiment, inflicting a loss upon us of 1 man killed. The hostile regiment running as soon as it fired, no opportunity was given to return their fire.

The loss of the regiment was 1 killed and 3 wounded. Among the wounded Lieutenant Eastham, Company I.

Saturday, the 28th, remained in our position all day, men being employed a portion of the day in gathering arms and burying the dead of friend and foe.

Sunday, the 29th, marched down to Grapevine Bridge, where we remained for several hours, and then returned to our former position.

Monday, the 30th, were aroused at 2.30 a. m. Got under arms and took up the line of march in the direction of Grapevine Bridge, crossed Chickahominy, and marched to the York River Railroad. Marched down the road some distance, and then down what I was told was the Williamsburg road. Heard heavy firing in front of us, but did not get under fire all day. Bivouacked at dark near White Oak Swamp.

Tuesday, July 1, marched at daylight, crossed the swamp, and moved on in the direction of James River. Do not remember what troops were immediately in our front. The Thirty-third Regiment marched in rear of the brigade. About 11 o'clock we filed into a wood on the right of the road and formed line of battle, Thirty-third on the extreme left. Remained in this position a considerable time, and then fell back a short distance to get out of range of shells. Here we remained until near sundown, when we were ordered to "Attention," faced to the left, and moved down the road in the direction of the firing, Thirty-third leading. As we approached the scene of action found the firing very warm, shot and shell flying over and around us. We again filed to the right into the woods, through which we soon made our way; entered a corn field and inclined to the left, marching on until we again reached the main road. In the road we halted for a moment, the men lying down behind a fence in the mean time, which afforded a partial protection. Soon moved off again, crossed the fence to our left, and marched in an oblique direction through a thick undergrowth across a swamp; clambered up a steep acclivity on the opposite side; crossed the fence, and found ourselves on the field of battle.

It was now quite dark, and it was difficult to tell where were our friends or foes. The regiment was put in line as well as circumstances would permit, the men sheltering themselves behind the hill as much as possible while they delivered a pretty warm fire upon the enemy. We were for some time unsupported, and our small force must certainly have been crushed by the superior weight of the enemy had they known our numbers. We were subsequently joined by some Louisiana regiments and General Lawton's brigade.

Considerable confusion was created necessarily in the swamp and bushes, officers and men becoming separated and regiments more or less

intermingled; yet, so far as my observation extended, both officers and men behaved well. Major Holliday, Adjutant Walton, Captain Golladay, and Sergeant-Major Baldwin were particularly brought under my notice. Captain Golladay was the only captain in the regiment on the occasion.

The firing did not cease until about 9 p. m., when it gradually died away, the enemy finally withdrawing.

The loss of the regiment in this engagement was 4 killed and 29 wounded. The strength of the regiment, as ascertained a short time before going into the engagement, was 130 rank and file.

The entire loss of the regiment in the recent engagements before Richmond is 5 killed and 32 wounded.*

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. F. NEFF,
Colonel Thirty-third Virginia Infantry.

Capt. J. F. O'BRIEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, Valley District.

No. 239.

Report of Lieut. Col. R. H. Cunningham, Twenty-first Virginia Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division (Jackson's), of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, VALLEY DISTRICT,
Camp near Liberty Mills, Va., July 24, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In the absence of Brigadier-General Jones from sickness I have the honor to submit the following report of the recent operations of the Second Brigade, Army of the Valley, before Richmond:

On June 27 we were aroused soon after daylight by heavy and continuous cannonading on our right, our position being on the Meadow Bridge road. Soon after the brigade was put in motion in the direction of Cold Harbor, moving slowly, with frequent halts, the brigade being in the extreme rear and immediately behind the First Brigade, Valley District.

We moved in this way until about 5 p. m., when I was ordered by yourself, and soon after by Major Dabney, assistant adjutant-general, to carry the brigade into action, to form on the right of the Third Brigade, Colonel Fulkerson commanding, and to advance with this brigade.

I moved the brigade quite rapidly through the woods, at one time causing it to double-quick for a short distance, in order to keep in sight of the Third Brigade. It was at this point that the First Virginia Battalion, Captain Leigh commanding, was separated from the brigade.

I refer you to Captain Leigh's report, inclosed herewith, for further information as to the operations of the battalion during this evening.

I formed the brigade in line of battle under cover of a hill, protecting us from the enemy's shell, and at about 7 o'clock moved forward in line of battle to relieve Brigadier-General Wilcox, at the request of an aide of Major-General Longstreet.

I carried the brigade, under direction of Brigadier-General Wilcox,

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* Tabular statement shows loss June 27 to have been 1 man killed and 3 wounded, and on July 1 to have been 4 men killed and 1 officer and 28 men wounded.

to a point of woods on the extreme right of our lines and about half a mile from the Chickahominy River. The enemy, however, when we arrived at the woods, had been driven out by an attack in flank by General R. H. Anderson's brigade, and we had only to secure about 40 prisoners who were trying to make their escape. We occupied the ground which had been held by Butterfield's brigade that night. In moving to our first position 4 men in the Forty-eighth Virginia Regiment were slightly wounded.

On the morning of Saturday, June 28, we left our position soon after daylight and formed on the right of the First Brigade, Valley District, in the extreme front, where we remained until about 9 a. m., when I was ordered by the major-general commanding to take the brigade to a house occupied by Brigadier-General Winder for headquarters, and to rest the men in the shade of trees in the yard.

On Saturday and Sunday, June 28 and 29, we remained near Cold Harbor comparatively inactive. Brigadier-General Jones took command of the brigade on Sunday morning.

On Monday, June 30, we crossed the Chickahominy, and encamped that night near the White Oak Swamp.

On Tuesday, July 1, we moved in the direction of Malvern Hill, halting frequently.

At about 5 p. m. we were drawn up in line of battle in a body of woods on the right of the road and about 400 yards in advance of a church, our position being immediately in rear of the First Brigade. We had several times to shift our position to avoid a great number of shells thrown near us by the enemy, by which a captain and 2 men in the Forty-eighth Virginia Regiment were slightly wounded.

About dark the brigade was moved by the left flank out on the road, and proceeded slowly in the direction of the firing for a short distance when it was stopped by some confusion in the brigade in front of us.

At this point Brigadier-General Jones received a contusion on the knee from a piece of shell, when the command of the brigade again devolved on me. As soon as the road was somewhat cleared I led the brigade forward and occupied a position immediately on the road and about 20 paces in rear of the First Brigade.

We remained in this position until sunrise next morning, July 2, when we retraced our steps and went into camp near the church mentioned before, and remained during the day and night.

On Thursday, July 3, we moved in the direction of the Long Bridge, and encamped that night about 2 miles from our last position.

I should have mentioned before that Brigadier-General Jones resumed the command on the morning of July 2.

On Friday, July 4, we moved to the field opposite Westover, where we were drawn up in line of battle until late in the afternoon, when we went into camp in a body of woods on our left.

We remained in this woods until Monday, July 7, when we relieved a part of General Whiting's division on picket.

On Tuesday, July 8, we left our camp near Westover and started in the direction of Richmond.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. CUNNINGHAM, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Capt. A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Valley District.

No. 240.

Report of Capt. William P. Moseley, Twenty-first Virginia Infantry, of operations June 27–July 10.

CAMP NEAR GORDONSVILLE, VA.,
July 24, 1862.

I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Twenty-first Virginia Regiment before Richmond:

The above-named regiment, under command of Major Moseley, was held in reserve the most of June 27, and about sunset was ordered to advance, when it arrived at Cold Harbor. It spent the night on its arms.

Saturday and Sunday, 28th and 29th, it spent near Cold Harbor in a state of inactivity.

On Monday, 30th, it crossed over the Chickahominy, and spent the night in the neighborbood of White Oak Swamp in camp.

Tuesday, July 1, it spent mostly on the road; thence to Malvern Hill, and at sunset it formed the line of battle in the woods on the right of the road, near the last-named place, where it remained under a heavy shelling until dark, when it moved by its left flank, and spent the night on the road-side, just in front of Malvern Hill, on its arms.

The next day, July 2, it spent in Camp Low Swamp Church, and on Thursday, the 3d, it retraced its footsteps and encamped near White Oak Swamp.

That night, Friday, 4th, it was ordered in the neighborhood of Westover, where it was drawn up in line of battle all the rest of the day, and took up camp in the woods on its left, where it remained until the morning of Monday, 7th, when it moved forward about a quarter of a mile, and spent that day in line of battle on picket.

That evening it fell back several miles and encamped for the night.

Tuesday, 8th, it marched to a piece of woods several miles west of White Oak Swamp, at which place it staid one day, and then directed itself toward Richmond, at which place it arrived Thursday, July 10.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. P. MOSELEY, SR.,
Captain, Commanding Twenty-first Virginia Regiment.

Capt. R. N. WILSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade, Valley District.

No. 241.

Report of Maj. Henry Lane, Forty-second Virginia Infantry, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

CAMP NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA.,
July 23, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to orders and in the absence of Lieut. Col. William Martin, who was in command of the regiment at that time, I have the honor to report the operations of the Forty-second Regiment Virginia Volunteers in the recent battles in front of Richmond, commencing June 26.

Early on Friday morning, the 27th, heavy firing was heard in front,

which gradually receded down the Chickahominy River, on the north side, until late in the evening. The Second Brigade, to which this regiment is attached, was in the rear, and, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, was ordered up. After being marched some 2 miles very rapidly came up where the battle seemed to be raging the fiercest. The regiment was immediately formed in line of battle and marched across a field on the right, which was done in good order.

Just as the regiment came up the enemy, who were occupying a strong position in a piece of woods immediately in our front, gave way, leaving many dead and wounded on the field and in the woods. The regiment was then marched across the woods, and in its march captured 30 or 40 prisoners, mostly unhurt, who had secreted themselves in the thick brush and felled timber. The regiment was then halted in line of battle and lay upon its arms during the night on the battle-field. None of the regiment were hurt.

Early Saturday morning, 28th, the regiment was marched down the road, passing Camp Lincoln, and was advanced toward the bridge crossing Chickahominy River. The regiment was again ordered back, and ordered to the forks of the road, at a mill to the left of Chickahominy Bridge, where the regiment remained during the day and captured 3 prisoners, one of whom was wounded.

At night the regiment was marched back to camp, and again on the 29th returned to the same post, where it remained until about noon, when it was ordered across Chickahominy River, crossing the bridge and taking the road by the way of Savage Station.

Nothing worthy of note occurred until Tuesday evening, July 1, when heavy firing was again heard immediately in front, when the regiment, in conjunction with the other regiments of the brigade, was ordered up and took position in the woods near Malvern Hill, where numerous shells were thrown by the enemy, but did the regiment no damage. After remaining at this point some time the regiment was ordered along the road and in the direction of the battle; but before it reached the field the battle had nearly ceased, when it was ordered to hold the field, in conjunction with other regiments, which it did, lying on its arms during the night. The next morning the regiment was marched back to camp near a church. After this nothing worthy of special note occurred.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY LANE,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. R. N. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 242.

Report of Capt. John M. Vermillion, Forty-eighth Virginia Infantry, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

CAMP NEAR LIBERTY MILLS,
July 22, 1862.

The regiment was first ordered to the scene of action Friday, 27th ultimo. Marched in line of battle beyond where the enemy made his first stand, when the brigade was halted and lay in line of battle until morning. In our advance to this point 4 men were wounded (slightly)

in the regiment. The command remained near the field until Monday morning, when it again took up the pursuit of the enemy, encamping Monday night near White Oak Station. Tuesday, the regiment, together with the remainder of the brigade, formed a supporting line in rear of the First Brigade, and thus spent most of the day near the battle-field. About dark it was ordered to the field, where it spent the night. The enemy's bombs were a great annoyance this day, and wounded (slightly) 1 captain and 2 privates in the regiment.

These are the positions taken by the Forty-eighth Virginia Regiment in the battles in front of Richmond.

JNO. M. VERMILLION,
Captain, Comdg. Forty-eighth Regiment Virginia Volunteers.

No. 243.

Report of Capt. B. W. Leigh, First Virginia Battalion, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. FIRST VIRGINIA BATTALION, PROV. ARMY,
Camp near Liberty Mills, July 22, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to an order to that effect I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this battalion in the recent operations near Richmond:

On the morning of Friday, June 27, the battalion was encamped, along with the rest of the brigade, at a point on the Meadow Bridge road, in Hanover County, about 12 miles from Richmond. About sunrise we were aroused by the sound of cannon in the direction of Cold Harbor, and immediately marched toward it. After numerous and long halts we reached the vicinity of the battle-field about 5 o'clock in the evening, and were ordered forward into action. As the brigade hastened onward Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, who was then in command of it, ordered it to move forward in double-quick time. But this order was not communicated to me, and as the battalion was in rear of the brigade, and the route lay across several marshy streams and through a body of woods, I did not perceive that the rest of the brigade was rapidly separating itself from us. On emerging from the woods I was, therefore, surprised to find that the rest of the brigade was out of sight. At this juncture an orderly, Mr. Price, came with orders to guide us to the brigade; but it had moved so rapidly that he was himself unable to find it. Sending Mr. Price to seek for the brigade I continued to lead the battalion forward, and after proceeding a short distance met Mr. Samuel D. Mitchell, who was then acting as aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Winder, and had orders to conduct the brigade to a position in rear of that occupied by the First Brigade. Mr. Mitchell went on in search of Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, and I thought it best to carry the battalion at once to the position assigned to the brigade. Upon our coming up to the First Brigade General Winder ordered me to form the battalion in line of battle a few paces in rear of the First Brigade. We remained there under quite a severe artillery fire until about 7.30 o'clock, when General Winder ordered the First Brigade, the battalion, and several other regiments to form in line of battle and move forward to charge the enemy in front of us. The battalion occupied the center of the line. We advanced in this manner across one or two small swamps, through some wooded land,

and over some open fields, driving the enemy before us from one position to another, until we approached a body of woods beyond the house subsequently occupied by General Winder as his headquarters. By this time it had become quite dark, and for this reason, I presume, General Winder ordered us to halt. We shortly afterward retired to a position in front of the house just mentioned. We lay there upon our arms all night, in the midst of the enemy's dead and wounded.

During the charge the fire of the enemy was at times quite severe, and at one point 3 of the men in the battalion were wounded within a few moments of each other. They were First Sergeant Everett and Fourth Sergeant McFarland, of Company A, and Private Lewis Beckman, of Company C. Sergeant Everett was shot through the bladder and has since died. He was an old soldier, although not an old man, thoroughly acquainted with his duties and uniformly diligent in the discharge of them. I believe he has left no braver and no better soldier behind him. His loss is irreparable to his company.

On Saturday, June 28, the battalion rejoined the brigade and remained with it at Cold Harbor all day.

On Sunday, June 29, Brigadier-General Jones assumed command of the brigade. We marched to the bridge across the Chickahominy, but it was not in a condition to enable us to pass, and we returned to our camping ground of the previous day.

On Monday, June 30, the brigade crossed the Chickahominy and proceeded to a point near the White Oak Swamp, in Henrico County, where it halted for the night.

On Tuesday, July 1, the brigade crossed the White Oak Swamp and proceeded toward the Malvern Hills. In the latter part of the day a heavy cannonade to the front announced to us the conflict which was then in progress. A little after 5 o'clock we were drawn up in line of battle about 100 paces in rear of the First Brigade, in a body of woods beyond a church, of which I have been unable to ascertain the name. While we were in these woods a number of the enemy's shell exploded near us, and we shifted our position several times to get out of their exact range. About sunset we were ordered forward. We marched slowly down the road under a terrific fire from a battery which perfectly commanded it and which threw its shells with great accuracy. Some confusion occurred amongst the troops in front of us, and we were kept marching and counter-marching along the road in question for several hours. Finally we proceeded across a small stream to the crest of a hill, and remained there, in the midst of the dead and wounded, until the following morning. Brigadier-General Jones was disabled early in the night by a contusion on the knee from a piece of shell, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham commanded the brigade during the remainder of the night. Notwithstanding the terrible fire to which we were so long exposed no one in the battalion was injured on this occasion.

On Wednesday, July 2, we encamped near the church I have mentioned.

On Thursday, July 3, we shifted our camp to a point a mile or two distant on the road to the Long Bridge.

On Friday, July 4, we marched to an open field near the enemy's encampment at Westover. We lay in this field in line of battle until the evening, and then encamped in a neighboring body of woods.

On Saturday, July 5, and Sunday, July 6, we lay in camp.

On Monday, July 7, the brigade, along with other troops, relieved General Whiting's division as advanced guard. We lay on picket near

the enemy's lines until evening, when we were ordered to move back a short distance to the rear.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, July 8, 9, and 10, we marched back toward Richmond, and on the last-named day we encamped at a point near that at which the Mechanicsville turnpike crosses the Chickahominy River.

I cannot conclude this report without taking the occasion to bear my testimony to the courage and fortitude with which the officers and men met and endured the dangers and hardships of the memorable days in question.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

B. W. LEIGH,
Captain, Commanding Battalion.

Capt. R. N. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade, Valley District.

No. 244.

Report of Col. E. T. H. Warren, Tenth Virginia Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, Second Division (Jackson's), of operations June 26–July 1.

CAMP FRESCATTI, VA., *July* 24, 1862.

In accordance with orders from general headquarters I have the honor to submit the following report of the services rendered by the Third Brigade, Army of the Valley, in the several engagements on the Chickahominy.

Thursday night, June 26, this brigade, under command of the late Colonel Fulkerson, of the Thirty-seventh Virginia Regiment, bivouacked on the north side of the Chickahominy and below Mechanicsville, having marched that day from Hugh's Tavern, near Ashland.

Early Friday morning it was on the road, and during the day kept well closed up on the brigade which immediately preceded it. About 3.30 p. m. the brigade, except Captain Wooding's battery, was ordered forward, when, leaving the road on our left, we marched by the right flank through a woods and crossed a branch to an open field in which the First Brigade was forming. Passing through this field and another skirt of woods we entered a large grain field, where we were exposed to a harmless fire. Here the brigade was formed in line of battle, the Thirty-seventh Virginia, commanded by Major (now Colonel) Williams, on the right; the Tenth Virginia, under my command, in the center, and the Twenty-third Virginia, under Capt. A. V. Scott, on the left. Soon after the brigade was formed it was ordered forward, as I was then informed, to drive the enemy from their works in the woods on the hill in front. The brigade moved forward rapidly with a shout, crossing the field and up to the enemy's works on the hill, which we found deserted, except by dead and wounded. We continued to advance until we came up to Brigadier-General Hood's brigade, which being at a halt, the Third was also halted, and Colonel Fulkerson went forward to examine the position of the enemy, when we received a heavy fire from the right, and the gallant Fulkerson fell mortally wounded. The fire was returned by another brigade on our right, and the enemy disappeared under cover of the darkness. The command of the brigade now

devolved on the undersigned, and by request of Brigadier-General Hood I relieved his brigade, and, having deployed skirmishers in front, bivouacked for the night, the engagement being then at an end.

The next morning I moved the brigade forward, with skirmishers in front, and had the satisfaction to encounter a portion of the enemy's cavalry, which fled precipitately at the first fire of the skirmishers. We also took a number of prisoners.

Subsequently, pursuant to orders, I reported to Brigadier-General Whiting for orders, and Brigadier-General Hampton was assigned to the command of the brigade.

Saturday and Sunday the brigade was bivouacked in front of McGehee's house.

Early Monday morning it crossed to the south side of the Chickahominy with the rest of the Army of the Valley, and that evening, with the other brigades of Brigadier General Whiting's division, was ordered to the support of our batteries at White Oak Swamp.

Tuesday morning we again took the road in pursuit of the enemy, whom we encountered rather suddenly about 2½ miles from our bivouac of the previous night. The Third Brigade was ordered into position on the right of the road near a corn field, and skirmishers from the Tenth Virginia Regiment were deployed in front. Subsequently we were ordered to a position in a large grain field on the left, where we remained during the rest of the day and night, and were exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy's guns.

Our casualties were, however, but slight, for which we are alone indebted to the mercy of the Divine Being.

The action of Captain Wooding not coming under my observation, from the fact that I did not command the brigade, I respectfully refer to his report, herewith inclosed.

For a list of casualties I refer to the accompanying reports from the different regiments.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

E. T. H. WARREN,
Colonel Tenth Virginia Regiment.

Maj. R. L. DABNEY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 245.

Report of Capt. George W. Wooding, Danville (Va.) Artillery, of engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge and battle of Malvern Hill.

CAMP NEAR GORDON'S MILLS, VA.,
July 24, 1862.

GENERAL: My battery marched from Port Republic to the fortifications of the enemy near Richmond with the Third Brigade, commanded in your absence by Colonel Fulkerson.

On Friday, June 27, we arrived to within a short distance of the battle-field at Gaines' Mill about 4 p. m. Soon afterward the infantry were ordered to leave the road and advance by a narrow path through the woods in the direction whence the firing proceeded. Colonel Fulkerson ordered me to remain where I was, and if needed he would send for me.

I received no orders from the colonel that evening, but on the morn-

ing of the 28th received orders from Colonel Warren, of the Tenth Regiment (Colonel Fulkerson having been mortally wounded), to bring my battery forward. This order I promptly obeyed. No engagement, however, was had with the enemy by our brigade on this day or the day following; but on Monday, the 30th, while on the march in pursuit of the retreating enemy, I received orders from General Hampton, then commanding the brigade, to hasten to the front of the column with my battery. I did so, and engaged the enemy at White Oak Swamp for about five hours.

On Tuesday, July 1, early in the morning, I received orders from General Hampton to send my battery forward immediately; but owing to the loss of horses sustained, and also to the want of ammunition (my supply having been nearly exhausted the day previous), I could only prepare a section of my battery for immediate action. This section was sent forward to Malvern Hill under Lieutenant [J. W.] Jones, where I joined it, and assumed command as soon as I had made a requisition for ammunition for the other guns. I may here state that I arrived on the field before a shot had been fired from either of my guns. During this day my command was exposed to a terrific fire both from the enemy's infantry and artillery. We remained upon the field until the sun had gone down, and only left then because we had exhausted our ammunition.

During the engagement of Monday my command generally behaved well. The same may be said of their conduct on Tuesday. Those who form an exception to this statement have already been reported for publication to the world.

On Monday, June 30, Lieutenants Jones and [J. Q.] Adams assisted me in the command of the battery, and discharged their duty well.

On Tuesday, July 1, Lieutenant Jones alone aided me, Lieutenant Adams having been sent by me to the ordnance trains in charge of some caissons.

In the two engagements I had few casualties. They are as follows: Killed—Private Charles W. Gay. Wounded—Privates Rufus Bennett, seriously in the thigh; W. L. Snead, painfully in the foot, and John B. Turner, slightly in the hand. I make no mention of some whose wounds were so slight as not to deserve the name.

Several of my battery horses were disabled, and the horse of Lieutenant Jones was shot under him.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. WOODING,
Captain, Danville Artillery.

Brigadier-General TALIAFERRO.

No. 246.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Alexander R. Lawton, C. S. Army, commanding Fourth Brigade, Second Division (Jackson's), of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, VALLEY DISTRICT,
Near Gordonsville, Va., July 28, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with instructions from the major-general commanding I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the battle of June 27 near the Chickahominy River and a few miles from Richmond:

In the order of march toward the battle-field on that day my brigade brought up the rear of General Jackson's army, and was therefore the last to engage the enemy.

I had remained at a halt for several hours more than 2 miles from the point where the brigade afterward entered the field and was not ordered forward until nearly 5 p. m.

I then marched rapidly on, retarded much by the artillery and ambulances, which blocked up the narrow road. On reaching the edge of a corn field, about 1½ miles from the nearest point of the battle-ground, I was informed that General Ewell was sorely pressed by the enemy and re-enforcements were promptly needed. I then marched forward at double-quick, and the men reached the wood on the south of the battle-field almost exhausted. Having no knowledge of the local geography, and failing to find any staff officer who could direct me at what point I should enter the fight, two regiments standing in open field were pointed out to me as having just retired from the woods, whence the fire of the enemy had driven them. I at once moved by the flank through the interval between these regiments, promptly formed line of battle, and accepted for my brigade the position which they had abandoned.

A continuous line of 3,500 men, moving forward in perfect order into the woods and at once opening fire along its entire length, chiefly armed with Enfield rifles, made a decided impression and promptly marked the preponderance of musketry sound on our side, as was observed by other commanders on the field. The extreme density of the wood and the sloppy, miry soil, with no knowledge of the conformation of the country beyond me, made it evident that the different regiments of the brigade would soon be separated from each other. I therefore sent different members of my staff to the right and left of the line to press it forward and remained myself as near the center as possible. Onward the line advanced through the wood, firing at every step, and guided only by volleys from the enemy toward the thickest of the fight.

In the midst of the wood I met with Major-General Ewell, then hotly engaged, who, as he saw this long line advancing under fire, waved his sword and cried out, "Hurrah for Georgia!" To this there was a cheering response from my command, which then moved forward more rapidly than ever. From General Ewell I learned something of the condition of the field and the point at which my command would be most useful. To that point I directed such portions of the brigade as could then receive my orders in time. This portion advanced steadily forward, commanded by myself in person, the regiments occasionally disunited by the smoke, dust, and confusion of the battle-field, and then brought together again. They were all the time under a continuous fire of musketry and artillery until they reached the brow of the hill on the field directly in front of the position where they had emerged from the wood. This steady advance was only checked occasionally by the extreme difficulty of distinguishing friend from foe, as the dusk of the evening was added to the other elements of confusion.

In conjunction with fragments of other brigades, having driven the enemy steadily before us, when I reached the brow of the hill already mentioned I found his battery had retired and his infantry taken to flight. I then gathered up the fragments of several other brigades and regiments, and, adding them to mine, retired a few hundred yards to the rear and diagonally to the left, where I could still distinguish a disjointed line of Confederate troops.

A hasty conversation with Brigadier-General Garland satisfied me that I was the ranking officer in that part of the field, and I at once assumed command and ordered into line all the troops near me.

It was by this time quite dark. Learning from a staff officer who then rode up that a charge was to be made on the extreme left of the field, in which assistance was needed, I at once commenced to move by the right flank all the troops over which I had assumed command toward the point indicated. After marching 200 or 300 yards the shouts of victory from our friends announced that the last battery of the enemy had been taken and the rout complete. I then halted in the midst of the battle-field, separated the regiments of my brigade from the rest of the troops, and ordered the men to sleep on their arms.

During all the time above indicated, after the brigade was fairly engaged, the two regiments on the left (Thirty-first and Thirty-eighth Georgia) were beyond my reach and under the immediate directions of my adjutant-general, Capt. E. P. Lawton. In emerging from the wood these two regiments found themselves in the hottest part of the field, where our friends were pressing on the enemy toward the left, and joined them in the contest at that point under a murderous fire. Steadily on did they press, doing great execution until the last cartridge was expended, and then joining heartily in that last charge after night-fall which resulted in the shouts of victory already referred to.

The conduct of these two regiments, officers and men, and of Capt. E. P. Lawton, who led them, cannot be too highly appreciated, and the list of killed and wounded, for the short time they were engaged, attests the danger which they so gallantly faced. Captain Lawton had his horse killed and received a slight wound in the leg. Lieut. Col. L. J. Parr, in command of the Thirty-eighth, had his arm shot off near the shoulder, and Maj. J. D. Mathews was severely (it is feared mortally) wounded. Col. C. A. Evans, commanding Thirty-first Regiment, received a slight flesh wound, and a number of other officers were killed and wounded, as appears by the annexed list.

Early in the action, and soon after entering the wood, my volunteer aide-de-camp, Capt. Edward Cheves, while riding by my side, had his horse shot down. He promptly rose to his feet, announced to me his safety and his intention to keep up with the brigade on foot. He followed on toward the left, where the Thirty-first and Thirty-eighth were so hotly pressed, and while gallantly pursuing the line of his duty he fell pierced through the heart by a rifle-ball. Though a mere youth, he had exhibited a degree of zeal, intelligence, and gallantry worthy of all praise, and not one who fell on that bloody field has brought more sorrow to the hearts of those who knew him best.

To the members of my staff I am much indebted for the promptness, energy, and gallantry they displayed in conveying orders and pressing on the different parts of the line which were beyond my personal supervision.

Where the engagement was so general and the numbers so large and all acted so well it is difficult to enumerate instances of personal gallantry. For some of these, however, and for the parts taken by different portions of my brigade I beg leave to refer to the reports of the different commanders of regiments, herewith submitted. I beg leave to refer also to the annexed list of killed and wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. LAWTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. A. S. PENDLETON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Inclosure.]

List of killed and wounded in the Fourth Brigade, Valley District, commanded by General A. R. Lawton, in the action of June 27.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.
13th Regiment Georgia Volunteers:		
Officers	.....	3
Non-commissioned officers and privates	6	51
Total	6	54
60th Regiment Georgia Volunteers:		
Officers	.....	1
Non-commissioned officers and privates	3	10
Total	3	11
26th Regiment Georgia Volunteers:		
Officers	1	1
Non-commissioned officers and privates	7	31
Total	8	32
61st Regiment Georgia Volunteers:		
Officers	.....	5
Non-commissioned officers and privates	6	25
Total	6	30
38th Regiment Georgia Volunteers:		
Officers	2	4
Non-commissioned officers and privates	52	114
Total	54	118
31st Regiment Georgia Volunteers:		
Officers	.....	4
Non-commissioned officers and privates	29	137
Total	29	141
Grand total	106	386
Aggregate	.....	492

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, VALLEY DISTRICT,
Near Gordonsville, July 28, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I beg leave to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the action at Malvern Hill, July 1:

Soon after the musketry fire had fairly commenced I received orders from the major-general commanding to form in line of battle on the left of the road leading up the hill a few hundred yards beyond Willis' Church, the brigades of General Winder and others continuing this line to the right of the same road. Soon after this line was formed it was apparent that the shells of the enemy were about to inflict serious injury upon us, while we were entirely inactive. After several casuall ties in different parts of the command, upon consultation with Genera- Winder we determined to retire the line about 300 yards to the rear until we should receive orders to advance.

In the last position I remained until after sunset, when I received verbal orders to move up the road to the gate-posts, near which the major-general commanding had his headquarters, then to file to the right through the woods, advance toward the fire of the enemy, and report to Major-General Hill. The ground admitted only of a flank

movement, and I led the Thirteenth Georgia (the right of the brigade) as rapidly as possible through the wood toward the point indicated. Leading in person the foremost regiment, of course I could not see through the woods whether the other regiments were closed up behind us. When I reached the open field and stood with the Thirteenth Regiment under as heavy a fire of shot and shell as was ever known to the most experienced veterans, I ascertained that the other regiments of the brigade had taken a different route or missed the road through the wood. It was then nearly dark; the fire of the enemy's battery was doing great execution; our friends evidently wanted assistance, and no time was to be lost. Ordering the Thirteenth to lie down in a ravine for a few minutes until I could go forward toward the battery and endeavor to ascertain the best route by which to advance, I soon discerned that I must move with the fire of the battery as my only guide. This regiment was ordered up from the ravine and it advanced rapidly and handsomely over every obstacle—woods, ditches, fences, and streams—until the height on the same level with the enemy's battery, opposite Littleton's house, was gained. Still onward they pressed, and met with a heavy loss from the fire of musketry that was posted to support the battery. While crossing the road just below the height to which this regiment was advancing I was met by Brigadier-General Winder, who suggested that the height might be reached by a better route along the position where a portion of his command was engaged. I then permitted the head of the column to proceed, under the lead of Colonel Douglass, and attempted to direct the remainder toward the route indicated by General Winder. The darkness and confusion made it difficult to adopt any new order or check the impetuosity of this regiment. Having gained this height, the advanced position of General Jackson's army, I determined to hold it until further orders; returned promptly for the rest of my command; found the other five regiments formed in good order; marched them up to the height occupied by the Thirteenth, and bivoucked for the night.

The enemy, having removed his battery to a more secure position, commenced shelling the height occupied by my brigade, throwing one shell every two or three minutes for nearly an hour after the engagement was properly at an end. But for the fact that I caused the men to lie down behind the crest of the hill on the slope toward the wood the casualties must have been numerous. In the morning appearances indicated for a while an intention on the part of the enemy to renew the contest, and I was making preparations to receive him. It was soon evident, however, that these demonstrations only served to protect his flight, which continued during the drenching rain of that day.

The Thirteenth Georgia was the only regiment of the brigade actively engaged in the fight, and nothing could exceed the energy, valor, and zeal exhibited by officers and men during their impetuous charge. The other regiments were within range of shells for three or four hours, and from these several casualties ensued. I beg leave to refer to the annexed list of killed and wounded and to the report of Colonel Douglass for further details of the part taken by the Thirteenth Regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. LAWTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

List of killed and wounded in the Fourth Brigade, Valley District, commanded by General A. R. Lawton, in the action of July 1.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.
13th Regiment Georgia Volunteers:		
Officers	.....	1
Non-commissioned officers and privates	9	45
Total	9	46
60th Regiment Georgia Volunteers:		
Officers	.....	.....
Non-commissioned officers and privates	.....	14
Total	.....	14
38th Regiment Georgia Volunteers:		
Officers	.....	.....
Non-commissioned officers and privates	.....	6
Total	.....	6
Grand total	9	66
Aggregate	.....	75

No. 247.

Reports of Col. Marcellus Douglass, Thirteenth Georgia Infantry, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

CAMP NEAR MAGRUDER'S MILL, VA.,
July 28, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In the battle of the 27th ultimo my regiment (the Thirteenth Georgia) took part as follows, viz:

About 5 p. m. the brigade was marched forward to within a quarter of a mile of where we heard the nearest heavy musketry. General Lawton, who was at the head of the column, ordered me to put my regiment in action, which I did as soon as possible, forming a line of battle near a house and marching across a field to a body of woods, before reaching which we had to cross a belt of dead pines which the enemy had felled to impede the progress of troops. The men kept steadily forward in good order to the woods, when I was met by a young man from a Louisiana regiment, who asked the privilege of guiding us to where he said the enemy were waiting in concealment and by whom, he stated, his regiment had been badly used and scattered. Directly in front of my line there was no firing from small-arms, but a battery throwing shell was constantly playing, everything being entirely hid from view by the woods into which we entered. Marching was an exceedingly difficult operation on account of the fallen timber. Arriving at the foot of the hill and near a branch, we were within 30 or 40 yards of the enemy's lines, and they poured a terrific volley of musketry upon us. I ordered the men to lie down, and communicated to Lieut. Col. James M. Smith, Maj. John H. Baker, and Adjt. J. D. Hill my intention to order a bayonet charge, and as soon as the enemy's fire at all slackened I directed the color-bearer to proceed across the branch and up the hill, and immediately gave the command to charge. From some cause, I know not certainly what, my

regiment commenced firing, though only a few Yankees could be seen, their line being principally concealed by the bushes and trees, which were thick. Their firing was resumed hotly, and while it was progressing information was sent the company on the left of the regiment that we were firing upon our friends, and the cry was caught up by the men and extended along the line, and from this resulted confusion and a failure to have the bayonet charge as desired. The information was palpably erroneous, for by the fire we received many were in a very few minutes killed and wounded.

To my lieutenant-colonel, major, and adjutant I am under great obligation for assistance rendered me in reforming the line after the confusion resulting from a part of the men knowing that the enemy and not friends were in front of us, and a part believing the mistake had really been made, and all endeavoring to have the firing cease.

I have been thus particular in mentioning this circumstance to call attention to the fact that it may be a common trick with the enemy to create the impression that we have fired upon our friends, and to another fact, viz, that, so far as I heard and believe, the brigadier-general commanding, before going into the fight, had received no definite information, and could therefore communicate to us none as to what troops, if any, of ours were between us and the enemy. After the regiment was reformed the men again, without orders, commenced firing, and this I ordered to cease, as the woods were too thick to permit of much, in any, aim being taken, and a bayonet charge being more desirable.

While arranging for this two other regiments, one of them the Sixteenth Mississippi, came up and, gallantly entering the woods, pressed through them and up the opposite hill. The enemy poured a volley at random and soon broke and fled. The entire line, however, to the right of our position had been broken and the victory won over the whole field. Night put an end to the pursuit.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. DOUGLASS,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. E. W. HULL, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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CAMP NEAR MAGRUDER'S MILL, VA.,
July 28, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In the battle fought below Richmond on the 1st instant the Thirteenth Georgia Regiment participated as follows, viz:

The brigade was not ordered forward until nearly sunset and had but little chance to do much fighting. As soon as orders came to advance the brigadier-general commanding at once led us in the direction indicated. We were marched by the right flank through a strip of woods and across a field. Well in the field, the regiment was exposed to a very severe fire from the enemy's batteries. Having received no specific information as to where the brigade should go or was needed, the brigadier-general was left to judge from the firing where to carry his command. Halting the column and requiring the men to lie down, he went forward to endeavor to gain the necessary information. Finding this impossible, and the firing from the enemy's batteries becoming hotter and from our friends in front of us weaker, he ordered me to move forward the regiment and charge the battery in front of us. The men obeyed with alacrity, and the battery upon which the charge was begun was thought to be directly in front of us. Across the fence and

road and another fence and into the woods beyond the men went with a shout. The bursting of shells was so incessant as to render it almost impossible for commands to be heard.

Night had come on and no line could be preserved. We kept on regulating our course as best we could by the reports from the enemy's batteries, of which there were several and placed some distance apart. From this cause, and not being able to see anything, even a creek in front of us, or a fence over which we scrambled, the regiment became very much scattered in the woods. Only about 75 or 100 succeeded in reaching the field in which the batteries were located, and these did not arrive at the same time. A small number under Major Baker, who were the first to enter the field, were joined by a part of the Eighth Louisiana Regiment and charged nearly to the enemy's lines. Before reaching their farthest point occupied their number was increased by a few more under Adjutant Hill, who had gotten up time enough to join in the charge. They were received by a deadly volley of musketry and also a fire from the enemy's battery.

A good many were killed and wounded, among the latter Major Baker, while behaving most gallantly. Lieut. E. L. Connally, of Company A, was wounded at the same time, and, so far as I can learn, acting with great courage. One non-commissioned officer and several privates, in the excitement of the charge, entered the enemy's lines and were taken prisoners; but afterward, when the enemy retreated, escaped and returned to the regiment.

After the fall of Major Baker the men were ordered to fall back about 50 yards. The line was reformed by Adjutant Hill, and soon orders were received from Major Lewis, of the Louisiana regiment, for all to fall back to the crest of the hill next to the woods. Here I met them, but it was so dark that no man could be identified five paces off. There I also met Brigadier-General Lawton, who had gotten separated from us and made his way to the field by a different route, and one which we afterward saw was the proper one to have been taken. The balance of my regiment that crossed the road and entered the woods did not, with a few exceptions, succeed in finding their way out. Those who had made the charge near to the batteries I found intermingled with fragments of other regiments—Virginians, North Carolinians, and Louisianians.

Brigadier-General Winder sent an order to us to hold the hill we occupied until morning, and this was sanctioned by General Lawton, who left me in command of all present and went back to bring forward the left companies of my regiment and the balance of the brigade, who had become detached from us as we passed through the first strip of woods we reached. The enemy kept up for an hour or two an occasional artillery fire and then withdrew, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

I again call attention to the coolness and courage of Major Baker and Adjutant Hill, and beg to favorably mention the conduct of Lieut. E. L. Connally, of Company A; Capt. W. W. Hartsfield, Lieuts. James Andrews and B. L. Powell, of Company D. The limits proper for this report do not admit of the mention of all whom I would like to notice favorably for their gallantry.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. DOUGLASS,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. E. W. HULL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 248.

Report of Maj. E. S. Griffin, Twenty-sixth Georgia Infantry, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SIXTH GEORGIA REGIMENT,
July 25, 1862.

On Friday, June 27, the Twenty-sixth Georgia Regiment, then on the march, under command of Col. E. N. Atkinson, about 4 p. m. were ordered to halt and load their guns. After loading were ordered forward at quick-time. About 4.30 p. m. the regiment was ordered into action. After going at double-quick for some 1½ miles through shell and shot arrived at the scene of action and were ordered to enter the woods in line of battle. The regiment entered a dense forest down a considerable grade. In crossing a ravine through brambles, brush, mud, and water the regiment became divided, four companies on the left wing going obliquely to the left and the five right companies (the regiment then had but nine companies) going obliquely to the right. The left companies, commanded by Lieut. Col. William A. McDonald and Maj. E. S. Griffin, continued on through the swamp and soon became engaged with the enemy. At first they mistook the enemy for friends, but soon became convinced of their error, and continued to press forward and fire. A heavy fire was kept up by the enemy for some one and a half or two hours, when they fled in confusion. During the engagement the four companies were often encouraged by the presence of General Lawton, who himself during the entire time was in the midst of danger.

The five right companies, after crossing the ravine under a tremendous fire of musketry, advanced up the opposite hill, crossed a second ravine, when they were ordered by an aide-de-camp of General Ewell's to lie down and remain until the exact position of our friends could be ascertained. While in this position the enemy advanced to the brink of the hill, at the foot or bottom of which the five right companies were lying, and poured into us a heavy fire of musketry. Our men were ordered to fire, which they did; load and fire again, which they continued to do until the enemy fled precipitately from the woods and across the open field. The five companies continued forward, and after crossing the field joined the four left companies about dark and bivouacked for the night.

On Tuesday, July 1, the Twenty-sixth Regiment was not engaged with the enemy, though with the balance of the brigade it was marched under a heavy cannonading up to the field and near the immediate scene of action. Slept on their arms during the night.

Respectfully submitted.

E. S. GRIFFIN,
Major, Commanding Twenty-sixth Regiment Georgia Volunteers.

No. 249.

Report of Maj. J. H. Lowe, Thirty-first Georgia Infantry, of battle of Gaines' Mill.

——— —, 1862.

I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Thirty-first Georgia Regiment in the battle of Friday, June 27:

This regiment, commanded by Col. C. A. Evans, being cut off and

separated from the brigade, was conducted, under the direction of Captain Lawton, assistant adjutant-general, to the extreme left of the left wing of the army, and placed in position opposite Sykes' brigade of United States Regulars, which last was supported by three pieces of artillery. The battle raged with uninterrupted fury for one hour, the firing becoming gradually weaker upon the side of the enemy.

About 7.30 p. m., the ammunition of the regiment being nearly exhausted, the command was given to retire, which was obeyed in good order, the regiment marching in line of battle 50 paces to the rear, where it was again faced to the enemy. The colonel, now perceiving that the firing had ceased, marched his men into the woods about 300 yards distant, where they slept during the night upon their arms.

J. H. LOWE,
Major, Commanding.

No. 250.

Report of Capt. William H. Battey, Thirty-eighth Georgia Infantry, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT GEORGIA VOLS.,
Camp near Gordonsville, Va., July 27, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders received from you I have the honor to make the following report of the part my regiment bore in the late series of actions before Richmond. Not being in command in the commencement of the battle of June 27, and my attention being chiefly directed to my company, I, of course, am not able to furnish as complete a statement of that portion of the engagement as I otherwise would have been:

At about 5 o'clock of the evening of the above-mentioned day the order was passed down our line to accelerate our pace, which my regiment promptly obeyed, casting away all articles which encumbered them; thus, alternately marching and double-quicking, we entered the battle-field. Here we formed line with the rest of the brigade, our right flank toward the enemy. We then marched in column in the direction our right previously occupied, and, by the execution of the movement "Forward into line," found ourselves in line of battle face to face with the enemy at the distance of about 300 yards. Thus we marched under a most terrific fire to within about 180 yards of a body of 4,000 or 5,000 regulars. It was here that our colonel and major were wounded and the command devolved upon me.

In obedience to orders received from Captain Lawton I commanded my men to "Fire and load lying," which order they promptly executed until nearly all the cartridges were expended. At this critical point of the engagement we were directed by the above-mentioned officer to charge, he leading in gallant style. My regiment executed the above-mentioned command with such good-will that it passed completely through that portion of the enemy opposed to it and carried a battery of five pieces beyond.

Our loss was very severe, but my command bore it like veterans, and never in the entire engagement was there the least visible hesitation among them.

My officers and men all behaved so well that it is impossible to distinguish those worthy of being mentioned.

In the action of July 1 my regiment was not actively engaged, but were nevertheless exposed to a very severe shelling for some time, losing a few men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. BATTEY,
Captain, Comdg. Thirty-eighth Regiment Georgia Vols.

Capt. E. W. HULL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 251.

Report of Maj. Thomas J. Berry, Sixtieth Georgia Infantry (Fourth Georgia Battalion), of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

CAMP NEAR MAGRUDER'S MILL, VA.,
July 27, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor respectfully to make, for the information of the brigadier-general commanding, the following report of the part taken by the Fourth Battalion Georgia Volunteers in the action before Richmond on June 27:

The battalion did not get into the action until about 5 p. m. We were then ordered through a piece of woods, and while going through were under a heavy fire of shot and shell, as well as of musketry, from the enemy. On emerging from the woods we found near us several regiments of Confederate troops and here halted, as there was no general officer present, we having become separated from our brigade in coming through the woods. While waiting here a regiment of the enemy, which proved to be the Third [Fourth] New Jersey, emerged from the woods on our right. Fire was immediately opened upon it and it fled precipitately, and were nearly all captured by some regiment of our troops stationed to the right of our brigade. Major Birney, of the Third [Fourth] New Jersey, and several non-commissioned officers and privates here fell into our hands. We remained at this point for some time (probably half an hour), when General Lawton came to us and was personally cognizant of affairs from that time until the firing ceased for the night.

I would respectfully mention to the brigadier-general commanding the efficient aid rendered the field officers by Adjt. B. F. Keller, who was at all times at his post, regardless of danger. I would also respectfully call the attention of the brigadier-general to the fact that after the firing had ceased for the night Private John W. Mack, Company C, Fourth Battalion Georgia Volunteers, while unarmed, captured in the woods 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, and 2 privates, of the First New Jersey Regiment, all armed; disarmed them, brought them into camp alone, and delivered them to his captain.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. J. BERRY,
Major Fourth Battalion Georgia Volunteers.

Capt. E. W. HULL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—I make this report, in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Stiles, by order of General Lawton.

No. 252.

Report of Maj. Gen. Richard S. Ewell, C. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of skirmishes at Hundley's Corner, battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill, and skirmish at Westover.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Near Somerset, Va., August 4, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of my division in the recent operations before Richmond:

The march from Ashland and the movements preliminary to the fight at Gaines' Mill were all made under the immediate direction of the major-general commanding. I need only mention that in the skirmish at Hundley's Corner, on Thursday evening, the First Maryland and Thirteenth Virginia, and in that on the next day the Thirteenth Virginia and Sixth Louisiana, were the regiments engaged.

On Friday, having formed line along the edge of a wood, I was ordered to throw skirmishers across a field on my right into a wood some 400 yards distant, in which the enemy were understood to be posted, and to follow them with my main body.

The skirmishers passed through the wood without becoming engaged, but before the division reached it orders came to turn more to the left, as heavy firing was heard in that direction. Before arriving at the field of battle I was met by Colonel Taylor, of General Lee's staff, sent to bring up re-enforcements, and received directions for the march of my division.

On nearing the battle ground I ordered the Fourth Brigade, General Elzey, into the woods on the left of the road passing from Gaines' house toward McGehee's, and as my other two brigades were not yet up I took advantage of the interval to report to General Lee, who ordered me to hurry up my division as rapidly as possible, indicating where it was to take part in the action. I accordingly ordered the Seventh Brigade, General Trimble, and the Eighth Brigade, Colonel Seymour, into the woods on the right of the road, and, by General Lee's instructions, sent back Capt. G. Campbell Brown, assistant adjutant-general, to bring up the divisions of Generals Jackson and Whiting and Lawton's brigade.

Having crossed the branch and commenced the ascent of the hill, my division soon became warmly engaged with the enemy. The density of the woods and the nature of the ground were such as to prevent any extended view; and this fact, together with the importance of holding the position occupied by the Louisiana Brigade, and that portion of Trimble's which was on its left, now severely pressed by the enemy, made it necessary to confine my exertions mainly to that locality. These troops were attacked in front and flank by superior numbers, and were for hours without re-enforcements. The Louisiana Brigade, having sustained a very severe loss in field officers, besides suffering in rank and file, was driven off the field, but the line was held by part of Trimble's brigade, consisting of a portion of the Fifteenth Alabama Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Trentlen (Colonel Cantey with the balance having accidentally become separated from the regiment), and the Twenty-first Georgia Regiment, under Major Hooper. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of these troops, which were immediately under my observation. They were opposed to constantly renewed forces of the enemy, and held their ground against vastly

superior numbers, advantageously posted, after the troops immediately to their right had fallen back, gaining ground slowly against large odds.

Lieutenant-Colonel Trentlen, of the Fifteenth Alabama, displayed the most indomitable bravery, encouraging and keeping his men in place when in many instances their ammunition was exhausted and their pieces had become too hot to load, and at a time when there were no troops in supporting distance and the abandonment of this position might have been attended with the most disastrous results. I was also particularly struck by the gallantry of Private Frank Champion, Company F, Fifteenth Alabama Regiment, who, on horseback, was very conspicuous in rallying and encouraging the troops, those he was ordering taking him for an officer of rank.

Among many officers who attracted attention by their gallant bearing I would enumerate Maj. A. A. Lowther, Captain Feagin, of Company B; Second Lieutenant Brear, Company G; Brevet Second Lieutenant Bethune, Company K, Fifteenth Alabama Regiment.

General Trimble also furnishes the names of the following officers as having shown conspicuous bravery: Maj. T. W. Hooper (wounded); Capt. J. B. Akridge, Company K; Capt. James C. Nisbet, Company H; First Lieut. W. J. Warren, Company I; First Lieut. M. T. Castleberry, Company C; Second Lieut. J. W. Patrick, Company K, Twenty-first Georgia Regiment; and Capts. P. V. Guerry, Company C, Fifteenth Alabama, and James Brown, Company A, Sixteenth Mississippi, who were shot dead while leading their companies in a charge.

During the late campaign in the valley Captain Brown's company was detached as scouts, and he rendered very effective service in this capacity, giving much valuable information and proving himself a most capable and brave officer.

Col. James Cantey, Fifteenth Alabama Regiment, accidentally separated from his regiment in the confusion, succeeded, with the assistance of Capt. G. Campbell Brown, assistant adjutant-general, just returned from carrying orders, in rallying a number of the fugitives, whom he led again into action.

The Fifth Texas, of Hood's brigade, and a portion of the Hampton Legion first came to my assistance, and rendered valuable service in keeping back the enemy, until the arrival of General Lawton enabled our forces to take the initiative. General Lawton, after assisting in clearing the front, wheeled part of his brigade to the right, attacking the enemy in flank, thus opening the way to the remainder of General Trimble's brigade, which was on my right, and which advanced to the field beyond the woods.

The small body of troops with me had held their ground for two hours or more alone, when the re-enforcements already mentioned came up; and they having exhausted all their own ammunition and in many cases that of the dead and wounded, and having been closely engaged for more than four hours, the most of them were withdrawn from the field about dusk.

I remained on the ground myself until after dark, in order that the troops which came up later in the day might profit by what I had learned of the ground and the position of the enemy. I found the Thirteenth Georgia Regiment, Colonel Douglass, temporarily separated from the rest of Lawton's brigade on its left, but instead of waiting for orders, gallantly and successfully advancing against the enemy (though he was strongly posted) until assurances that those in front were friends caused doubts in the minds of the men, and made it advisable to halt

them under cover until the movement of the Fifth Texas and the balance of Lawton's brigade was certain to dislodge the enemy.

On Saturday, under orders from Major-General Jackson, I advanced, preceded by a cavalry force, down the north bank of the Chickahominy to Dispatch Station, and destroyed a portion of the railroad track. The station and stores had, unfortunately, been burned by the cavalry advance guard before my arrival.

About noon on Sunday I was ordered to prevent the enemy from crossing Bottom's Bridge, and took position accordingly until about 6 p. m., when I received directions to return to Grapevine Bridge and follow General Jackson's division.

Tuesday morning on the march I was joined by General Early and ordered to my division, who took command of the Fourth Brigade, General Elzey having been dangerously wounded at Cold Harbor. At this time General Early was so disabled from the effects of a wound received at Williamsburg as to be unable to mount his horse without assistance.

At Malvern Hill my division was in reserve, General Trimble being posted in rear of General Whiting's left; Colonel Stafford with the Louisiana Brigade, on the right of General Whiting's line, and General Early in rear of Colonel Stafford.

About dark General Early was ordered to the right to support General D. H. Hill, and was exposed on the march and after his arrival to a heavy artillery fire. When morning came his troops were the only ones on that part of the field.

Colonel Stafford's brigade was detached from my command, and consequently I can give no account of his movements. I refer you to his report, herewith forwarded.

At Westover, on the Friday following, my division was placed in front, and advanced until our skirmishers became engaged with those of the enemy, when we were ordered to halt.

I inclose the reports of Generals Early and Trimble and Colonels Walker and Stafford. General Trimble furnishes the diagram. On a comparison of his report with mine some discrepancies will be observed, which can in part be accounted for by the lapse of time and the confusion in describing movements over ground not examined by us together. The report of Col. Bradley T. Johnson, commanding the Maryland Line, is also appended, as are detailed lists of the killed and wounded, showing an aggregate loss of 987.

My staff at Gaines' Mill (or Cold Harbor) consisted of Lieut. Col. J. M. Jones (adjutant-general's department), acting inspector-general; Maj. James Barbour and Capt. G. Campbell Brown (assistant adjutant-general's department), and Lieut. Hugh M. Nelson, aide-de-camp, who was slightly wounded. At Malvern Hill the same, with the addition of Lieut. T. T. Turner, aide-de-camp. Maj. B. H. Green, division commissary of subsistence, was also with me on the field on both occasions.

Respectfully,

R. S. EWELL,
Major-General.

Capt. A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Valley District.

[Inclosure.]

List of killed, wounded, and missing in the Fourth Brigade, Third Division, Army of the Valley District, in the battles of Cold Harbor (Gaines' Mill), June 27, and Malvern Hill, July 1, Brig. Gen. A. Elzey commanding.

BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Officers killed and wounded.	Aggregate.
	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates.		
13th Virginia	4	23	8	76	.....	.....	12	99	12	111
25th Virginia	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	3
31st Virginia	2	.....	2	16	.....	2	4	18	4	22
44th Virginia	.....	1	5	11	.....	.....	5	12	5	17
52d Virginia	.....	4	1	24	.....	.....	1	28	1	29
58th Virginia	1	8	6	39	.....	.....	7	47	7	54
12th Georgia	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	1	6	1	7
Total	8	38	23	172	.....	2	31	212	31	243

BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

13th Virginia	.....	1	1	7	.....	.....	1	8	1	9
25th Virginia	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
31st Virginia	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	3	1	4
44th Virginia	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2
52d Virginia	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	4	.....	4
58th Virginia	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
12th Georgia	.....	1	1	13	.....	.....	.....	14	1	15
Total	1	4	4	28	.....	1	5	33	5	38

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	10	29	.....	39
Non-commissioned officers and privates	42	200	3	245
Total	52	229	3	284

List of killed, wounded, and missing in the Seventh Brigade, Third Division, Army of the Valley District, in the battles before Richmond, June 27 and July 1, Brig. Gen. I. R. Trimble commanding.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Officers killed and wounded.	Aggregate.
	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates.		
15th Alabama	2	33	4	111	.....	.....	6	144	6	150
16th Mississippi	1	14	7	44	.....	19	8	77	8	85
21st Georgia	1	19	5	75	.....	11	6	105	6	111
21st North Carolina	.....	1	3	26	.....	15	3	42	3	45
1st Battalion North Carolina Sharpshooters.	.....	.....	1	4	.....	4	1	8	1	9
Total	4	67	20	260	.....	49	24	376	24	400

List of killed, wounded, and missing in the Eighth Brigade, Third Division, Army of the Valley District, in the battles of Cold Harbor (Gaines' Mill), June 27, and Malvern Hill, July 1, Col. I. G. Seymour commanding.

BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Officers killed and wounded.	Aggregate.
	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates.		
6th Louisiana	1	7	2	37	.....	.....	3	44	3	47
7th Louisiana	.....	6	3	32	.....	.....	3	38	3	41
8th Louisiana	1	6	1	36	.....	.....	2	42	2	44
9th Louisiana	.....	4	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	19
1st Special Battalion	3	3	.....	16	.....	.....	3	19	3	22
Carrington's battery	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total	5	27	6	136	.....	.....	11	163	11	174

BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

6th Louisiana	2	7	1	27	.....	.....	3	34	3	37
7th Louisiana	1	6	2	18	.....	.....	3	24	3	27
8th Louisiana	1	7	.....	32	.....	.....	1	39	1	40
9th Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
1st Special Battalion	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Carrington's battery	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Total	4	20	3	91	.....	.....	7	111	7	118

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	9	9	.....	18
Non-commissioned officers and privates	47	227	.....	274
Total	56	236	.....	292

List of killed, wounded, and missing in the Maryland Line in the battles of June 27 and July 1.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
JUNE 27.			
1st Maryland:			
Officers	.....	.....	.....
Privates	2	6	8
Total	2	6	8
JULY 1.			
Baltimore Light Artillery:			
Officers	.....	.....	.....
Privates	1	.....	1
Total	1	.....	1

List of killed, wounded, and missing in the Maryland Line in the battles of June 27 and July 1—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
JULY 1—Continued.			
Maryland Line:			
Officers	.....	.....	.....
Privates	.....	1	1
Total	.....	1	1
Artillery:			
Officers	.....	.....	.....
Privates	.....	1	1
Total	.....	1	1
Aggregate	.....	.....	11

Consolidated report of the casualties in the Third Division, Army of the Valley District, Maj. Gen. R. S. Ewell commanding, in the actions near Richmond, June 26 to July 1.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	23	58	.....	81
Non-commissioned officers and privates	159	695	52	906
Total	182	753	52	987

No. 253.

Report of Col. James A. Walker, Thirteenth Virginia Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade, of battle of Gaines' Mill.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH VIRGINIA,
August 2, 1862.

In compliance with instructions from division headquarters, directing me to report the operations of the Fourth Brigade at the battle of Gaines' Mill, fought on June 27, I have the honor to report that I was not called upon to take command of the brigade until after General Elzey was wounded, late in the evening, and that I know nothing of the movements of any regiment except my own prior to that time.

When informed that General Elzey had been wounded and carried from the field I went in search of the other regiments of the brigade; but General Elzey's aides having all been killed or wounded, I was only able to find the Thirty-first, Fifty-eighth, and Forty-fourth Virginia. These regiments remained in the action until dark, when I directed them to withdraw to Beulah Church to rest and procure ammunition.

The next morning the remaining regiments of the brigade, viz, the Twelfth Georgia and Twenty-fifth and Fifty-second Virginia, reported to me, they having been detached by General Elzey the day before to support batteries.

I inclose the report of the commanding officer of each regiment for particulars and for list of killed and wounded.

My own regiment (Thirteenth Virginia) was sent forward as skirmishers in the morning and killed and wounded 5 or 6 of the enemy and took some 25 prisoners. In the evening it was in the hottest of the fight, and both officers and men, with a few exceptions, behaved well and fought with a determination and bravery worthy the cause in which we are engaged.

The loss of the regiment in killed and wounded was very heavy in proportion to the number engaged. Only about 250 went into action, and of that number 112 were killed and wounded. The loss in company officers was particularly heavy, and is the best evidence of the gallant manner in which they discharged their duties.

I beg leave to add my humble testimony to the gallantry of Capt. William H. Sherer, of Company H, who was mortally wounded while bravely encouraging his men; also to that of Capt. C. G. Cooke, of Company A; First Lieut. F. D. Sherrard, of Company K, and Lieutenant Streit, of Company H, all of whom fell, like brave and true men, at their posts.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

J. A. WALKER,
Colonel Thirteenth Virginia Infantry.

Lieut. G. CAMPBELL BROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 254.

Report of Brig. Gen. Jubal A. Early, C. S. Army, commanding Fourth Brigade, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION,
August 2, 1862.

I submit the following report of the operations of this brigade at or near Malvern Hill on the 1st ultimo:

On that morning I was ordered by General Lee to report to Major-General Jackson for temporary duty with one of the brigades of his command, and was by him assigned to the command of the brigade lately commanded by Brigadier-General Elzey, in the division of Major-General Ewell. Of this brigade I assumed command about midday on the road leading from White Oak Swamp to Willis' Church.

In the afternoon of the same day the brigade, consisting of fragments of the Thirteenth, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-first, Forty-fourth, Fifty-second, and Fifty-eighth Virginia Regiments, and the Twelfth Georgia Regiment, numbering in all about 1,050 men present, was formed, by order of General Ewell, in line of battle in the woods on the left of the road leading from Willis' Church to Malvern Hill, where it remained until very late in the afternoon during a heavy cannonading between the enemy's artillery and our own, an occasional shell falling near the brigade, doing no damage, however, except the killing by the same shot of a private in the Forty-fourth Virginia Regiment and a young gentleman named Field, who was a volunteer on the staff of Colonel Walker, of the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment.

About sunset an order was received by General Ewell, in my presence, from General Jackson, through a staff officer, to send my brigade to the right to the support of Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill, and the brigade was immediately put in motion and marched, under the guidance of an officer sent for the purpose, across the road and through the woods, passing along the side of a ravine covered with trees and thick undergrowth, until the head of it reached a small road leading across an open bottom on a creek. Here the brigade was halted for a few minutes until the guide could ascertain the route to be pursued, when it was again put in motion, and as the head of it arrived in the open bottom, by the guide's direction the brigade was started across the bottom, and General Ewell and myself, with my staff officers, were directed to cross by a detour to the right over an old dam, as the only practicable way for horses. On arriving at the point where it was expected to meet the head of the brigade nothing could be seen of it, a thick brush-wood excluding it from view.

In the mean time a large number of men, retreating from the battle-field, began to pass along the road into which we had then got, and filled the brush-wood mentioned, producing great confusion and rendering it impossible for me to ascertain whether the brigade was passing through this brush-wood. After many fruitless efforts to ascertain this fact I rode toward the route over which the brigade was started as far as I could, and found a very deep ditch filled with skulkers from the battle-field, over which it was impossible for me to pass with my horse. I then rode around to a point where I could get a view of the place at which I separated from the brigade, and seeing none of it passing, I rode forward on the road leading to the battle-field with the hope of finding the brigade emerging from the woods farther on. It was then getting dark, and I found the road filled with a large number of men retreating in confusion, being mostly from General Toombs' Georgia Brigade. These troops, aided by my assistant adjutant-general, Captain Gardner, I endeavored to rally, but found it very difficult to do so.

During my exertions to rally these men the Twelfth Georgia Regiment, of my own brigade, came up, under the command of Capt. James G. Rodgers, and I marched it off, accompanied by Colonel Benning, with a few men from his regiment, of Toombs' brigade. These men were formed in line by direction of General Ewell, who had preceded me with some men rallied by him in a field over which a considerable body of our troops had charged in the early part of the engagement and in rear of some regiments then engaged with the enemy. Here I was soon joined by the Thirty-first and Twenty-fifth Virginia Regiments, which were brought up by my aide, Capt. S. H. Early, who had gone to the rear to look for the brigade. With these regiments I remained on the field during the night in the position designated by General Ewell, Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill being present at the time they were posted and for some time thereafter.

During the march the brigade was exposed to a terrific cannonading and shells were constantly bursting over and around it. For some time the regiments with me on the field, which were ordered to lie down, were exposed to the fiercest artillery fire that I have ever witnessed. About the close of this fire Brigadier-General Ransom, with a portion of his command, retired to the rear past my position, leaving none of our troops in front of me. A short time after the cessation of the fire we heard very distinctly the rumbling of wheels, indicating a movement of the enemy's artillery, and a large number of lights were seen

moving about over the field in immediate proximity to the enemy's position, which were doubtless borne by persons from the enemy's lines in search of their wounded.

As soon as it was light enough next morning an appalling spectacle was presented to our view in front. The field for some distance from the enemy's position was literally strewn with the dead and wounded, and arms were lying in every direction. It was apparent that the enemy's main body with his artillery had retired, but a body of his cavalry, supported by infantry, was soon discovered on the field. To the right, near the top of a steep hill leading up toward the enemy's position, we saw a body of our own troops, some distance off, lying down, which proved to be a small body under Brigadier-Generals Mahone and Wright.

In the mean time parties of our men were going to the front in search of the wounded, and after a demonstration by the enemy's cavalry, which was abandoned on the firing of a few shots by the Maryland regiment posted in the woods some distance to my left, the parties from both armies in search of the dead and wounded gradually approached each other and continued their mournful work without molestation on either side, being apparently appalled for the moment into a cessation from all hostile purposes by the terrible spectacle presented to their view.

About 10 a. m. the last of the enemy's forces retired and left the field of battle to our occupation. The other regiments of the brigade, which on the march were in front of those who got with me on the field, not being able to find any practicable way for marching over the route designated by the guide across the bottom mentioned, in their effort to discover one reached the battle-field at a different point from that at which I had arrived and got very near to the enemy; but as it had become very dark, and amid the confusion it was impossible to distinguish friend from foe, they retired, and went back that night to the position at which the brigade was first drawn up in line of battle. This separation of the brigade was caused by the impracticable character of the route over which it was marched, the confusion produced by the immense number of men retiring in disorder from the field, and the attempt of the guide to send the brigade over a nearer route than that taken by General Ewell and myself. The men with me did not get under a musketry fire, and were only exposed to the fire from the enemy's artillery within the range for the round shot and shell.

I was favorably impressed with the deportment of the officers and men of the brigade so far as it came under my own observation, and was particularly struck with that of Capt. James G. Rodgers, in command of the Twelfth Georgia Regiment, who led the regiment through a large body of disorganized men, who were giving the most disheartening accounts of the state of things in front, he all the time encouraging his own men and endeavoring to induce the fugitives to fall into his ranks and return to the battle-field.

Subjoined is a list of killed and wounded.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. EARLY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. G. CAMPBELL BROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

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* Embodied in returns, pp. 608, 974.

No. 255.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Isaac R. Trimble, C. S. Army, commanding Seventh Brigade, of operations June 26–July 4, including battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill and skirmish at Westover.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH BRIGADE,
Orange County, near Liberty Mills, Va., July 28, 1862.

GENERAL: In compliance with orders I submit a report of the conduct and operations of the Seventh Brigade from June 26 to July 3:

On the 26th we moved with the army from Ashland in a southerly direction, passing to the east of Mechanicsville in the afternoon, and at 4 p. m. heard distinctly the volleys of artillery and musketry in the engagement of General Hill with the enemy.

Before sundown the firing was not more than 2 miles distant, and in my opinion we should have marched to the support of General Hill that evening.

On the 27th line of battle was formed at —— roads by 8 o'clock, after which we marched toward Cold Harbor, passing near —— Church. At this point, distant 1½ miles from Cold Harbor, line of battle was again formed at about 3.30 p. m. and the advance ordered. After marching half a mile the front was changed considerably to the left and orders received to hasten to the front in the direction of the enemy's fire. On reaching the vicinity of Cold Harbor our front was again changed toward the left under a heavy fire of the adverse artillery, and the point indicated where we were to engage the enemy, with the impressive caution that the troops already engaged were hotly pressed.

By order of General Ewell I took the Fifteenth Alabama, Colonel Cantey, the leading regiment, down the road leading from Cold Harbor to McGehee's farm, crossed the swamp, and placed this and the Twenty-first Georgia Regiment, commanded by Maj. T. W. Hooper, in position to advance. The Sixteenth Mississippi and Twenty-first North Carolina Regiments in the confusion were cut off and separated from us by several regiments which were marching out of action in such good order as showed they had fallen back without hard fighting.

The two regiments were ordered to advance, and soon encountered a furious discharge of musketry, shot, and shell from the well-selected position of the enemy. Several regiments were met falling back and leaving the field. We continued slowly to advance through a dense woods, met by a perfect sheet of fire, under which the killed and wounded were falling fast in our ranks. Still the brave fellows pressed on, followed by a Virginia and a Texas regiment, which took an active part in the action.

General Ewell being on this part of the field directing the movements and encouraging the men with conspicuous bravery, whose presence alone held the men in position for over an hour and a half under this terrific fire, I returned to bring up the Sixteenth Mississippi and Twenty-first North Carolina Regiments, with Major Wharton's battalion.

I met General Whiting near the Cold Harbor House, who had just rode up and asked me where he had better carry in his division. Convinced that our efforts were too much concentrated in the previous direction, causing much confusion in a dense wood, with the risk of firing on our own men (as I am sure had been done), I strongly advised him to meet the enemy half a mile or more to our right (north), so as to flank the force in our front or encounter a separate body of the foe. After results showed that General Whiting's selection of the point

of attack, as indicated, was highly judicious, as he met a reserved body of the enemy, defeated them, and captured their battery. A few moments after the brief interview with General Whiting Brigadier-General Winder met me and said his brigade was coming up, and asked where he should enter the field. I directed him to march well to the left, which he did, and brought a timely support, in a perilous crisis, to General Elzey's and other brigades, which had been terribly cut up by the terrible fire of musketry and the well-served batteries at McGehee's house, afterward captured. These brief meetings over, I sought the two regiments which were awaiting orders, uncertain what to do.

I decided to enlarge the front of attack, as I had suggested to Generals Whiting and Winder, and led these regiments across the road into the pines, one-third of a mile to the right (north) of the first point of attack. Here we met two regiments retiring from the field in confusion, who cried out, "You need not go in; we are whipped; you can't do anything!" Some of our men said, "Get out of our way; we will show you how to do it!" I formed my force, increased on our left by the fragments of other regiments which had been rallied, as nearly parallel with the line opposed to us as I could judge by their fire through the woods, and then rode along the line, distinctly telling the men, in the hearing of all, that they were now to make a charge with the bayonet and not stop one moment to fire or reload; by doing which they continued longer under the enemy's fire and gave him the advantage over us, posted as he was in a good position, and strengthened by fallen timber, to obstruct our advance, and that the quicker the charge was made the less would be our loss. Leading them on with perfect confidence in their pluck the regiments advanced firmly and gallantly, receiving heavy volleys of the enemy's fire from the opposite height without returning it; pushed on down the hill and over trees felled in the swampy ground to impede our progress all the time under torrents of musketry fire, and bravely and rapidly ascended the hill, cheered on by the continuous shouting of the command, "Charge, men; charge!"

It would have required older and braver troops and those engaged in a better cause to have stood firm against an onset so rapid, so resolute, so defiant. The enemy were swept from the hill, and retreated rapidly from his strong position. It was not until his fleeing forces presented a strong temptation that a destructive fire was opened upon them. Pursued to his camp (the men perceiving some of our forces on his flank), one regiment surrendered in a body; the others fled down a ravine toward the Chickahominy.

Reaching the plateau, which the Federal general had judiciously selected and so well defended by artificial aids, I found a battery of seven guns (the First Pennsylvania Artillery, Captain Easton), which had been captured a few minutes before by parts of several regiments, which had with determined courage pressed forward at the first point of attack with fearful losses. Parts of three companies of the Fifteenth Alabama and fragments of several companies of the Twenty-first Georgia Regiment were the first at the guns, followed by the Fifth Texas and Eighteenth Georgia. Placing the Twenty-first North Carolina in charge of the captured battery, my brigade slept on the field from which the enemy had fled.

A careful examination of the ground the day after the battle showed as strong a position as could have been selected for defense. It is an elevated ridge, on the southeast of the Chickahominy River, mostly cleared land on its summit, surrounded by several more elevated points

admirably adapted for artillery, and from which an incessant fire could be maintained against an advancing force over the heads of its own infantry, which was screened from harm by the abrupt declivity of the hill under which they had been posted; so that our men had the day before been exposed for over two hours to the combined fire of shot, shell, grape, and musketry, to which Yankee ingenuity had added a sort of "repeating gun," called a telescopic cannon, discharging 60 balls per minute. Several of these were captured. The natural defenses of the position were strengthened by felling timber on the hill-side and in the marshy ground of the rivulet at its foot, to make the progress of an attacking force slow and longer held under fire. Many parts of the brow of the hill were provided with rude breastworks of logs, &c. There is good reason to believe that fresh forces of the enemy were successively brought into action for several hours to replace those who had become fatigued or defeated.

To repulse a force double our own thus advantageously posted, free from a fatiguing march and liberally supplied with whisky (as the canteens of dead, wounded, and prisoners proved), required much more than the ordinary exhibition of skill and daring. That it was done everywhere along the line by troops who had marched all day without food entitles the army to the name of "The Indomitable." It is with just pride I record the fact that not one of the regiments of the Seventh Brigade came out of the action during its progress, and that the charge of the Sixteenth Mississippi and Twenty-first North Carolina, sustained from the first movement without a falter, could not be surpassed for intrepid bravery and high resolve.

I need not enumerate the gallant exploits of a brigade where every officer and man behaved so well, but I cannot refrain from allusion to the conspicuous gallantry of Captain Brown, of the Sixteenth Mississippi, and Captain Guerry, of the Fifteenth Alabama, both shot dead in front of their companies while cheering on their men to the charge; and of my aide, Lieutenant McKim, who rode by my side or along the line constantly repeating with inspiring voice and gesture the command, "Charge! charge!"

Captain Hall, assistant adjutant-general, did signal service during the action by bringing up and directing the movements of fresh troops, as also Lieutenant Lee, assistant inspector-general, who was slightly wounded.

The subjoined list of killed and wounded* best shows the severity of the conflict, and a comparison of those of the different regiments fairly illustrates the superiority of a rapid charge over a standing fight, not only as the best mode of securing victories, but doing it with smaller loss: The Fifteenth Alabama and Twenty-first Georgia, numbering 1,315 men, stood under a destructive fire for an hour or more, returning the enemy's volleys all the time, and advanced half a mile, with only fragments of companies at the close of the day. Their loss in killed and wounded was 251 men. The Sixteenth Mississippi and Twenty-first North Carolina, numbering 1,244 men, passed under as hot a fire and equal distance in fifteen minutes, losing in killed and wounded only 85 men.

Annexed is a sketch† of that part of the field of battle on which the Third Brigade was engaged, but on which is put down only the positions occupied by the regiments of the Seventh Brigade. The Alabama and Georgia regiments advanced in a body no farther than the swamp

* Embodied in returns, pp. 608, 975. † Omitted as unimportant.

S, except the fragments of those companies which assisted in driving the enemy from F and taking the battery.

The Mississippi and North Carolina regiments (M and N C) advanced to B and F with unbroken front in good condition to continue the fight.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,

I. R. TRIMBLE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Third Division, Valley District.

P. S.—I casually omitted to mention the name of Lieutenant Verdery, adjutant of the Twenty-first Georgia Regiment, who behaved with distinguished coolness and bravery, and did signal service in holding that regiment in its position while under the heaviest fire.

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HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH BRIGADE,
July 30, 1862.

GENERAL: I respectfully append the following as a continuation of the operations of the Seventh Brigade from June 28 to July 4 inclusive:

On June 28 the brigade rested on the field of battle, and was chiefly employed in taking care of the wounded and burial of the dead.

On Sunday, 29th, orders were received to march down the Chickahominy. During the delay of starting I halted about 9 o'clock at a dwelling on the battle-field and sent an officer up a tree which had been prepared by the enemy as an observatory. This officer could with a glass plainly see the Yankee forces moving southward from Reynoldsville (General McClellan's headquarters). The smoke of burning stores could also be distinctly seen. I wrote a note addressed to General Lee or General Jackson stating these facts and that the Federal Army was certainly retreating. General Lee answered the note, and stated that the enemy were in heavy force on the right, and that he had tried to reach them with artillery, but without effect.

Meantime four large conflagrations had become plainly visible, and infantry, artillery, and wagons were seen moving amid clouds of dust in a southerly direction. I again wrote to General Lee, then 2 miles distant, communicating these facts, and expressing the opinion that the enemy were certainly retreating with great precipitation, as burning stores were a sure indication, and ought to be vigorously pursued.

It was afterward known that General McClellan did break up the camps on Sunday morning at the place referred to and commenced a rapid retreat.

Under previous orders we continued our march about 10 o'clock, and after several halts reached the York River Railroad near Bottom's Bridge about 2 o'clock with the Third Division. After marching and counter-marching several times a halt of several hours was made 2 miles north of the railroad. Several times in the afternoon I had called attention to the dense clouds of dust observed on the north side of the Chickahominy; that it plainly indicated a rapid retreat of the enemy, and that our forces should be thrown across that stream to intercept their flight or increase their disorder. A practicable ford was discovered near the point where we halted, and General Ewell had decided, under the discretion allowed him, to cross and attack them

about 4 o'clock; but orders from General Jackson, conflicting with this, prevented so important a movement. About 6 p. m. the division was marched back up the Chickahominy, crossed the stream in the night at the new bridges, and bivouacked at Reynoldsville twelve hours after the enemy and General McClellan had abandoned that place.

It is deeply to be regretted that, from the sure indications of rapid retreat given by the Federal forces, some portion of our army was not thrown across the Chickahominy that day to fall on the flank of the enemy's retreating columns. This could have been safely and suddenly done at the ford before alluded to.

On Monday, 30th, by orders, we marched at an early hour over the same road taken by the enemy twenty-four hours before, and 3 miles distant passed the battle-field where General Longstreet had engaged the enemy the afternoon previous. At about 4 p. m. we reached the White Oak Swamp, where, after an hour's engagement with artillery, General Jackson's army bivouacked for the night, including General Whiting's division.

On Tuesday, July 1, we marched, by orders, at sunrise; crossed White Oak Swamp, the bridge destroyed by the enemy causing some hours' delay; continued by slow marches to ——— Church, and formed line of battle on Poindexter's farm, opposite the Malvern Hills, about 2 p. m., the Seventh Brigade on the extreme left. We remained in position about three hours, during the greater part of which time artillery and musketry firing was heard on our right a mile or two distant. At 5 p. m. Courtney's battery was put in position, opened a brisk fire, answered by heavy discharges from four or five batteries or the enemy posted on Malvern Hills. After half an hour's engagement, doing good service, the battery was withdrawn reluctantly by an order of General Whiting, through a courier,* which turned out to have been intended for another battery.

At 3 p. m. that day, after the enemy's position and the disposition of his forces had been well reconnoitered through a glass and plainly visible, I asked permission to move through the continuous woods to the left and attack the enemy by a surprise on his right. This proposal, forwarded to General Jackson, was declined by him.

About sundown orders were received to march the Seventh Brigade to the extreme right, where the battle had raged fiercely for some two hours and our troops repulsed. I moved quickly, guided by an officer of General D. H. Hill's staff, through a dense woods, in the dark, exposed for 1½ miles to a continuous and rapid fire of the enemy's artillery, and took up a position on that part of the field where General Magruder had made his disastrous charges across an open field, every yard of which could be swept by the adverse artillery. This field was about half a mile broad, skirted by woods on the left and a high and abrupt declivity descending to Turkey Creek on the right. I reported to General Ewell, and a few moments after to D. H. Hill, who ordered the brigade to remain in its position near the woods on the edge of the field. I proposed soon after to General Hill to ride forward under cover of the heavy darkness and reconnoiter the enemy's position. It was then about 9 o'clock. We rode forward and approached within 100 steps of the batteries, and could hear plainly the ordinary tone of conversation. The guns were then firing on the woods to our left, where the last attack had been made, at right angles to that part of the field

* Staff officer.—R. S. E.

we were in. I suggested to General Hill the advantage of making an attack on this battery, and that it must be successful, as the enemy would not expect one from our position, and under cover of the darkness we could approach them undiscovered. General Hill did not seem inclined to make the movement. We rode back to the brigade, conversed some time, when I again urged the propriety of an attack, as we could approach so near undiscovered as to insure success, the enemy having no skirmishers in our front. But he declined as before to order the attack, and directed me to make no further movement. I occupied this position until about 12 o'clock, when all firing had ceased for more than two hours, and as General Ewell and General Hill had both been absent during this time I retired the brigade into the woods to bivouac for the night, as the men were completely worn-out and no further action expected.

The next morning by dawn I went off to ask for orders, when I found the whole army in the utmost disorder—thousands of straggling men asking every passer-by for their regiments; ambulances, wagons, and artillery obstructing every road, and altogether, in a drenching rain, presenting a scene of the most woful and disheartening confusion.

The Seventh Brigade, not having been fairly brought into action, was in good order next morning, and prepared to move in a body by 6 o'clock. Orders were received from General Jackson, whom I met casually, to march to the church, near which we remained all day July 2.

Thursday, July 3, we had orders to march to the front; did so, and encamped about 8 miles from James River, opposite Westover.

July 4 we again marched to the front; reached a point about 4 miles from James River, where line of battle was formed and skirmishers thrown out half a mile in advance, who occasionally exchanged shots with the enemy's scouts. At night one of my regiments was put on picket. We lay in camp until July 8, when we were ordered to move at dark to the rear, and on July 10 encamped 4 miles from Richmond, scarcely able to march from excessive fatigue and prostration, the result of constant fighting and marching in a country where air and water were both impure, and rapidly breaking down the health of the army.

I append below a list of killed and wounded in the before-mentioned engagements.*

Yours, respectfully,

I. R. TRIMBLE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Division.

No. 256.

Report of Col. Leroy A. Stafford, Ninth Louisiana Infantry, commanding Eighth Brigade, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH BRIGADE,
July 30, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from division headquarters requiring a report of the part taken by this brigade in the late battles

* Embodied in returns, pp. 608, 975.

before Richmond, I have the honor to make the following statement of facts connected therewith:

Owing to the illness of Brigadier-General Taylor the command of the brigade devolved upon Col. I. G. Seymour, of the Sixth Louisiana Regiment.

On the afternoon of Friday, the 27th ultimo, in the charge at Cold Harbor, Colonel Seymour was shot from his horse and died a few minutes after. I then took command of the brigade, and was ordered by General Trimble to form the troops in line of battle near the edge of the wood; this was done. It soon after became dark and no further movements were made. The brigade remained on the ground that night, and the next morning, the 28th, was ordered to advance in pursuit of the enemy, who were retiring. On this and the two days following we continued to advance steadily forward.

The enemy, on arriving at Malvern Hill, there made a stand and prepared to resist our farther advance. The brigade was first ordered to form in line of battle near the road on the left; very soon, however, our position was changed to a wheat field near by. This movement was also countermanded, and our position again changed to a ravine near the enemy's batteries. At dusk an order was brought (we then being under orders of General Whiting and supporting his division) to charge forward on the battery. This order was given by an officer unknown to myself or any of the officers of my command. Three of the regiments—the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Louisiana—advanced as ordered. It now being night, this order was not heard or properly understood by the Ninth Louisiana, and no advance was made by that command. This charge resulted in the loss of some valuable lives. After the charge the brigade, being somewhat scattered, was withdrawn to a gate and order restored. Leave was obtained of General Ewell for the men to get water at the church. Again advanced, and remained at the gate (near the ground previously occupied by them) during the night. A portion of the brigade, however, remained on the field from which the charge was made and there staid the remainder of the night.

Accompanying this report is forwarded a list of the casualties of the brigade in the two engagements in which it was actively engaged, viz, that of Cold Harbor and Malvern Hill, as furnished by the regimental commanders.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. STAFFORD,
Colonel, Commanding Eighth Brigade.

Capt. G. CAMPBELL BROWN.

No. 257.

Report of Col. Bradley T. Johnson, First Maryland Infantry (Confederate), commanding Maryland Line, of the skirmishes at Hundley's Corner, battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill, and skirmish at Westover.

HEADQUARTERS MARYLAND LINE,
Camp near Westover, Va., July 7, 1862.

CAPTAIN: On Thursday, June 26, when the army advanced from Ashland the First Maryland Regiment, of my command, was ordered to the

* Embodied in returns, pp. 609, 975.

front by Major-General Ewell, with directions to drive in the enemy's pickets when found. In the afternoon Captain Nicholas, Company G, whom I had sent in advance skirmishing, discovered a cavalry picket at a church at the intersection of Hundley's Corner and Mechanicsville road. He immediately drove them in, and upon their receiving re-enforcements and making a stand I took Companies A and D and drove them over Beaver Creek.

Having thus gained a hill commanding the other side of the creek, I was ordered by Major-General Jackson to hold it and take two pieces of the artillery under my command and disperse the enemy, who appeared in some force beyond it. This was done, and I bivouacked on the hill in reach of their guns. Once during the night they drove in my outpost to recover a piece of artillery which they had masked near my position, but which I did not discover until next morning. I immediately recovered the ground.

The next day, June 27, I again marched in advance, the Thirteenth Virginia and Sixth Louisiana being in front as skirmishers. When near Cold Harbor the battery was ordered into position by Brigadier-General Elzey, to whom I had reported for orders with the consent of Major-General Ewell, and the First Maryland was ordered to support it. The cavalry company I ordered to report to Col. Fitzhugh Lee, of the First Virginia Cavalry, as it could be of no use detached. Here I remained until between 5 and 6 p. m., when Major-General Jackson ordered me to take my regiment into action. Leaving the battery with a cavalry support, I went in about the central point of the fire.

Arriving on the plateau in front of Gaines' house I found it occupied by the enemy, and behind them a short distance a battery, which poured a continual and rapid fire into our troops in front of it. Their infantry held a strong position behind the bank of the road in front of Gaines' house. I found to my horror regiment after regiment rushing back in utter disorder. The Fifth Alabama I tried in vain to rally with my sword and the rifles of my men. The Twelfth Alabama reformed readily on my right, and the North Carolina regiments of Colonel McRae's command, at my appeal, rallied strongly on my left. Thus re-enforced, my men moved forward at a right-shoulder-shift, taking the touch of elbows and dressing on the alignment with the precision of a parade. Not a man was missing. Marching straight on, when a comrade fell not a man left the ranks, but the surgeons' detail carried him off.

We gained the road and the house, when Brigadier-General Winder brought the First Brigade into line on my right and ordered me to put some Georgia regiments of Brigadier-General Lawton's command on my left, to take command of the whole, and charge the battery. This was done. The whole line swept forward, but when close to the battery it limbered up and fled. Two of its pieces were found next morning in the road a mile from the position we charged.

The conduct of my men and officers is beyond praise. They marched, each one in his place, with a precision and firmness which can never be surpassed.

I append a list of casualties. *

That night we slept on the battle-field, and next morning, 28th, were ordered in front by Major-General Ewell, and gained the York River Railroad. Pushing beyond to a hill which commanded Bottom's Bridge,

* List shows 3 killed and 8 wounded.

I placed a picket on the Williamsburg road and held the hill by order until the 30th, when I was ordered off.

On July 1, finding myself in the rear without orders, I pushed forward until I got within a quarter of a mile of Littleton's house, on the Malvern Hills. Here I halted and went forward with my adjutant and adjutant general of the Maryland Line. A short distance from my position I met Brig. Gen. George B. Anderson coming back, wounded, with the fragments of his command, which had been repulsed, losing heavily. I rode on, and just in front of Littleton's house came suddenly on a small body of the enemy within 100 yards of me. Returning, I reported the fact to Major-General Jackson, and asked should I go forward. He said, "No." I remained in position until dusk under the most terrific fire of shell and shrapnel I can conceive of. At that time, finding troops coming pouring back from the front, and no one to get orders from, I concluded to move forward toward the firing. As I was going up Major-General Ewell rode up and approved of my action.

I then went on and found Brigadier-General Winder, and by his order took possession of the woods beyond the Littleton house, which I held until we marched. This gave us complete command of the battlefield.

The next morning a squadron of cavalry, escorting an officer of rank, coming impertinently near, was driven off, and a regiment of infantry moving off gave us a few scattering shots.

On this day I only lost 1 man, hit by a piece of shell, and my assistant surgeon had his horse killed.

On July 4 we occupied, with Brigadier-General Early's command, the woods in front of Westover Church. There was some sharp skirmishing, but no loss, except that Lieutenant Bond, assistant adjutant-general, Maryland Line, had his horse killed.

Your obedient servant,

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON,
Colonel, Commanding Maryland Line.

Capt. G. CAMPBELL BROWN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

No. 258.

Report of Maj. Gen. Daniel H. Hill, C. S. Army, of engagement at King's School-House and battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill, engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
July 3, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith the reports of battles by brigade, regimental, and battery commanders designated in the accompanying list.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

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* Omitted; unimportant.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
———, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit a report of the part taken by my division in the engagements around Richmond which resulted in lifting the young Napoleon from his intrenchments around that city and setting him down on the banks of the James, 25 miles farther off, with a loss of 51 pieces of artillery, 27,000 stand of arms, and 10,000 prisoners.

On June 25 my division constituted the supporting force to a portion of the brigades of Generals Wright and Ransom which were engaged with the Yankees near King's School-House, on the Williamsburg road. We were exposed all day to an artillery fire, but with little loss.

We marched that night through the mud to the vicinity of the Mechanicsville Bridge, and there awaited the advance of Major-Generals Jackson and A. P. Hill. The plan of operations was for the former officer to come down by the way of Hanover Junction and get in rear of Mechanicsville, while the latter should cross at Meadow Bridge and move directly upon Mechanicsville, so as to unmask the bridge opposite it and enable my division to cross over, followed by that of Major-General Longstreet. To the four divisions of Generals Longstreet, Jackson, A. P. Hill, and myself was intrusted the task of turning the right flank of the Yankee army.

About 3 o'clock on the afternoon of June 26 the firing began at Meadow Bridge, and was followed by the rapid running of the Yankees toward Mechanicsville. My division was put in motion and crossed the Chickahominy after a little delay in repairing the bridge. General A. P. Hill was then hotly engaged about the town, and my leading brigade (Ripley's) was pushed forward to his support. The Yankees were beginning to retreat across the creek (Beaver Dam) toward Ellison's Mill, but their artillery was still on the plain on this side. The three batteries of Jones' battalion, of my division, and Hardaway's battery and Bondurant's were brought into action and drove the Yankee artillery off the field.

In the mean time I had received several messages from General Lee and one from the President of the Confederate States to send forward a brigade. In advancing with this brigade I met Brigadier-General Pender, whose brigade had just been roughly handled, who told me that with the assistance of two regiments of Ripley's brigade he could turn the position at Ellison's Mill by the right, while two regiments should advance in front. Brigadier-General Ripley was directed to cooperate with General Pender, and the attack was made about dark. The enemy had intrenchments of great strength and development on the other side of Beaver Dam and had the banks lined with his magnificent artillery. The approach was over an open plain, exposed to a murderous fire of all arms, and an almost impassable stream was to be crossed. The result, as might have been anticipated, was a disastrous and bloody repulse. Nearly every field officer in the brigade was killed or wounded and a large number of officers of all grades were equally unfortunate.

Those hero-martyrs—Colonel [M. S.] Stokes, of the First North Carolina Regiment, and Col. Robert A. Smith, Forty-fourth Georgia—deserve more than a passing notice. The former had served with credit in the Mexican war, and was widely and favorably known in his own State. The latter, though in feeble health and scarcely able to walk,

insisted upon being at the head of his regiment, and attracted my particular attention by his gallantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel [John B.] Estes, of the Forty-fourth, was severely wounded, and 2 captains, 10 lieutenants, and 321 privates were killed and wounded in this regiment. Of the First North Carolina Regiment, Colonel Stokes and Maj. T. L. Skinner, 6 captains and the adjutant were killed and 133 privates were killed and wounded. These two regiments (never before under fire) were badly demoralized and scarcely preserved their organization in the subsequent operations. Capt. H. A. Brown, of the First North Carolina Regiment, and Captains [J. W.] Beck and [S. P.] Lumpkin, of the Forty-fourth Georgia, rallied the fragments of their commands, and are handsomely spoken of by Brigadier-General Ripley.

The Third North Carolina Regiment and the Forty-eighth Georgia were less exposed than the other two regiments of Ripley's brigade, and of consequence suffered less severely, but Major [Edward] Savage, of the Third North Carolina, fell badly wounded.

The batteries of Captain Rhett and Captain Hardaway were particularly distinguished in this engagement.

The division slept on the field that night. About 9 p. m. I received an order from General Lee to co-operate with Major-General Jackson on the Cold Harbor road, going by way of Bethesda Church. The route we had to take was found at daylight to be held by the enemy in force, with strong intrenchments mounted with artillery. I sent the brigades of Garland and Anderson to the left to turn the position, while my other three brigades and all the division artillery were kept on the main road, ready to advance when the rear of the works was gained. The Yankees abandoned their earthworks when Garland and Anderson gained their rear and the whole division moved on.

The shorter road, upon which Major-General Jackson marched, being obstructed, he was compelled to turn off and follow in my rear. We therefore reached Cold Harbor first, capturing a few wagons, ambulances, and prisoners. The division moved up cautiously to the edge of Powhite Swamp, where the Yankees were found to be strongly posted, with ten pieces of artillery commanding the only road upon which our guns could be moved. Captain Bondurant's battery was brought into action, but in less than half an hour was withdrawn and badly crippled. By the order of Major-General Jackson the division was moved back to the edge of the woods parallel to the road to cut off the retreat of the enemy from the attack of Major-Generals Longstreet and A. P. Hill.

It soon became apparent, however, that the fire on our right was receding and that the Yankees were gaining ground. Jackson's division and mine were then ordered forward to the support of Longstreet and A. P. Hill, who had been hotly engaged for several hours. My division occupied the extreme left of the whole Confederate line. The order of advance of the division was, Garland on the left, next Anderson, next Rodes, next Colquitt; Ripley being on the extreme right. In advancing we had a dense swamp to cross, with tangled undergrowth, and the radius of the wheeling circle had to be shortened. These combined causes produced much confusion and a lapping of brigades and the separation of regiments from their proper places. Several regiments of my division were thrown into the rear and did not engage the enemy. The Forty-eighth Georgia and the fragments of the Forty-fourth Georgia (Ripley's brigade) were thus thrown into the rear. The Sixth and Twenty-seventh Georgia (Colquitt's brigade) were the only regiments of their brigade which drew trigger. The other three regiments

of this brigade—Twenty-third Georgia, Twenty-eighth Georgia, and Thirteenth Alabama—preserved their positions in rear, but did not engage the Yankees. The Fifth and Twenty-sixth Alabama (Rodes' brigade) encountered a battery in their front, which they charged and captured. Col. C. C. Pegues, the noble Christian commander of the Fifth Alabama, fell mortally wounded in this charge.

Upon falling (says General Rodes) he called to the next officer in command, Major [E. L.] Hobson, and told him that the Fifth had always been in the advance, and that it was his last wish that it should go ahead and allow no regiment to pass it. Major Hobson gallantly carried out his wishes, and led the regiment constantly ahead of all others in the division except the Twenty-sixth Alabama, which, under its brave Colonel (O'Neal), kept steady with it.

In crossing the swamp—

The Third Alabama encountered troops of our own ahead of them and halted. The Sixth did not, but moved on at a rapid pace into the field in front of the enemy's battery and in face of their infantry, encountering there an enfilading fire from the battery and a heavy fire of musketry in front, and finding themselves unsupported, the men were required by Colonel Gordon to lie down, and finally, no support arriving, they retired under cover in perfectly good order, and there awaited, with the Third Alabama, further orders.

In regard to the Twelfth Alabama General Rodes says:

The Twelfth Alabama, which in some confusion had shifted to the left late in the evening, joined the troops which came up on the left of Hill's division.

Anderson's brigade, on the left, met the Yankees on the edge of the swamp and was first engaged. The contest was short but bloody, and the woods were entirely cleared of the Yankees, who fell back behind a fence and ditch and the brow of a hill.

My division now occupied the edge of the wooded swamp, separated from the Yankees by an open field some 400 yards wide. Confederate troops upon our right, subsequently discovered to be Winder's and Lawton's brigades, were advancing across the plain to attack them. I found Generals Anderson and Garland discussing with great enthusiasm the propriety of attacking the Yankees in flank with their two brigades, while Lawton and Winder attacked in front. The only objection to the movement was that a Yankee battery on our extreme left could enfilade our line on its advance. Garland observed, "I don't think it can do much harm, and I am willing to risk it." Anderson responded in the same spirit, and I ordered an advance of the whole division. To prevent the destruction of life from the battery I resolved to make an attempt to capture it. Two regiments of Elzey's brigade (I think) were found separated from their command, and these I ordered under my volunteer aide, Mr. Sydnor, perfectly acquainted with the ground, to get in rear of the battery, while the Twentieth North Carolina, Col. Alfred Iverson; the Third North Carolina, Col. Gaston Meares, and the First North Carolina, commanded by Capt. H. A. Brown, were ordered to make a direct advance. Unfortunately Colonel Iverson alone carried out his orders fully.

Says General Garland:

Colonel Iverson was seriously wounded at an early period while gallantly leading up his regiment to take the battery. The regiment after he was wounded was led by Lieut. Col. Franklin J. Faison. It advanced gallantly and took the battery, which it held for ten minutes. The gallant Faison received a mortal wound in the very act of turning a captured piece upon the fleeing foe. He was greatly beloved and his memory will be cherished with veneration and pride. The enemy soon returned to the battery, and the regiment, having sustained a loss of 70 killed and 202 wounded and being without support, retired, by order of Major [William H.] Toon.

Heavy as was this loss, no doubt a greater loss was saved to the division in its advance by this gallant attack. The temporary silence of the battery enabled the division to move up in fine style and turn the tide of battle in our favor.

The effect of our appearance (says General Garland) at this opportune moment upon the enemy's flank, cheering and charging, decided the fate of the day. The enemy broke and retreated, made a second stand, which induced my immediate command to halt under cover of the road-side and return their fire, when, charging forward again, we broke and scattered them in every direction.

The statements of the Yankees themselves and of the French princes on McClellan's staff fully concur with General Garland that it was this final charge upon their right flank which decided the fortunes of the day. The Yankees made no further resistance, but fled in great confusion to Grapevine Bridge.

It was now fairly dark, and hearing loud cheers from the Yankees in our immediate front, some 200 yards distant, I ordered our whole advance to halt and wait an expected attack of the enemy. Brigadier-General Winder, occupying the road to Grapevine Bridge, immediately halted, and the whole advance columns were halted also. The cheering, as we afterward learned, was caused by the appearance of the Irish Brigade to cover the retreat. A vigorous attack upon it might have resulted in the total rout of the Yankee army and the capture of thousands of prisoners, but I was unwilling to leave the elevated plateau around McGehee's house to advance in the dark along an unknown road, skirted by dense woods, in the possession of Yankee troops.

The night was spent in caring for the wounded and making preparations for the morning. I drew back the advanced troops several hundred yards to McGehee's house, and sent across the swamp for my division artillery. This, however, did not come up till sunrise next morning. All of the advanced troops of General Jackson reported to me for orders, and with my own were intrusted with guarding the road to Grapevine Bridge. Soon after daylight it was discovered that the Yankees had retreated across the Chickahominy, destroying all the bridges. The Yankee general John F. Reynolds, with his aide, was discovered in the woods by my pickets and brought to me. Major-General Jackson came up after sunrise and assumed command of his own and my division.

My thanks are especially due to Brigadier-Generals Garland and Anderson for their skill in discovering the weak point of the Yankees and their boldness in attacking it. Their brigades, being more exposed than the others of my command, suffered more severely. Brigadier-General Rodes was on the field, and displayed his usual coolness and judgment, though very feeble from the unhealed wound received at Seven Pines. The brigade of Brigadier-General Ripley was not engaged, owing to that officer not keeping it in hand and not pressing vigorously to the front. Colonel Colquitt, commanding brigade, in like manner did not keep his brigade in hand, and three of his regiments did not draw trigger. The Sixth and Twenty-seventh Georgia, of this brigade, commanded by those pure, brave, noble Christian soldiers Lieut. Col. J. M. Newton and Col. Levi B. Smith, behaved most heroically, and maintained their ground when half their number had been struck down.

My seven division batteries, under Captains Carter, Hardaway, Bondurant, Rhett, Clark, Peyton, and Nelson, were all engaged at one time or another at Mechanicsville and all in like manner at Cold Harbor,

Bondurant had 3 men killed, 10 wounded, and 28 horses killed or disabled at the latter place. The other six batteries suffered but little. Under the immediate supervision of Major-General Jackson they opened across the swamp upon the Yankee batteries just before our final charge.

On June 28 Major-General Ewell was sent with his division to Dispatch Station, on the York River Railroad, while General Stuart went down to the White House, the terminus of this road. Both expeditions were completely successful, and the Yankee line of communication being thus cut, McClellan was compelled to change his base. He spent two days in destroying vast military and medical stores south of the Chickahominy, and attempted to hold the crossings over that stream. Scouts from Hood's brigade and the Third Alabama (Rodes' brigade) succeeded in crossing, and my Pioneer Corps, under Captain Smith, of the Engineers, repaired Grapevine Bridge on the 29th, and we crossed over at 3 o'clock that night.

McLaws' division had a bloody fight at Savage Station on the afternoon of the 29th instant. That night the Yankees continued their retreat, leaving 1,100 sick and wounded in our hands.

Jackson's command, my division leading, passed Savage Station early in the morning of the 30th instant, and followed the line of the Yankee retreat toward White Oak Creek. We picked up about 1,000 prisoners and so many arms, that I detached the Fourth and Fifth North Carolina Regiments to take charge of both.

At White Oak Creek we found the bridge destroyed and the Yankee forces drawn up on the other side. Twenty-six guns from my division and five from Whiting's division opened a sudden and unexpected fire upon the Yankee batteries and infantry. A feeble response was attempted, but silenced in a few minutes. Munford's cavalry and my skirmishers crossed over, but the Yankees got some guns under cover of a wood which commanded the bridge, and the cavalry was compelled to turn back. The skirmishers staid over all day and night. We attempted no further crossing that day. The hospitals and a large number of sick and wounded at White Oak Creek fell into our hands. Major-Generals Longstreet and A. P. Hill attacked the Yankees in flank at Frazier's farm, some 2 miles in advance of us that day, and a corresponding vigorous attack by Major-General Huger on their rear must have resulted most disastrously to them. The obstacles he met, which prevented his advance, may have been of a character not to be overcome. I do not know and cannot judge of them. The bridge being repaired, Jackson's command crossed over, Brigadier-General Whiting's division leading, and effected a junction with General Lee near a church a few miles from Malvern Hill. Whiting's division was turned off the road to the left at the foot of this hill and mine to the right. We had to advance across an open field and ford a creek before getting under cover of the woods. We were in full view while effecting these objects, and suffered heavily from the Yankee artillery. Brigadier-General Anderson, on the extreme left, had become engaged, his brigade roughly handled, and himself wounded and carried off the field before the other brigades had crossed the creek. By the order of Major-General Jackson the division was halted in the woods and an examination made of the ground. The Yankees were found to be strongly posted on a commanding hill, all the approaches to which could be swept by his artillery, and were guarded by swarms of infantry securely sheltered by fences, ditches, and ravines. Tier after tier of batteries were grimly visible on the plateau, rising in the form of an amphitheater. One flank was protected by Turkey Creek and the

other by gunboats. We could only reach the first line of batteries by traversing an open space of from 300 to 400 yards, exposed to a murderous fire of grape and canister from the artillery and musketry from the infantry. If that first line were carried, another and another still more difficult remained in the rear. I had expressed my disapprobation of a farther pursuit of the Yankees to the commanding general and to Major-Generals Jackson and Longstreet even before I knew of the strength of their position. An examination now satisfied me that an attack could not but be hazardous to our arms.

About 2 o'clock, I think, I received a note from General Jackson, inclosing one from Col. R. H. Chilton, chief of General Lee's staff, saying that positions were selected from which our artillery could silence the Yankee artillery, and as soon as that was done Brigadier-General Armistead would advance with a shout and carry the battery immediately in his front. This shout was to be the signal for a general advance, and all the troops were then to rush forward with fixed bayonets. I sent for all my brigade commanders and showed them the note. Brigadier-General Rodes being absent sick, the gallant Gordon was put in command of his brigade. That accomplished gentleman and soldier Col. C. C. Tew, Second North Carolina Regiment, took command of Anderson's brigade. Garland, Ripley, and Colquitt, and these two colonels were present at the interview. Instead of ordering up 100 or 200 pieces of artillery to play on the Yankees, a single battery (Moorman's) was ordered up and knocked to pieces in a few minutes. One or two others shared the same fate of being beat in detail. Not knowing how to act under these circumstances, I wrote to General Jackson that the firing from our batteries was of the most farcical character. He repeated the order for a general advance at the signal of the shouting from General Armistead. As well as I could learn the position of our troops the division of Brigadier-General Whiting was on my left, Major-Generals Magruder and Huger on my right, and Major-General Holmes some miles in our rear.

While conversing with my brigade commanders shouting was heard on our right, followed by the roar of musketry. We all agreed that this was the signal agreed upon, and I ordered my division to advance. This, as near as I could judge, was about an hour and a half before sundown. We advanced alone; neither Whiting, on the left, nor Magruder and Huger, on the right, moved forward an inch. The division fought heroically and well, but fought in vain. Garland, in my immediate front, showed all his wonted courage and enthusiasm, but he needed and asked for re-enforcements. I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Newton, Sixth Georgia, to his support, and observing a brigade by a fence in our rear, I galloped back to it and found it to be that of Brigadier-General Toombs. I ordered it forward to support Garland and accompanied it. The brigade advanced handsomely to the brow of the hill, but soon retreated in disorder. Gordon, commanding Rodes' brigade, pushed gallantly forward and gained considerable ground, but was forced back. The gallant and accomplished Meares, Third North Carolina Regiment, Ripley's brigade, had fallen at the head of his regiment, and that brigade was streaming to the rear. Colquitt's and Anderson's brigades had also fallen back. Ransom's brigade had come up to my support from Major-General Huger. A portion of it came, but without its brigadier. It moved too far to the left and became mixed up with the mass of troops near the parsonage on the Quaker road, suffering heavily and effecting little. Brigadier-General Winder was sent up by Major-General Jackson, but he came too late, and also

went to the same belt of woods near the parsonage, already overcrowded with troops. Finally Major-General Ewell came up, but it was after dark and nothing could be accomplished. I advised him to hold the ground he had gained and not to attempt a forward movement.

The battle of Malvern Hill might have been a complete and glorious success had not our artillery and infantry been fought in detail. My division batteries, having been three times engaged, had exhausted all their ammunition and had been sent back for a fresh supply. If I had had them with me with a good supply of ammunition I feel confident that we could have beaten the force immediately in front of us. Again, the want of concert with the infantry divisions was most painful. Whiting's division did not engage at all, neither did Holmes'. My division fought an hour or more the whole Yankee force without assistance from a single Confederate soldier. The front line of the Yankees was twice broken and in full retreat, when fresh troops came to its support. At such critical junctures the general advance of the divisions on my right and left must have been decisive. Some half an hour after my division had ceased to struggle against odds of more than 10 to 1 and had fallen back McLaws' division advanced, but to share a similar fate.

So far as I can learn none of our troops drew trigger, except McLaws' division, mine, and a portion of Huger's. Notwithstanding the tremendous odds against us and the blundering management of the battle we inflicted heavy loss upon the Yankees.

They retreated in the night, leaving their dead unburied, their wounded on the ground, three pieces of artillery abandoned, and thousands of superior rifles thrown away. None of their previous retreats exhibited such unmistakable signs of rout and demoralization. The wheat fields about Shirley were all trampled down by the frightened herd, too impatient to follow the road. Arms, accouterments, knapsacks, overcoats, and clothing of every description were wildly strewn on the road-side, in the woods, and in the field. Numerous wagons and ambulances were found stuck in the mud, typical of Yankee progress in war.

The actual loss in battle was, in my opinion, greater on our side than on that of the Yankees, though most persons differ with me. The advantage in position, range, caliber, and number of guns was with them. The prestige of victory and the enthusiasm inspired by it were with us. Their masses, too, were so compact that shot, shell, and ball could hardly fail to accomplish a noble work.

My division was employed during the week after the battle in gathering up arms and accouterments, burying our own and the Yankee dead, and removing the wounded of both armies. We then returned to our old camp near Richmond, with much cause for gratitude to the Author of all good for raising the siege of that city and crowning our arms with glorious success.

The following list of killed and wounded will show that we lost 4,000 out of a little less than 10,000 taken into the field.

Among these we have to mourn those gallant spirits Col. Robert A. Smith, Forty-fourth Georgia; Col. M. S. Stokes and Maj. T. L. Skinner, First North Carolina; Col. Gaston Meares, Third North Carolina; Col. T. J. Warthen, Twenty-eighth Georgia; Lieutenant-Colonel [Franklin J.] Faison, Twentieth North Carolina, and Capt. Thomas M. Blount, quartermaster of the Fourth North Carolina Regiment, who fell while

gallantly carrying on horseback the colors of the Thirtieth North Carolina Regiment.

List of casualties.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Ripley's brigade	164	731	30
Garland's brigade	192	637	12
Rodes' brigade	122	440	.....
Anderson's brigade	159	704	.....
Colquitt's brigade	72	633	6
Jones' artillery	5	22	.....
Hardaway's battery	1	25	.....
Nelson's battery (no report)	.....	.....	.....
Total	715	3,192	48
Aggregate	.....	.....	3,955

This embraces the entire loss in the division, with the exception of one battery, from which no report has been received.

My thanks are due to all of my staff for faithful and efficient service. Major Ratchford, adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Reid, aide-de camp, were much exposed and were ever prompt and active; Major Pierson, chief of artillery, was always on horseback by the side of the battery engaged; Captain Tayloe, inspector-general, rendered valuable and important service. The ordnance officers, Captain West and Lieut. T. J. Moore, attended faithfully to their duties. Lieutenant Sydnor, of the Hanover Light Dragoons, volunteer aide, at Cold Harbor was conspicuous for his zeal and gallantry. Sergeant Harmeling, commanding the couriers, and Private Lewis Jones, courier, merit particular mention for the zealous and intelligent performance of duty.

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

Capt. A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 259.

Report of Brig. Gen. R. E. Rodes, C. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., MAJ. GEN. D. H. HILL'S DIV.,
July 19, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my brigade, composed of the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Twelfth, and Twenty-sixth Alabama Regiments, and Carter's battery, making an aggregate of about 1,460 men, from the evening of June 26 to that of June 28 last:

In common with the other brigades of Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill mine took position on the Mechanicsville turnpike on the morning of June 26. We lay there until late in the afternoon of the 26th, when we moved across the Chickahominy, taking position in the field between Mechanicsville and the Chickahominy.

Next morning, after being subjected to a brisk shelling process from the enemy without loss except one horse, we moved forward in the road to the left of the Mechanicsville battery, halted near that battery, and about 9 or 10 o'clock moved to the road leading to Bethesda Church. General Ripley's brigade followed, mine being in reserve on that day.

Following the preceding brigades of the division, we came under heavy artillery fire at New Cold Harbor, when we were ordered to take shelter for a time at this point. We were subjected to a heavy fire for a half hour or more, but lost only 2 men, Lieutenant Ramsay and a private of the Fifth Alabama. I sent out both Captain Whiting and Lieutenant Webster, of my staff, from this point to communicate with the major-general commanding, but in moving forward in person communicated with him myself, and under his order moved forward in line of battle to the support of General Garland in a contemplated attack upon the enemy's battery to the left of Old Cold Harbor. Before the attack was made, however, the position of both Garland's brigade and mine was changed, both brigades being wheeled on Garland's left to the rear. Then we were ordered forward by Major-General Jackson to attack the enemy in front of New Cold Harbor, coming into the fight on the left of his troops. In crossing an almost impenetrable swamp to get into action great confusion ensued, from the fact that at the same point several brigades were crossing at the same time, and upon emerging from the swamp and striking the field beyond three of my regiments, the Fifth, Twelfth, and Twenty-sixth, were found on the left and behind, and the Sixth and Third Alabama on the right of Anderson's brigade, which was in front of us. Before reaching the swamp I had received an order from or through Brigadier-General Ripley to charge through the swamp at double-quick time. This order was obeyed by my brigade with alacrity, but the three first-named regiments, finding Anderson's brigade at a halt and in front of them engaged in a heavy fire of musketry, were halted; the Third and Sixth Alabama went on, however. The Third encountered troops of our own in front of them across the swamp. The Sixth did not, but moved on at a rapid pace into the field in front of the enemy's battery and in the face of their infantry, encountering there an enfilading fire from the battery and a heavy fire of musketry in front; and finding themselves unsupported, the men were required by Colonel Gordon to lay down, and finally, no support arriving, they retired under cover in perfectly good order, and there awaited with the Third further orders.

Almost upon the return of the Sixth Alabama the brigades of Generals Anderson and Garland having in the mean time, with three of my regiments, been brought into some sort of alignment, were ordered to charge. The charge was intended to be general, and had been, I thought, extended throughout the line; but upon traversing the field before spoken of, and attaining the road beyond very nearly, I found upon examination of my line that two of my regiments had not moved with my brigade, and upon examining the line farther to the right found that they were not with General Anderson either, and that his right was at least the length of two or three regiments from the lower edge of the field and liable to be turned, while on the right of General Anderson's brigade, the whole line having a moment before paused and hesitated, nearly if not the whole of the left of the division, as far as one in my position could see, broke and retreated in apparent confusion. I thought the whole of the brigade on the left of mine as well as my three regiments were involved in it.

At that moment, though the whole of General Anderson's brigade seemed to be stanch at a halt, still his right, composed of regiments which joined him after his halt, wavered, and looking around for troops to sustain him I discovered some at the lower end of the field, to the rear, not engaged, but under artillery fire. I found them to be Colquitt's brigade, and close to them on their left I found the Sixth and Third Alabama Regiments. Urging Colonel Colquitt to move up to Anderson's right I ordered my two regiments directly forward to his support, and then moved up the original line to collect and return to the field, if possible, those who had fallen back from the left.

I arrived at the left in time to stop some fugitives, but was so utterly exhausted from weakness, proceeding from my wound (not yet by any means healed), that I could do no more. I found, however, that the confusion before spoken of on the left of the line had not been general; that my three first-named regiments had continued the charge, and had successfully and almost alone beaten back two large bodies of the enemy on the top of the hill, besides taking a battery of the enemy directly in our front. The Fifth Alabama Regiment, which took the battery, was sustained in this portion of the charge by the Twenty-sixth only, the Twelfth Alabama, in some confusion, having shifted to the left late in the evening and joined the troops which came up on the left of Hill's division.

All the regiments and regimental officers acted handsomely; but the Fifth and Twenty-sixth were especially distinguished for their great courage. I feel confident that no troops ever acted better than they did on this occasion. Men and officers all acted nobly.

Col. C. C. Pegues, of the Fifth Alabama, was wounded desperately in the charge and has since died of his wounds. Upon falling he called to the next officer in command to him, Major Hobson, and told him that the Fifth had always been in the advance, and that it was his last wish that it should then go ahead and allow no regiment to pass it. Major Hobson gallantly carried out his wishes, and he led the regiment on constantly ahead of all others of the division except the Twenty-sixth, which kept, under its brave colonel (O'Neal), steadily with it.

Carter's battery had but little to do, except receive the fire of the enemy, until late in the afternoon, when for a short time, under my orders, with two of his pieces, and later with his whole battery, under the orders of Major-General Jackson, it engaged the enemy's battery to the left of the Cold Harbor field and silenced it. Fortunately the battery suffered but little loss. Captain Carter and his men on this occasion, as on a former one, behaved with distinguished gallantry.

The total loss of the brigade in this battle was 31 men killed and 114 wounded. Of these the Fifth Alabama lost 21 killed and 45 wounded.

After causing the brigade to reassemble we slept on the field of battle. The brigade, under orders, moved down near the Grapevine Bridge and remained there during the day.

At the close of the day (Saturday), I was compelled, from the condition of my arm and from consequent fever, to turn over the command of the brigade to Colonel Gordon, of the Sixth Alabama. I desire to call especial attention to the conduct of the above-mentioned officer; it was distinguished for all that a soldier can admire.

My regular and volunteer staff officers—Captain Whiting, Lieutenants Webster and Peyton, and Messrs. Wood, Thomas Bouldin, V. H. Rodes, and Lumsden—were of great service to me, and served me faithfully at great personal risk all the afternoon. Captain Whiting and

Lieutenant Webster deserve especial mention, however. The latter was killed in the charge across the field, after having given evidence of the greatest coolness and courage and of unusual intelligence.

I am under especial obligation, too, to Maj. B. G. Baldwin, who had rejoined my staff and had consented to act as lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Alabama Regiment. Acting in both capacities at intervals during the day, he showed the highest order of soldierly qualities in both.

I submit herewith all the regimental reports that have been handed in.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully,

R. E. RODES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding, &c.

Maj. J. W. RATCHFORD, *A. A. G., Hill's Division.*

[Inclosure.]

List of killed and wounded in the First Brigade, Third Division, in the engagements of June 27 and July 1.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
JUNE 27.			
3d Alabama	2	14	16
5th Alabama	21	45	66
6th Alabama	3	13	16
12th Alabama	1	11	12
26th Alabama	4	28	32
Carter's battery	.....	3	3
Total	31	114	145
JULY 1.*			
3d Alabama	37	163	200
5th Alabama	26	61	87
6th Alabama	15	29	44
12th Alabama	.....	.....	.....
26th Alabama	13	73	86
Carter's battery	.....	.....	.....
Total	91	326	417
Aggregate	.....	.....	662

* See inclosure to Gordon's report, No. 260.

Respectfully submitted.

H. A. WHITING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 260.

Report of Col. John B. Gordon, Sixth Alabama Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION,
Camp near Richmond, Va., July 19, 1862.

MAJOR: On the evening of 28th ultimo the command of this brigade was turned over to me by Brigadier-General Rodes, his physical prostration forcing him to retire.

At 3 a. m. Monday, June 30, the brigade was put in motion, crossing

the Chickahominy at Grapevine Bridge, and halted during the afternoon and night on the Williamsburg road near White Oak Creek. Here one regiment (the Twelfth Alabama) was sent across the creek as picket, and was next day ordered back to Richmond in charge of prisoners.

Continuing the pursuit of the enemy, on July 1 we were halted near Malvern Hill. As ordered by Major-General Hill, I formed the brigade in line of battle on the right of the division, and threw out a portion of the Third Alabama as skirmishers, covering my right flank. Remaining in this position for two hours, I received an order to move immediately forward. Ordering the Third Alabama to call in its skirmishers, and by a rapid forward movement to join the brigade, I moved on. The enemy's batteries were distant about 1 mile and the ground intervening exceedingly rough. Passing across an open meadow and up a precipitous hill through dense woods, one of the regiments of General Anderson's brigade (Colonel Tew) reported to me as having lost its brigade. Forming it upon the left of this brigade, I moved forward, halting when near the open field in which the enemy had stationed his batteries. I here sent forward Capt. H. A. Whiting, assistant adjutant-general, to ascertain the respective positions of the Confederate and Federal batteries. Upon his report I half-wheeled the brigade to the left, and moving forward placed it under cover of a low hill, in sight of the enemy's batteries, to await orders, with the Twenty-sixth Alabama on the right and the Fifth Alabama next on the right, both immediately in rear of the position occupied by our batteries. The Twenty-sixth Alabama and the right wing of the Fifth were suffering from the enemy's artillery fire directed at our batteries. I therefore at once moved these portions of the brigade by the left flank in rear of the Third Alabama, which I had previously brought into line. This was my position when Major-General Hill gave me the order to charge the batteries in our front, distant 700 or 800 yards across an open field. I ordered Capt. H. A. Whiting to bring the Twenty-sixth Alabama and the right wing of the Fifth Alabama as rapidly as possible into line. The whole ground in front of the Twenty-sixth, Fifth, and Third Alabama Regiments was swept by the fire of the artillery, which had, in rapid succession, silenced two Confederate batteries in our front. As there was no artillery to attract the enemy's attention, his batteries from the beginning, and his infantry finally, poured a most destructive fire upon my ranks.

Never was the courage of troops more severely tried and heroically exhibited than in this charge. They moved on under this terrible fire, breaking and driving off the first line of infantry, until within a little over 200 yards of the batteries. Here the canister and musketry mowed down my already thinned ranks so rapidly that it became impossible to advance without support; and had it been possible to reach the batteries, I have high authority to back my own judgment that it would have been at the sacrifice of the entire command. I therefore ordered the men to lie down and open fire, and immediately sent back to notify Major-General Hill of my position and to ask him to send up support. A brigade was sent forward, but failed to reach my line. The troops sent up from another division on the right had already fallen back, and refused to rally under the efforts made by Captain Whiting, assistant adjutant-general, and myself.

Nearly one-half of the brigade had been killed or wounded, leaving me about 600 men able to load and fire. With the enemy's batteries and heavy lines of infantry concentrating their fire on my ranks it was folly, without immediate and steady support, to hold the brigade longer in this position. I therefore ordered it to fall back. Night was upon

us, and, in common with some of my officers, I assisted in placing other troops in position.

The batteries were not taken, but, without detracting anything from the action of other troops, justice to these men compels me to say that the dead of this brigade marked a line nearer the batteries than any other. Some of the Twelfth North Carolina Regiment nobly rushed forward and perished among the dead of my right regiment. I called the attention of two of Major-General Hill's staff to these facts the next day on the field.

There were many exhibitions of individual heroism, but I must call especial attention to the gallant conduct of Col. E. A. O'Neal, of the Twenty-sixth Alabama; Maj. E. L. Hobson, of the Fifth Alabama; Maj. Robert M. Sands and Capt. Richard H. Powell, of the Third Alabama, and Major Baldwin, assigned to the temporary command of the Sixth Alabama. Mr. Lumsden, a voluntary aide to Brigadier-General Rodes, was wounded in the hand while discharging his duties. Of the gallant conduct of Capt. H. A. Whiting, assistant adjutant-general, I cannot speak in too strong terms. Ordered to the right under the heaviest fire to assist me in preserving the line, he discharged this duty with great courage and spirit. His services on this, as on other occasions, were invaluable.

I submit herewith a tabular list furnished by each regiment. Owing to their positions in line the Third Alabama suffered most and the Sixth Alabama least.

Permit me to conclude by saying that nothing so increases an officer's confidence in our strength as to lead such troops into battle.

I am, very respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

J. B. GORDON,
Colonel, Commanding Rodes' Brigade.

Maj. J. W. RATCHFORD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Army of the Potomac.

[Inclosure.]

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.	Carried in action.
3d Alabama	37	163	2[illegible]0	354
5th Alabama	26	66	92	225
6th Alabama	8	39	47	230
26th Alabama	10	76	86	218
Total	.....	.....	425	1,027

Several reports have been handed in, but this is correct.*
Respectfully submitted.

J. B. GORDON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

* Embodied in returns, pp. 633, 975, 976.

No. 261.

Report of Maj. Robert M. Sands, Third Alabama Infantry, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. THIRD REGIMENT ALABAMA VOLUNTEERS,
FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION,
Camp at Poe's Farm, near Richmond, Va., July 17, 1862.

GENERAL: In accordance with your instructions I beg leave to submit the following report of the two battles, June 27 and July 1, in which this regiment was engaged:

BATTLE OF JUNE 27.

During this battle the regiment was placed in a very trying position, remaining under a heavy fire during the entire fight, not having an opportunity to engage the enemy actively. Marched forward three different times to charge the enemy and as many times halted. Night coming on, we were ordered to sleep on our arms where we were.

Our loss was 2 killed and 14 wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel [Charles] Forsyth was in command of the regiment on that occasion.

I think it my duty, general, to call your attention to the brave and gallant daring of Color Corpl. William Treat, Company K, Mobile Rifle Company, who, in the midst of the very heavy firing to which we were subjected, went from one end of the line to the other on two different occasions with important messages from me. He was killed in the battle of July 1 while carrying the colors, after the color-bearer had been shot dead.

BATTLE OF JULY 1.

About noon on July 1, when in the neighborhood of Malvern Hill, I was ordered to take my regiment to the extreme right of our line, deploy it as skirmishers, and send out a few scouts to find out the position of the enemy in front; also to look out for the approach of friends from that direction (Holmes' division being expected to connect with us on the right, I believe). We remained in this position for about two hours, the enemy's shell occasionally falling in close proximity to my men. At one time a shell of very heavy caliber, evidently from the enemy's gunboats in James River, fell and buried itself, without exploding, about 20 feet from the left of my line.

From this point I was ordered to march left obliquely until I came up to the brigade. In doing this I got under a very hot fire from a battery of the enemy in my immediate front. Here I halted, and sending forward a courier I found that if I followed the instructions I had received I would march directly on the battery, and that the brigade was near a quarter of a mile to my left. I immediately went by the left flank and joined the brigade under a heavy fire, having 2 men wounded.

After joining the brigade I was ordered to send out 50 men as sharpshooters to annoy the enemy at a battery of field pieces about 400 yards in our front. This was done and brought us to the notice of the battery, which, opening on us with grape, canister, and shell, subjected us to a most terrific fire for some time, when the sharpshooters were called in and the command was given to charge. My regiment advanced with the brigade until it was brought to a halt and made to lie down for a few moments to protect the men from the murderous

fire of the enemy. It was at this time the fighting became general, and that each man behaved and fought as though the issue of the battle depended on his own individual efforts. Men never fought more gallantly.

There were 6 men shot down while carrying the colors forward, the seventh bringing off the field after the fight a portion of the staff, the colors being literally cut to pieces, and portions of them picked up on that part of the field where the regiment fought.

My loss in this day's fight was 37 killed and 163 wounded—a total of 200 out of 354 taken into the fight.

It is difficult to discriminate where so many acted gallantly, but I feel that duty requires me to mention the following privates for very marked coolness and bravery: James G. Stewart and James C. Reynolds, Company A, Mobile Cadets; Abner S. Reed, of Company C, Tuskegee Light Infantry; Shelton Toomer, Company F, Metropolitan Guards, and the two non-commissioned officers, Quartermaster Sergt. John Wylie and Sergt. William N. Ledyard, Company A, Mobile Cadets. There are many others, I have no doubt, who deserve being mentioned, but these were brought prominently before my own personal observation.

I am, general, very respectfully,

ROBT. M. SANDS,
Major, Commanding Third Regiment Alabama Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. R. E. RODES, *First Brigade, Third Division.*

No. 262.

Report of Col. John B. Gordon, Sixth Alabama Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ALABAMA REGIMENT,
July 15, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of my regiment in the battle of the 27th ultimo, at Cold Harbor:

Having moved across an open field in line of battle with the brigade in a westerly direction, we were halted by Brigadier-General Rodes and ordered to change front forward on left company. This done, I was ordered forward at double-quick in common with other regiments of the brigade. Passing through a most densely wooded morass, the line of the brigade was broken and my regiment separated from it. Reforming my regiment under heavy fire from artillery and infantry, I moved it forward until I discovered my total isolation, and that I occupied a position in rear of another line of Confederate troops. This was a position of great danger, and one from which I could neither fire nor advance. Exposed to fire from the flank by our own troops and in front from the enemy, I withdrew the regiment in good order to the position occupied by the Third Alabama, near the swamps.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. GORDON,
Colonel, Commanding Sixth Alabama Regiment.

Capt. H. A. WHITING, *A. A. G., First Brigade.*

P. S.—Casualties already reported.*

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* See report No. 260, p. 635.

No. 263.

Report of Col. B. B. Gayle, Twelfth Alabama Infantry, of the battle of Gaines' Mill.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ALABAMA REGIMENT.

About 2 o'clock on the morning of June 26 the Twelfth Alabama Regiment, in conjunction with the others of General Rodes' brigade, left its position on the Williamsburg road and commenced the march in the direction of the Chickahominy, the object being to cross the river and attack the enemy in the rear.

On the night of the 26th the regiment, having crossed the river, remained on the battle-field near Mechanicsville.

At an early hour next morning it resumed the march, and while doing so was fired on by the enemy's battery, but no damage done. After being detained for some time in the forward movement by blockaded roads the regiment reached the new field of action.

This was about 3 p. m. Friday, the 27th. Here it was exposed to a severe fire of artillery; but the order being given to the men to hold their position, all remained at their posts save two or three. The only damage done at this point was a slight wound inflicted on the person of Lieutenant [E. H.] Jones, Company I. This fire from the battery continued about twenty or thirty minutes, after which the regiment continued to advance, and finally halted under the edge of the woods.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Twelfth Alabama, together with the Fifth and Twenty-sixth, was ordered to cross an open field and penetrate the opposite woods, where firing had commenced. While crossing this field a battery opened on our lines from the left, but did us no harm. It was not long before the regiment had marched through the woods and swamp, all in the brigade having lost distance in executing the difficult maneuver.

Here we remained until half an hour before sunset, our front lines being engaged with the enemy. The charge having now commenced, the Twelfth Alabama was immediately ordered over the fence, and in a few moments joined the enthusiastic throng and was advancing rapidly on the retreating lines of the enemy. While in this charge the regiment was exposed to the fire of the enemy, but only a few were wounded.

On reaching the opposite woods such was the enthusiasm and excitement that our different lines of battle became partially united and regiments became entirely separated from their brigades. In addition to this, many in the rear commenced firing rapidly, while nothing could be seen in front but our own men. The commander of the Twelfth Alabama, seeing that it was impossible to reunite with the other regiments of the brigade, held his regiment back until the excitement grew less intense, and thereby prevented his men from following the foolish example set by some regiment directly in front.

As soon as the advancing lines had moved on considerably farther I determined to seek my position, though it was then a difficult task to find the brigade. Just at this point Lieutenant [H. W.] Cox, of the Twelfth Alabama, called my attention to the extreme left. I perceived at once that it was falling back slowly, and immediately faced my regiment about and hurried over to give all support in my power. A new line of battle was now coming up from the rear with the same object in view. I found it to be a part of General Jackson's command, and united with them in the advance upon the enemy, the latter of whom immedi-

ately gave way. Our line of battle was now halted, the enemy having fled on our approach.

Directly opposite our lines was a very formidable battery, which had proved to be a great annoyance during the whole afternoon. After some contention between two officers of apparently equal rank, supposed to be brigadier-generals, it was concluded to charge it; so the whole line moved on rapidly and in excellent order, but we had not advanced far before the battery ceased firing and made good its retreat.

The order was now given to retire a few rods to the rear and remain for the night. While making these charges the Twelfth Alabama was placed between a portion of General Jackson's command and Hampton's Legion, the latter being on the right.

The casualties in the Twelfth Alabama in this battle were not heavy, as will be seen from the list of casualties already sent to brigade headquarters.* The number carried into battle, as near as can be ascertained, was about 200; number killed, 1; number wounded, 11.

B. B. GAYLE,
Colonel, Commanding Twelfth Alabama Regiment.

No. 264.

Report of Brig. Gen. Samuel Garland, jr., C. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of the engagement at King's School-House, or Oak Grove, and battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION,
July 14, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade in the recent engagements and operations of the army before Richmond:

On June 25 the movements of the enemy on the Williamsburg road inducing Major-General Huger, whose troops were in front, to call for support, I was ordered to move forward my brigade in supporting distance of Generals Armistead and Wright and co-operate with them to such extent as the exigency might require. Those generals having moved forward their troops into the woods in front of our lines on the Williamsburg road, my brigade was placed in the vacated rifle pits and kept under arms and exposed to artillery fire during the entire afternoon. The Fifth North Carolina, Col. D. K. McRae, was ordered to move forward out of the rifle pits across the field in front to the edge of the woods opposite and protect a section of artillery brought up to that point to silence the enemy's guns. This duty they performed with their accustomed alacrity and happily escaped casualties.

Having spent more than half the day under arms and under fire, the brigade was permitted to return to camp after dark and make preparations for the impending movements. I mention the foregoing fatigues and exposure because they were in the nature of extra duty borne by this brigade on the eve of general operations, and the troops should receive the proper credit for it.

Cooking until a late hour of the night and then catching a little sleep, the brigade moved about 2 o'clock on the morning of June 26, along with the rest of this division, to a position on the Mechanicsville turn-

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* Embodied in returns, pp. 633, 975.

pike just behind the crest of the commanding hills which overlook the Chickahominy, where we remained in position, masked from the observation of the enemy, until Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill's troops should carry Mechanicsville from the other side. This part of the plan being at length accomplished late in the afternoon, this brigade, along with the rest of the division and Major-General Longstreet's, crossed the Chickahominy, and was drawn up in line of batttle under the crest of a hill on the right of the turnpike just in rear of Anderson's brigade. In taking this position the brigade was exposed to a severe artillery fire from the works of the enemy on the Beaver Dam Creek. The fire ceasing as night closed in, the men slept upon their arms in line of battle.

At an early hour on the morning of the 27th we were put in motion to move off to the position assigned the division *en échelon* to Major-General Jackson's column on the left as we swept down the Chickahominy. To reach this position it was necessary to cross the Beaver Dam Creek. The line of the Mechanicsville turnpike being still obstructed by an earthwork of the enemy, where they had artillery and some infantry, while our artillery engaged that of the enemy and part of the division remained to support it, this brigade, along with that of General Anderson, moved up a road more to the left, and turning in through the country and crossing the creek higher up at a secret ford, turned the position of the enemy and gained the Mechanicsville turnpike again without firing a shot. The enemy meanwhile withdrew their guns and retired, leaving the way open for the artillery to come up from Mechanicsville and the other brigades also. The whole division was now reunited and effected a junction with Major-General Jackson's forces near where the road from Pole Green Church crosses the turnpike.

From thence we moved to Jackson's left, and taking a circuitous route by Bethesda Church, proceeded to Cold Harbor and thence toward New Cold Harbor, which point we reached early in the afternoon of Friday, the 27th. As we approached a road crossing the line of our route near New Cold Harbor the enemy was discovered in line of battle with artillery to oppose our progress. Their position was quite a strong one and dispositions were made for an engagement. Captain Bondurant's battery, of this brigade, being brought up to the front, took position just to the right of the road, and Anderson's brigade being in line of battle on the right, this brigade was placed in line of battle on the left of and perpendicular to the road by which we had advanced, the Fifth North Carolina, on the right, holding a little copse of timber just next the battery and the road, the rest of the line in the edge of a second growth of diminutive pines, which should be called a jungle—not a piece of timber—through which I threw forward a line of skirmishers to the farther side, next and near to the enemy. These skirmishers found themselves on one side of a valley through the bottom of which ran a ditch, the ground rising to a crest on the other side, where on the edge of the woods the enemy's lines extended, being some 400 yards off. Their line of battle seemed oblique to our own, and in my view the advance of my own brigade in line of battle through the tangled growth in front seemed impracticable, and further liable to the objection that my right flank would be exposed to the fire of the enemy's line, posted obliquely to my own. These views were stated to the general of division, and determined the direction of the subsequent movement of the brigade. An active artillery fight was now carried on for some time, in which Captain Bondurant's battery was

engaged. That fine officer, his men, and officers, behaved well and rendered an effective fire; but the enemy soon ascertaining the exact range and bringing up heavier metal, Captain Bondurant sustained a loss of 2 killed and 1 mortally wounded, since dead, making 3; 14 wounded and 28 horses killed and disabled. He was now relieved and sent to the rear, having fired nearly all his rounds. Captain Bondurant had also been engaged at Mechanicsville on Thursday evening.

Major-General Jackson arriving on our part of the field, a change was made in the disposition of our infantry forces equivalent to a change of front to rear on the left battalion of my brigade, the expectation being that the enemy would be rolled back upon us and received by us in this new position. The sounds of an active engagement were now heard going on immediately in front of the last position, and perceiving that the result was doubtful, brigade after brigade of our division was ordered to proceed toward the sound of the firing. To do this all had to cross an open field several hundred yards wide under a vigorous enfilading fire of artillery and gain a skirt of timber covering a ravine some half mile in front. This brigade was ordered forward last to go to the support of the others, this being deemed more judicious on the whole than to charge the enemy's batteries and infantry supports already referred to.

Reaching the skirt of woods referred to, I there found the rest of the division lying unengaged under cover, the fight being still farther on in another woods, separated by an opening of 800 or 1,000 yards. General Anderson's brigade, the first sent over, seems to have driven some of the enemy from the belt of woods in which I found the division. Owing to the necessity of prolonging lines to left or right as the brigades came up, I found that several regiments were detached from their brigades and that there were several lines of our troops in the belt of timber in reserve to each other.

Communicating with General Anderson, we ascended out of the ravine to commanding open ground, from whence we could see the engagement in front of us. We perceived a line of fresh troops brought up at right angles to our position to the edge of the woods in our front and pouring volley fires into a line screened from our view by the woods. We concluded, from our imperfect knowledge of localities, that the line we saw must be the enemy and that their flank was fairly exposed to us. In the absence of superior commanders we were consulting as to taking the responsibility of ordering a charge on this exposed flank of the enemy across the intervening open fields under the heavy fire of artillery when Major-General Hill joined us in person. We pointed out to him the situation and explained our proposed plan, which he at once adopted and ordered the charge to be made without delay, as the evening was already wearing late. Under the order of the general of division all the brigades were to advance, and accordingly no time was lost in sending back detached regiments to their brigades. This will account for the fact that I found on the left and under my general supervision the Third North Carolina, Colonel Meares, of General Ripley's brigade, and one of the regiments of General Rodes' brigade. By a change of position, unnecessary to be detailed, I had placed Colonel McRae, with the Fifth North Carolina, on the left of my brigade, and the line being a long one with the additions stated, I requested him to exercise a general supervision over the troops on the left, subject to my orders.

The whole line now moved forward with rapidity and enthusiasm.

So soon as it had well cleared the skirt of timber and emerged upon the open plateau the enemy's artillery played upon it, but their fire was checked by a movement presently to be mentioned. The effect of our appearance at this opportune juncture, cheering and charging, decided the fate of the day. The enemy broke and retreated, made a second brief stand, which induced my immediate command to halt under good cover of the bank on the road-side and return their fire, when, charging forward again, they broke and scattered in every direction, and following, I found that I had effected a junction with Major-General Jackson's column, meeting with General Lawton in person and with the officers and troops of Hood's and Winder's brigades.

The battle was now over, except a scattering fight around a house to our left, near which the enemy's batteries had been posted. As our line moved forward several regiments on the left, viz, the Twentieth North Carolina and Third North Carolina, were swung around by Major-General Hill's orders to attack this battery, and thus to prevent it from playing on the other troops charging over the plain. In this movement the Twentieth North Carolina, Colonel Iverson, participated, sustaining a heavy loss, and at a later period I sent Col. A. M. Scales, Thirteenth North Carolina, to re-enforce our troops there. The attack was partially successful, our troops especially acting handsomely and maintaining themselves against superior numbers.

Having effected the junction with Major-General Jackson's troops as above stated, I suggested to General Lawton that further re-enforcements should be sent to this point on the left, which being done, the enemy made no further stand, but abandoned the entire field.

Thus ended the battle of Cold Harbor, in which this brigade bore an honorable part, sustaining a loss there of about 500 killed and —— wounded. That night, with the other troops, we bivouacked on the field.

The next morning about 10 a. m. we moved with the other troops in the direction of the Grapevine Bridge to Turkey Hill. Finding the bridge destroyed and that the enemy had some force and a battery on the other side, we were halted and drawn up in line of battle on the left of the road, while several of our batteries shelled the supposed position of the enemy.

We were delayed at this point during that day and the next. On the morning of the ——, the Grapevine Bridge being rebuilt and the road clear, this brigade, with the rest of the division, crossed, and, moving across the line of the York River road, struck into the road to Bottom's Bridge, down which we proceeded, capturing prisoners, &c., until we turned to the right, following the course of the enemy, and took the road crossing the White Oak Swamp and running into the Long Bridge road. Upon reaching the White Oak Swamp we found the bridge destroyed and the enemy drawn up in a strong position on the other side with artillery. The infantry being kept under cover, our artillery was brought up in force and opened on the enemy with marked effect. They withdrew their battery to a safer position.

At this point we were delayed another day until the enemy retired and the bridge over the White Oak Swamp was rebuilt.

Crossing next morning, we followed up the retreat of the enemy toward James River into the Long Bridge road and then into the Quaker road toward Turkey Bridge.

At Malvern Hill the enemy made their last stand, with several batteries and two lines of infantry in a commanding position. Our own infantry were put under cover near the road, waiting to observe the

effect of the fire of our artillery, this brigade lying behind that of General Ripley, in reserve, with Colquitt's still in our rear. The concentrated fire of two of the enemy's batteries from the hill was too heavy for the single battery (Moorman's) which we opposed to them.

Late in the afternoon orders were communicated that the commander-in-chief had selected a position from which our artillery could enfilade the enemy's batteries; that the effect of our fire could be seen, and that when the enemy's guns were crippled or silenced a general advance of the infantry would be ordered. The enfilading fire soon commenced, and the commander of this division, accompanied by several of the brigade commanders, including the writer, went to a point from which the effect could be observed. So far from producing marked effect, the firing was so wild that we were returning to our posts under the impression that no movement of infantry would be ordered, when suddenly one or two brigades, belonging to a division on our right (either Magruder's or Huger's), charged out of the woods toward the right with a shout. Major-General Hill at once exclaimed, "That must be the general advance! Bring up your brigades as soon as possible and join in it." Hurrying back to my own brigade, I moved it down the road by the flank to the edge of the field over which the enemy's batteries were playing and filing out to my right formed line of battle. I was then ordered to advance and charge the batteries, which were some 800 or 900 yards off on a commanding hill, straight to the front, supported by two lines of infantry. There was no cover, and the ground nearest the enemy was plowed. Anderson's, Ripley's, and Rodes' brigades, Gordon commanding, had proceeded farther down the road, thus keeping under partial cover, and approaching somewhat nearer and on the right of the enemy's position. When ordered forward I saw no troops of our own in front of me.

The brigade moved forward with alacrity about half way to the battery or nearer, when the terrible fire of artillery and the opening fire of the infantry induced it to halt, lie down, and commence firing without my orders and contrary to them. The fire of the enemy was very severe, and being satisfied that the exhibition of force presented by a single brigade on that front was not sufficient to intimidate the foe nor to carry the position, I sent my acting aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Haywood, to inform Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill that unless I was re-enforced quickly I could effect nothing, and could not hold the position I then occupied. After some delay a brigade appeared from the woods in my rear and seemed coming up to my support. But their movements seemed slow, and before they reached me my men began to give way, and very many ceased to respond to my efforts to hold them in line and maintain the position. Remaining on the spot until, in spite of every effort, the men could no longer be held there, the brigade fell back to the edge of the woods from which we had started.

It is not my desire to indulge in criticism or crimination. It is enough to say that there was somehow a want of concert and co-operation in the whole affair that made a successful attack impracticable and the consequent disorder and straggling of troops most lamentable. My own brigade went up as far as any troops I saw upon the field and behaved as well. If they retired, so did all the rest who were ordered to charge the battery. The whole division became scattered.

As night closed in General Ripley, Colonels Gordon and Colquitt (commanding brigades), and myself set to work in concert to collect our commands together, and bivouacked them in a place of security.

Next morning we found that the enemy were themselves so far dam-

aged by the previous day's work that they had retreated from Malvern Hill. Having gotten our commands together during the day, suitable details were made for burying the dead.

This brigade, along with the rest of the division, was now put in bivouac near the scene of the late battle-fields, with orders to collect the arms and munitions, get off the wounded, the prisoners, &c. I had neglected to say that Colonel McRae, of the Fifth North Carolina, with his own regiment and the Fourth North Carolina, of Anderson's brigade, had been previously ordered back upon similar duties nearer to Richmond. They were not present at Malvern Hill. These duties being all discharged, and our army receiving orders to return toward Richmond, this brigade, along with the division, returned to its old position near the Williamsburg road.

It affords me pleasure to testify to the general good conduct of the regimental commanders of this brigade throughout these trying scenes. Colonel McRae, absent from Malvern Hill under orders, exhibited his accustomed gallantry and good judgment at Cold Harbor, rendering me material assistance in looking after the left of my line. Colonel Scales, Thirteenth North Carolina, was conspicuous for his fine bearing. Seizing the colors of his regiment at a critical moment at Cold Harbor, and advancing to the front, he called upon the Thirteenth to stand to them, thus restoring confidence and keeping his men in position. Colonel Iverson was seriously wounded at an early period while gallantly leading up his regiment to take the battery at the house on the left at Cold Harbor. This movement seems to have been ordered by the division commander. The Twentieth North Carolina, after Colonel [Alfred] Iverson was wounded, was led by Lieut. Col. Franklin J. Faison. It advanced gallantly and took the battery, which it held for ten minutes. The gallant Faison received a mortal wound in the very act of turning one of the captured pieces upon the fleeing foe and breathed out his noble spirit in the moment of victory. He was greatly beloved and his memory will be cherished with veneration and pride.

Having sustained a loss of 70 killed and 202 wounded in this charge, which was temporarily successful, the enemy soon returned in larger force, and this regiment, having no supports, retired, under orders from Major [William H.] Toon, to the cover of the wood out of which it had charged.

Colonel [Benjamin O.] Wade, Twelfth North Carolina, conducted his regiment with coolness and discretion.

Colonel Christie, Twenty-third North Carolina, had the misfortune to be wounded in the successful charge at Cold Harbor while leading his regiment and bearing himself handsomely, when the command of this regiment again fell upon Lieut. I. J. Young, who had been in command during the absence of Colonel Christie from the effect of his injuries at the Seven Pines. I desire to notice the conduct of Lieutenant Young as worthy of special commendation. He was severely wounded at Malvern Hill while leading the regiment and compelled to retire.

In the absence of three regimental commanders, who led the Thirteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-third North Carolina in the recent engagements, the regimental reports of those commands refrain from the selection of the names of particular officers and men for special gallantry.

Colonel McRae presents the following from the Fifth North Carolina as deserving special mention at Cold Harbor, viz: Maj. P. J. Sinclair, wounded early and compelled to retire; Lieutenants Riddick, Sprague,

Davis, Brookfield (severely wounded), Taylor, and Haywood; Color-Sergeant Grimstead, wounded, and Privates Noah McDaniel, who captured 7 prisoners, and John Trotman.

Colonel Wade, Twelfth North Carolina, mentions the good conduct of Lieutenant Plummer, Company C, and Private T. L. Emory, Company G.

My personal staff during these engagements consisted of Capt. Charles Wood, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieuts. R. D. Early and F. M. Haywood, jr., the last at Malvern Hill only. I can most sincerely testify to their gallantry and intelligence. Lieutenant Early was severely wounded and Captain Wood had his horse instantly killed under him by a solid shot.

I present a succinct statement of killed and wounded and file lists of the same by name.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, major, your obedient servant,

S. GARLAND, JR.,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Third Brigade, Third Division.

Major RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
5th North Carolina Regiment:				
Officers	.....	2	.....	2
Privates	10	20	4	34
Total	10	22	4	36
12th North Carolina Regiment:				
Officers	2	9	.....	11
Privates	49	151	1	201
Total	51	160	1	212
13th North Carolina Regiment:				
Officers	1	2	2	5
Privates	28	78	2	108
Total	29	80	4	113
20th North Carolina Regiment:				
Officers	3	11	1	15
Privates	90	270	5	365
Total	93	281	6	380
23d North Carolina Regiment:				
Officers	1	7	.....	8
Privates	5	73	.....	78
Total	6	80	.....	86
Bondurant's battery:*				
Officers	.....	.....	.....	.....
Privates	3	14	.....	17
Total	3	14	.....	17
Aggregate	.....	.....	.....	844

* In this battery 28 horses were killed and disabled.

D. P. HALSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 265.

Report of Col. Daniel H. Christie, Twenty-third North Carolina Infantry, of skirmish May 30 near Fair Oaks and battle of Gaines Mill June 27.

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD REGT. NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS,
June [*May*] 30, 1862.

I received orders this morning to detail four companies of my regiment for special service, and reporting to the brigadier-general commanding received the following verbal instructions, having determined to command myself: To move down the Williamsburg road, drive in the enemy's pickets, and ascertain, if possible, his strength and position. I formed Company B, Captain Miller commanding; Company K, Captain Johnston commanding; Company C, Captain Scarborough commanding, in line, and deployed Company A, Captain Bennett commanding, as skirmishers, and moved, with my right resting on the Williamsburg road.

I had not advanced more than 300 yards before the enemy's pickets opened fire. I gave Captain Bennett the order to charge, which he did gallantly, driving the enemy in confusion before him. Having brought the reserve to the edge of the woods, I halted and waited the report of Lieutenant Luria, whom I had instructed to push forward as far as practicable with the right wing of the line of skirmishers. Meantime I detached small pickets to the right and left to secure my flanks. But a few minutes elapsed before I was informed and satisfied by observation that the enemy was preparing to attack me with a largely superior force, and was about to give the order to retreat when he came rushing and shouting down upon me. I felt the danger of the moment and ordered the line of skirmishers again to charge, which was promptly and splendidly obeyed. This bravado checked and evidently disconcerted the enemy, pending which I quietly commenced the retreat, which was effected in good order.

The enemy is in large force in our immediate front and intrenching. The evidence before me is sufficient to enable me to say that 4 or 5 of the enemy were killed and 10 to 15 wounded; 1 prisoner.

I regret to announce the loss of Capt. J. F. Scarborough, Company C, and Private Redfearn, Company A. Captain Scarborough was a brave and promising young officer; he fell nobly doing his duty. Private Redfearn was favorably mentioned by the officer commanding in the affair of yesterday morning and is spoken of in the highest terms for gallant and cool conduct to-day by his commanding officer. I regret to state that his body was left in the hands of the enemy.

[DANL. H. CHRISTIE,
Colonel Twenty-third North Carolina Volunteers.]

Captain MEEM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS,
August 10, 1862.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the battles around Richmond:

On Wednesday, June 26, I received orders about 10 a. m. to get my command in readiness to move, and immediately after I formed with

the brigade and marched down and occupied the trenches on the Williamsburg road, where I remained during the rest of the day under artillery fire at intervals, without, however, suffering any casualties.

At dusk the brigadier-general commanding gave me verbal instructions to be ready with three days' cooked rations to move at 1 o'clock that night.

At 9 a. m. on the 27th we were halted near Mechanicsville, on the turnpike, where we remained until 3 p. m., giving the men an opportunity to sleep, recovering the loss of it the night before, and resting after a very rapid march, executed in reaching that place.

About 4 o'clock we moved toward Mechanicsville to the support of the troops who had engaged the enemy. Crossing the Chickahominy about sundown, I formed my command with the brigade in line of battle under a heavy but not very effective artillery fire. I suffered a small loss, but was encouraged by the excellent conduct of officers and men. My heavy loss at Seven Pines left me with but one captain [and] no field officer. Many of the best subalterns had been killed or were absent wounded. I could but feel doubtful and fearful lest demoralization had followed disorganization, but here, when I saw them maneuver like veterans amid whistling balls and bursting shells, all doubt vanished, and, while conscious of its truth, I could but feel a glow of pride in the remark of General Garland on the field of Cold Harbor, when he rode up to the short but firm line and said, "There are not many of you, boys, but you are a noble few."

[DANL. H. CHRISTIE,
Colonel Twenty-third North Carolina Volunteers.]

Capt. D. P. HALSEY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 266.

Report of Brig. Gen. Roswell S. Ripley, C. S. Army, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. FIFTH BRIGADE, D. H. HILL'S DIVISION,
Near Richmond, Va., July 11, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of Thursday, June 26, the brigade under my command, consisting of the First and Third Regiments North Carolina troops and Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth Regiments of Georgia Volunteers, marched from its position near the Williamsburg road, about 5 miles from Richmond, to a point in the vicinity of the batteries commanding the bridge over the Chickahominy River, on the Mechanicsville turnpike.

With other troops at that point the brigade lay waiting orders until near 4 p. m., when it was ordered to cross the Chickahominy in advance of the division, and effect a junction with the troops of Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill's command, then moving down the Chickahominy in the direction of Mechanicsville. The order was executed and the infantry crossed at once, forming line of battle across the road leading to the village, about half a mile in advance of the bridge. Upon communicating with General A. P. Hill I was informed that the enemy had a strong and well-served battery and force in position near Ellison's Mill, something over a mile to the east of the road, to attack which he had sent Brigadier-General Pender's brigade by the right and other troops to the left, and it was arranged that my brigade was to co-operate. The enemy

had opened on the Mechanicsville road and was rapidly verifying the range. My brigade changed front and advanced to the brow of the hill opposite the enemy's battery, expecting, if possible, to use artillery in the attack. While the troops were in motion I received orders to assault the enemy from General Lee and also from Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill, the latter of whom directed me to send two regiments to support General Pender, on my right, and attack the battery in front with the remainder of my force. The Forty-fourth Georgia, under Col. Robert A. Smith, and the First North Carolina, under Colonel [M. S.] Stokes, marched at once to the right, while the Forty-eighth Georgia, under Colonel [William] Gibson, and Third North Carolina, under Colonel [Gaston] Meares, moved to a position in front of the enemy on their left.

Meanwhile the passage of the Chickahominy by the artillery had been impeded by the broken bridges, and night coming on and it being deemed important to attack the position at once, the advance was ordered along the whole line. General Pender's brigade and the two regiments of my own advanced rapidly on the right, while the remainder of my command moved against the front, driving back the enemy from his advanced positions and closing in upon the batteries and their heavy infantry supports, all of which poured upon our troops a heavy and incessant fire of shell, canister, and musketry. The ground was rugged and intersected by ditches and hedges and covered with abatis a short distance in front of the position to be assaulted. A mill-race, with scarped banks, and in some places waist-deep in water, ran along the front of the enemy at a distance ranging from 50 to 100 yards. To this position our troops succeeded in advancing, notwithstanding the fire of the enemy was exceedingly heavy and our loss extremely severe. Of the Forty-fourth Georgia Col. Robert A. Smith and Lieutenant-Colonel [John B.] Estes fell wounded, the former mortally, besides 2 captains and 10 lieutenants killed and wounded. Of the First North Carolina Colonel Stokes was mortally, Lieutenant-Colonel [John A.] McDowell severely, wounded, and Major [T. L.] Skinner killed, with 6 captains and lieutenants of the regiment killed and wounded, including the adjutant. The Forty-eighth Georgia and Third North Carolina had a more advantageous position, and suffered less severely than the former regiments, although the Third lost its major (Edward Savage), wounded. The loss of non-commissioned officers and privates was heavy in the extreme, amounting in the Forty-fourth Georgia to 321 and in the First North Carolina to 133.

Near dark Capt. A. Burnet Rhett's battery of artillery, attached to my command, succeeded in crossing the broken bridges over the Chickahominy, and was located directly in front of the enemy at about 1,200 yards' distance. Captain Rhett opened an effective fire, and soon relieved our infantry from the storm of shell and canister which had been poured upon them. It was soon re-enforced by another battery, and a fire was kept up on the enemy until late in the evening.

Some time after night-fall, under cover of the cannonade, our troops were withdrawn to a point of woods a few hundred yards' distance, near the angle of our line of battle, which position was held by the Third North Carolina and Forty-eighth Georgia and a portion of General Pender's brigade. The fragments of the First North Carolina and Forty-fourth Georgia were rallied some distance in the rear under some difficulty, owing to the loss of all their field and many of their company officers, who fell while gallantly performing their duty.

During the night the enemy was engaged destroying and removing

his stores, but the darkness and the intricacies of the position prevented an attack by our troops.

At about 12 o'clock Colonel Colquitt's brigade advanced to within supporting distance of my command.

At about 2.30 on the morning of the 27th my own and Colonel Colquitt's brigade were relieved by Generals Featherston and Pryor, and moved to a position near and beyond Mechanicsville, on the turnpike, where they remained, under a fire of shot and shell from the enemy's batteries along that road until the latter were turned by our troops in advance or silenced by our artillery. The brigade then moved forward with the division on the road to Cold Harbor, and was held for a short time in reserve after arriving at that point. It then consisted of the Third North Carolina and Forty-eighth Georgia, with a battalion of the First North Carolina, under Capt. H. A. Brown, and but a fragment of the Forty-fourth Georgia, which had been sadly cut up. Some portions of both the latter regiments were, as I have been informed, ordered by General Lee to act as a guard at the Chickahominy Bridge, on the Mechanicsville turnpike.

In the afternoon the brigade was ordered to the front to take position on the left of the line, which had been formed, and moved to the point designated. The country was densely wooded, and in some places covered with morass, and the movement was executed with some difficulty. In searching for position for the command I found some portion of our own troops already in front of the line which I was to occupy, and receiving a message from Brig. Gen. R. H. Anderson that support was required, I sent the Forty-eighth Georgia to the right of the position occupied by our own division to act in that capacity. The Third North Carolina and the battalion of the First remained upon the left. During the various movements in the thick woods and swamps a certain portion of the Third North Carolina became separated from the body of the regiment.

During this while the brigade, as well as the rest of the division, was under a heavy fire of artillery, but suffered comparatively little, being sheltered from view and partially from fire.

Before dark the masses of the enemy appeared in the vicinity of the command, apparently endeavoring to turn our left. In this he was checked by the fire of our artillery and the charges made upon him by troops of different divisions and brigades in succession. These, from the nature of the ground, were more or less separate movements. The battalion of the Third North Carolina, under Colonel Meares, and of the First North Carolina, under Captain Brown, took part, doing good service. The Forty-eighth Georgia, from its position, was masked by the troops in front and did not get into close action.

The loss in this battle from the brigade was comparatively small.

During the night the troops remained on the field, and moved early the following morning, with the division in advance, toward the Grapevine Bridge, which had been destroyed by the enemy in his retreat during the night. It bivouacked within 1½ miles of that point during Saturday and Sunday.

On Monday, July 1, it moved with the division early across the repaired bridge, and followed the route of the enemy's retreat until he was found in position on the farther side of White Oak Swamp Creek. Here it was brought to within supporting distance of the artillery of the division, which engaged the enemy until night-fall, driving him from his position and enabling the pioneers to repair the bridge, over which we crossed on Tuesday morning, and followed the retreat of the enemy until our army came up with him in position at Malvern Hill.

Taking different positions during the morning, in the afternoon the brigade advanced, under orders from the major-general commanding division, through a heavy fire of artillery, to a dense wood in close proximity of the enemy's position, where it lay for a time in reserve.

At about 5 o'clock it was ordered to take position in a jungle near the hill upon which the enemy was established and to the left of General Anderson's brigade, which it did in the following order: The Forty-eighth Georgia was on the right, the Third North Carolina, the Forty-fourth Georgia (about 170 men of which had rallied and been brought by Captain Beck and other officers), and the First North Carolina on the left, under Lieutenant-Colonel [William P.] Bynum, of the Second, who had been detached from the command of the First Regiment

In obedience to the orders of General Hill I made a reconnaissance of the enemy's position, and found him immediately in our front in strong force, with a battery well advanced toward us and supported by strong lines of infantry. The number of his guns could only be judged of by the rapidity of his fire, owing to the nature of the country.

At about 6.30 or 7 o'clock an attack was made by the troops on our right, and we were, with the other brigades in advance, ordered by General Hill to move forward at once and attack the enemy. Gordon's and Anderson's brigades were on my right, and the troops of the three mounted the hill in a gallant manner. At its brow our troops were met with a furious fire of shot, shell, and musketry; officers and men fell fast, but they maintained their ground, opening and keeping up a severe fire upon the enemy in return, before which his advanced battery fell back and his troops wavered. He pressed hard upon our left, however, and while moving his regiment to its support the gallant and accomplished Col. Gaston Meares, of the Third North Carolina Regiment, fell. Meanwhile Garland's and Colquitt's brigades had been advanced and made good the action on the right.

Darkness, however, was rapidly approaching, and, not knowing the extent of the enemy's suffering, the troops fell back to the road near the brow of the hill; other portions withdrew to the cover of the rising ground, and the night coming on, there was much confusion from the loss of officers and the nature of the country. Dense, dark, and in many places marshy, observation could reach but a short distance, quick movement was impossible, and in the din of battle the voice could be heard but a few yards.

Fresh troops were ordered forward, and the troops of the brigade were collected in parties by such officers as they fell in with. A portion remained in the vicinity of the field during the night, and the remainder, with portions of other brigades of the division having been collected, were retired a short distance on the Charles City road. During the night the enemy fell away from the hardly contested field.

On Wednesday morning the brigade was reformed at the church in front of the battle-field and with the division, whence it marched a short distance to the bivouac, at and near which it remained until the movement of the 9th to its present vicinity.

The movements and actions of the brigade under my command during the six days' operations of the army being but a constituent portion of those of the division and army, a more detailed report is believed unnecessary.

The aggregate force which entered into the series of engagements on June 26 was 2,366, including pioneers and the ambulance corps. Of this our loss has been 45 officers and 844 non-commissioned officers and privates in killed, wounded, and missing, the latter class number-

ing but 30. Seven out of 11 field officers fell killed and wounded while leading on their regiments, and of the 7, 4 are dead. To the memory of these the country will give that meed of consideration which is the reward of brave men battling in such a cause as ours.

Three colonels of four, all brave and accomplished officers—Col. M. S. Stokes, of the First North Carolina; Col. Gaston Meares, of the Third North Carolina, and Col. Robert A. Smith, of the Forty-fourth Georgia—have sealed their devotion with their lives. Their conduct on the field was beyond praise, and in their loss their regiments and the service have suffered severely. Maj. Skinner, of the First North Carolina, died in a like manner. Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell, of the First North Carolina, and Lieutenant-Colonel Estes (the former severely and the latter slightly) were both wounded in the front of the battle. Of the surviving officers, Colonel Gibson and Lieut. Col. R. W. Carswell, of the Forty-eighth Georgia, led their regiment in the actions in which it was engaged. Lieutenant-Colonel De Rosset and Captain Thruston, acting field officers of the Third North Carolina, behaved with credit to themselves, and made good, to as full extent as possible, the loss sustained in their gallant colonel. Capt. H. A. Brown, of the First North Carolina, rallied the troops of his regiment, with other officers, after all the field officers had been lost, and led the regiment until relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Bynum. Capts. J. W. Beck and Samuel P. Lumpkin, of the Forty-fourth Georgia, marched with the brigade with the fragment of the regiment on the 27th and served through the subsequent actions. But 179 of this regiment were unhurt at the action at Ellison's Mill of those who entered.

I was attended during the engagements by my staff, Capt. Leo D. Walker, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. F. G. Ravenel, aide-de-camp. Lieutenant Ravenel, after behaving with most distinguished gallantry at Ellison's Mill and Cold Harbor, was killed while leading on the troops of the right of the brigade, in the very front, at the battle of Malvern Hill. Of all who have fallen during this series of engagements none braver have sealed their devotion to our cause. Major Mitchell, brigade commissary, was also on the field and rendered valuable services.

In conclusion I beg to remark that the troops of this brigade, arriving at Richmond just after the battle of Seven Pines, were ordered immediately to the front, and performed picket and outpost duty, with slight intermission, until the march toward Mechanicsville. Two of the regiments, the First and Third North Carolina, had been some time in service but not in action. The Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth Georgia were new troops, and it is perhaps to be regretted, as the whole were brigaded for the first time, that some more opportunity could not have been afforded for perfecting their organization and discipline as a brigade. Nevertheless, the mass of the troops did their duty well, and although there were exceptions, from respect to those gallant officers and men who upheld bravely the honor of their flag, those who strayed from the field of duty I leave to their own consciences and the condemnation of their comrades.

I have the honor to inclose a return and lists of the killed and wounded* and the reports of regimental commanders so far as they have been received.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. W. RATCHFORD, *Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.*

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* Not found.

No. 267.

Report of Maj. H. P. Jones, commanding Artillery Battalion, of the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill and engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY BATTALION,
Near Redoubt 3, *July* 15, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the part taken by this battalion of the Reserve Artillery in the late engagements before Richmond:

Having been assigned with the batteries of Capt. A. B. Rhett, P. H. Clark, and Jefferson Peyton (that of the latter under command of Lieut. C. W. Fry, in the absence of the captain, who is sick) to act as reserve to General D. H. Hill's division, we left our camp, on the Williamsburg road, on the night of Wednesday, 25th ultimo, with the other batteries of the division, marching in the direction of Mechanicsville.

Captain Rhett had previously been ordered to report for duty with General Ripley's brigade, and with it, about 4 p. m. of Thursday, crossed the Chickahominy in advance of other troops of the division. He experienced some difficulty in crossing on account of the destruction of the bridges over the stream by the enemy. He succeeded, with the help of the Pioneer Corps, in rendering the bridge passable, and crossed with his batteries and engaged in a very spirited manner the enemy's batteries, which he continued to do, changing his position whenever he found that the enemy had his range, until ordered to cease firing, about 9 p. m. In this engagement he suffered from a cross-fire of the enemy, and had 11 men wounded and 6 horses. As soon as the passage was opened I crossed with the two remaining batteries and bivouacked for the night near Mechanicsville.

The next morning we were awakened by a few shots of the enemy, which passed over us without doing any damage. Receiving an order to send a battery to the top of the hill in rear and protected by one of the enemy's redoubts, I ordered Captain Clark to this position. Here, with other batteries of the division, he fired several rounds at the earthworks of the enemy on the opposite side of a ravine in front of us, but received no reply.

The division then took up the line of march with the reserve batteries in the rear. The line was halted at Cold Harbor, and Captain Rhett's battery was ordered to the front to support Capt. J. W. Bondurant's battery, which was actively engaged with a battery of the enemy. I also ordered Captain Clark and Lieutenant Fry to bring their batteries up in easy supporting distance, sheltering them as much as possible from the fire of the enemy, which enfiladed the road, by placing them in a ravine to the left of the road. Subsequently I ordered the two reserve batteries on the right of the line, Captain Rhett retaining his position, but by a new disposition of the forces being on the left. This new disposition of the line enabled the batteries to open on the enemy, which they could not do before, owing to our troops being between the enemy's and our batteries. Captain Clark and Lieutenant Fry were still held in reserve to support the attack of the infantry, and here they were exposed to an annoying fire of the enemy's battery which was to our left and front. Captain Rhett's, with other batteries of the division, engaged the enemy's battery and soon succeeded in silencing it. In

this he had 2 men and 1 horse killed and 3 wounded. We again bivouacked for the night in the position we had fought.

At 3 a. m. of Saturday we were ordered to move forward to a position at Dr. Gaines' house, where we remained, expecting the enemy's batteries to open on us, until 12 m., when we went forward and took position on the hill overlooking the approach to Grapevine Bridge. Here we remained until 2 a. m. Monday, when we commenced to cross the stream, the bridge over which had been destroyed by the enemy and had to be reconstructed by our men.

We continued the pursuit of the enemy until about 12 or 1 o'clock in the day, when we came up with him at White Oak Swamp. Here he occupied a position on the hill opposite, with twelve pieces in sight. All the batteries of the division and of the reserve, together with some from other divisions, were ordered to the front and engaged the enemy, forcing him to change his position in a very short time, which he did, leaving three of his guns disabled on the field.

Taking up a position to the right of his former one, or having other batteries there, he again opened on us, and the firing continued obstinately, with slight intermissions, until night. In this position the batteries of my battalion were more exposed on account of the nature of the ground, and consequently suffered more than others. I should mention that Colonel Crutchfield was in command on this occasion.

Captain Rhett lost 2 men killed and 3 wounded; also 1 horse killed and 2 wounded. In the three engagements he expended 1,320 rounds. Captain Clark lost 1 man killed and 5 wounded. Two wheels were seriously damaged. Captain Clark at Mechanicsville and White Oak Swamp expended 392 rounds. Lieutenant Fry had 2 men wounded and 3 horses killed and fired 390 rounds of ammunition.

On Tuesday morning, the 1st instant, we were ordered back to Seven Pines to refit, where we remained until Thursday, the 3d, when we again joined the division below White Oak Swamp, and returned with it to our camp on the Williamsburg road on Thursday, the 10th instant.

It will be seen from this report that Captain Rhett's battery was in three engagements, and the other two, although in but one, were still exposed to the fire of the enemy on another occasion.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the gallantry of the officers and men of the battalion—not only their gallantry on the field, but the cheerful spirit with which they endured the hardships of the eventful week. As a proof of the heroic and dutiful spirit of the men I cite with pride the fact that during the whole time there was not a single straggler from the ranks.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. JONES,
Major, Commanding Battalion.

Capt. D. D. PENDLETON, *A. A. G., Reserve Artillery.*

No. 268.

Report of Capt. A. Burnet Rhett, South Carolina Battery, of the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill and engagement at White Oak Swamp Bridge.

CAMP NEAR WILLIAMSBURG ROAD,
July 12, 1862.

CAPTAIN: Having received an order on Wednesday, June 25, to report to General Ripley, I immediately did so in person, and received

instructions from him to get everything in readiness for action and be prepared to move at 8 p. m. of the same day with the other batteries of D. H. Hill's division.

According to these instructions I marched, together with the other batteries of the division, under direction of Major S. F. Pierson, chief of artillery, from my camp, near the Williamsburg road, back toward Richmond, and passing along its suburbs fell into the Mechanicsville turnpike, upon which I advanced to the front again, and halted at 4 a. m. just behind the brow of the hill overlooking the Chickahominy. There we awaited the arrival of the infantry, who, marching by a different road, arrived about an hour later, and rested on their arms on the opposite side of the road.

In this position both infantry and artillery remained inactive until 3 p. m., when the whole column was set in motion, each battery following the brigade to which it was attached. General Ripley's brigade led the way, and the infantry, hastily putting together a few planks, rapidly passed over the two bridges which had been destroyed by the enemy, and forming line of battle advanced against the batteries situated about 2 miles from the bridge and to the right. Following immediately after the infantry with my battery, I was obliged to wait a short time at the first bridge until it was rendered passable for artillery, when I pressed forward to the second bridge. The sleepers of this bridge were cut in two and the whole frame-work and middle portion thrown into the stream. When my battery reached the bridge the Pioneer Corps had not yet come up. I therefore rode my horse into the stream to see if it was fordable for artillery, intending to cut down the opposite bank and ford it if possible, as that would have been much more speedily done than reconstructing the bridge; but the creek was impassable, so I sent to hurry up the pioneers, and went to work with my own men to make the bridge. After about half an hour the bridge was sufficiently restored to pass the guns and caissons over one by one, taking out the horses. As each piece was thus passed over by hand the horses were attached and the piece marched forward. As soon as the last piece could be got over the battery closed up and advanced at a trot to the slope of the hill just in front of the redoubts of the enemy, and getting into position opened fire on the enemy, who, seeing our approach, had been playing upon us as we crossed the field.

The action on both sides was kept up with great spirit until about 10 o'clock, when the enemy ceased firing. I continued to fire for a half hour afterward, at which time Major Pierson, chief of artillery of the division, ordered me to cease, but to remain where I was, with my guns loaded, until further orders reached me. Taking advantage of the darkness, I changed position about 60 yards whenever the enemy got my range accurately, and found it of great advantage. In this action I had 11 men and several horses wounded; none killed.

About 12 o'clock I found General Ripley, and by his direction moved my battery about 200 yards to the right under cover of the hill, where we bivouacked for the night.

At early dawn next morning, June 27, I marched, according to General Ripley's orders, to Mechanicsville to meet the infantry, and from there accompanied the brigade to Cold Harbor. Passing beyond that place I took position, with other batteries of General D. H. Hill's division, on the road which passes to the east of Gaines' farm, and participated in the action of that day. The casualties of that day were 2 men wounded; 1 horse killed and several wounded (my own very severely). I bivouacked on the field of battle until 3.30 a. m., when

I moved on a short distance beyond Gaines' house, halted, and breakfasted. While breakfasting two of my caissons which had been sent back for ammunition the day before overtook me. The remainder of that day, June 28, and the whole day of June 29 I remained stationary near the infantry of the brigade.

At 2 a. m. June 30 I accompanied the brigade until it reached the vicinity of White Oak Swamp, where it halted. After reconnoitering with Major Crutchfield, chief of General Jackson's artillery, the position of the enemy, who was strongly posted on the hills covering the bridge over the White Oak Creek, I took charge of a pioneer corps and cut a road by which our artillery could get, without the observation of the enemy, behind the crest of the hill on our side of the creek, and come into action before the enemy could get our range. This having been accomplished, I advanced with the other batteries of General D. H. Hill's division, and all, coming promptly into action at a signal from Major Crutchfield, opened a sudden fire on the enemy. The effect of this fire was soon seen upon the enemy; the riflemen fled from their pits in front of their cannon, one or two of their ammunition chests exploded, and in a short time they abandoned their position, leaving three of their guns. Our cavalry then forded the stream and advanced partly up the hill, but found that the enemy, though driven from the hill covering the bridge, still held a position raking the road on the other side. After some time the enemy, who had been silenced and driven from his first position, again renewed the fight, but at long range, which gave him immense advantage with his Parrott guns. He had also the advantage of knowing our position, while he was effectually screened by a thick wood, concealing even the smoke of his guns. The fight was kept up slowly, however, until evening put an end to the contest. I lost in this engagement 2 men killed and 5 wounded; also 1 horse killed.

Next day all the artillery of General D. H. Hill's division were ordered back to Seven Pines to rest, for they had been marching and fighting up to this time constantly in advance of General Jackson's army. I therefore returned to Seven Pines, where we rested one day, and again joined General D. H. Hill's division.

From that time my battery accompanied the brigade in all its movements until the evening of July 9, when, by order of Major Pierson, I marched beyond Bear Swamp Creek before bivouacking.

The next morning I marched back to my camp on the Williamsburg road with two of my guns and all of my caissons, my howitzers being sent back under Lieutenant Gilbert to White Oak Creek to protect the rear of our army. Lieutenant Gilbert came into camp at 9 p. m. the same day.

My casualties in these engagements were as follows: Killed, 2; severely wounded, 5; slightly wounded, 12; stragglers, none. My loss in horses was, killed, 2; wounded, 9.

I am happy to state that the conduct of both officers and men was highly creditable and worthy of our cause.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. BURNET RHETT,
Captain Light Artillery, Commanding.

Capt. LEO. D. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 269.

Report of Lieut. Col. John B. Estes, Forty-fourth Georgia Infantry, of the battles of Ellison's Mill, or Mechanicsville, and Malvern Hill.

CAMP WALKER, NEAR RICHMOND, *July* 12, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor, after long delay, of forwarding to you my report of that part of the great battle before Richmond in which the Forty-fourth Regiment Georgia Volunteers, Col. R. A. Smith commanding, participated. The report is necessarily meager and imperfect from the fact that every field officer was either killed or wounded, the greater part of both officers and men was disabled, and the engagement continued for about a week and extended over a distance of some 20 miles at least.

Many of those (both officers and men) reported wounded have since died, including our gallant, noble-hearted colonel. Many more must surely die, their wounds being considered mortal by the surgeons in charge of them.

I have no doubt but that the killed in battle and those who have died and will die from its effects will amount in the aggregate to near 200. Many others will be disabled for life, having had limbs amputated or terribly shattered.

I leave the conduct and bearing of my men to the comments, criticisms, encomiums, or censure of those whose duty it is to report them, believing that gallant commanders and an unprejudiced, grateful country will do justice to the many brave men who sacrificed their lives upon the altar of their country in this our bloodiest struggle.

Casualties in the Forty-fourth Regiment Georgia Volunteers in the great battle before Richmond:

Carried into battle of Ellison's Mill, June 26, 27 officers, 39 non-commissioned officers, and 448 privates; total, 514. One company, consisting of 56 men and officers, was detailed as skirmishers and was not engaged in the action.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Officers	2	12
Non-commissioned officers	1	23
Privates	68	227
Total	71	262

Two privates found since surgeon's report wounded. Total killed and wounded, 335; total escaped from battle unhurt, 179.

Carried into battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 11 officers, 11 non-commissioned officers, and 120 privates; total, 142.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	1	4	.....
Non-commissioned officers	2	1	.....
Privates	6	35	16
Total	9	40	16
Aggregate	.....	.....	65
Total escaped unhurt	.....	.....	77

RECAPITULATION.

Killed in both battles	80
Wounded in both battles	304
Missing in both battles	16
Total casualties	400

I have learned that several of those reported missing have been heard from, and that it is entirely probable that not one is a prisoner.

I have the honor, sir, to be your very obedient, humble servant,

JNO. B. ESTES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Forty-fourth Georgia Regt.

Brig. Gen. R. S. RIPLEY.

No. 270.

Report of Lieut. Col. William L. De Rosset, Third North Carolina Infantry, of the battles of Ellison's Mill, or Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS,
Camp near Richmond, Va., July 11, 1862.

GENERAL: Owing to the death of Col. Gaston Meares, it becomes my duty to report the part which my regiment took in the late great battles before Richmond:

On Thursday, June 26, at 2 a. m., we took up the line of march for the Chickahominy River at the Mechanicsville Bridge. Preparatory to an advance I was ordered to organize and take command of a battalion of skirmishers, composed of one company from each regiment in the brigade: Company B, Captain Brown, First North Carolina; Company B, Captain Thruston, Third North Carolina; Company —, Captain Beck, Forty-fourth Georgia, and Company —, Captain Hall, Forty-eighth Georgia.

I was soon ordered to reconnoiter the bridges, and "to advance to Mechanicsville, in conjunction with a line of skirmishers from General A. P. Hill's division, on the left of the pike."

Before I had crossed the river the brigade was advanced down the road, and with my battalion in front crossed the bridges and took position in line of battle to the left of the road. I was then ordered to take position on the left of the brigade, as it was not intended to use them as skirmishers, and prepare to advance in line of battle to charge the batteries at Ellison's Mill, on the right of the pike, which proved to be about 1 mile distant. The movement was made in good order and at double-quick. Being on the extreme left and Colonel Meares next on my right the charge was ordered, and this portion of the line went up directly in front of the batteries. Upon reaching the top of a hill, about 200 yards from the battery, this portion of the line was thrown into considerable confusion by the rapid and precipitate retreat of a large portion of one of the Georgia regiments; which one I have been unable to learn.

The left of the skirmish battalion, being rallied by Captain Thruston, continued to advance until it reached the mill-race in the ravine, about 80 yards from the battery. Only about 40 men being left with me and

the darkness and confusion preventing my learning the position of the line, I deemed it prudent to place them under cover, and by a flank movement to the right took shelter in a dense woods, just beyond which and under cover of a hill I found almost the entire brigade, it having fallen back from the ravine.

Here I was ordered to send the companies composing my battalion to their different regiments, and Colonel Meares being still absent with a portion of two companies, I reformed the regiment and took position in the skirt of a woods about 300 yards from the battery. Colonel Meares came up in about an hour with the other companies. We held this position until 2 a. m. on the 27th, when we took up the line of march to Mechanicsville.

Our loss in this engagement was 8 killed and 39 wounded, including Major Savage, wounded in the left hand early in the engagement and left the field.

The fire here was very heavy, and I can only account for our small loss by the fact that the artillery fire was very high. Most of the casualties occurred at the extreme range of grape shot, and but few after we reached the most exposed point.

During the forenoon of Friday, 27th, we rested at Mechanicsville and were under a heavy fire of shell, but without accident. About 11 a. m. we again took up the line of march by the road to ———, and arrived at Cold Harbor, or Gaines' Mill, about 3 p. m. Here we were ordered to advance in line of battle and take position on the left, as I understood to prevent a movement against that flank. The regiment lay for two hours under a very severe fire of every description, but by some mischance Colonel Meares moved off without my knowledge with all of the regiment except three companies, which were left with me. The woods here were a dense undergrowth and prevented any movement being seen, and not receiving or hearing any order, I was left with about 60 men, as above stated. The fire becoming more and more severe, and not knowing where to seek my regiment, I reported to you, and received instructions to act upon my own judgment, when I withdrew my small force from under fire about the time that the firing ceased and rested for the night, joining my regiment early the following morning. None of the regiment was actively engaged, but, being held as reserve and sheltered, our loss was small. Killed, 1; wounded, 15.

Saturday and Sunday, June 28 and 29, we were bivouacked near the river at the Woodbury or Grapevine Bridge.

On Monday morning at an early hour we advanced across this bridge and came into the Williamsburg road near Savage Station, on the York River Railroad. Proceeding down this road we halted at White Oak Creek, where the artillery was engaged until night.

Tuesday morning, July 1, we crossed White Oak Bridge and marched to ——— farm, where the enemy had taken position. The line being formed, an advance was ordered, and my regiment moved forward through a dense jungle up the hill to a road just in front of and within 600 yards of the enemy's batteries. From the fact that several of my companies had to move by a flank and file around the thickets, when we reached the road they were in considerable confusion. Here, after firing several rounds, we learned that a regiment of our own troops was in advance of us, and an order to cease firing was given. They were then ordered to lie down to protect themselves. While in this position, with little or no protection but what the naked ground afforded, we were exposed to a most terrific fire of every description, as the

wounds testify, from the enemy, and I fear several volleys were fired into us by a regiment of our own troops in the rear, from which we suffered much.

About 6 p. m. a request came from Captain Brown, commanding First North Carolina, to re-enforce him, as he was hotly pressed. Colonel Meares gave the order to move by the left flank, and led off down the road, followed by myself and about 100 men. About the same time that this movement was made the order was given on the right to fall back, which we did not hear, and which accounts for the small number of men which went with us.

Our gallant colonel had not moved more than 30 paces before he was instantly killed by the fragment of a shell in the head. No more cool, brave, and able officer lived, and his loss to the regiment and his country is irreparable. His body was carried from the field immediately and sent to his family in North Carolina, under charge of Adjt. W. A. Cumming.

Our loss was heavy: Killed, 23; wounded, 112; missing, 7. For a complete list of casualties I would refer to the accompanying papers.

My officers behaved with great coolness and gallantry, and where all acted well and performed their whole duty I can make no distinction.

I am indebted to my senior captain (S. D. Thruston) for valuable advice and assistance, he having acted as field officer from the time that Major Savage was wounded.

We started from camp with 605 enlisted men and 28 commissioned officers, and received additions to the ranks of convalescents from camp of about 40 men.

The men I consider equal to any emergency and they will always be found at their posts.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. L. DE ROSSET,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Third North Carolina Infantry.

Brig. Gen. R. S. RIPLEY,
Commanding Fifth Brigade, General D. H. Hill's Division.

No. 271.

Reports of Maj. Gen. J. Bankhead Magruder, C. S. Army, commanding Magruder's, McLaws', and D. R. Jones' divisions, of actions at Garnett's and Golding's Farms, engagement at Peach Orchard, and battles of Savage Station, Glendale, and Malvern Hill, with resulting correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER,
Crew's Farm, July 3, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the enemy was attacked in front and on his left by my command, in support of Brigadier-General Armistead, on the 1st instant, at 5.30 p. m., and that a severe engagement ensued, which darkness put an end to about 9 p. m.

Wright's and Mahone's brigades, which Major-General Huger had sent me, occupied and slept on the field a half mile in front of our line.

The enemy evacuated his position during the night, leaving his dead and many of his wounded on the field.

A considerable quantity of medical stores have fallen into our possession, and some 300 or 400 wounded were left prisoners in our hands.

Our troops behaved most gallantly under a most severe fire of heavy rifled guns and shell from guns of enormous caliber from the shipping of the enemy.

The loss on both sides is heavy. As soon as I have time I will send the details of the fight and do justice to the gallant men who proved their devotion in the bloody contest.

Two guns of the enemy were found spiked at the hospital in front of this position and several caissons were destroyed by him in his flight, and a great quantity of ammunition was thrown into the swamps and partially injured or destroyed.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Colonel CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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FAIRFIELD RACE-COURSE,
August 13, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit my report of the part borne by my command in the operations about Richmond during the week ending July 1, inclusive. This report has been delayed for the reception of those from subordinate commanders. I have omitted many things which might have been stated, but the unusual length of the report forbids further details. There are other orders and communications in my possession, which are retained for the same reason.

I beg leave to refer to two explanatory notes of Generals Mahone and Wright, herewith inclosed, and to request that my report be forwarded to the President at the very earliest moment, with such remarks as justice to the service and to me may dictate.

As the President has done me the honor to communicate to me directly the grounds upon which I have been recalled I have prepared a duplicate of my report for his immediate perusal, in order to obtain, with as little delay as possible, if that report be satisfactory, my restoration to the command of the Trans-Mississippi Department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General.

General LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

[Inclosure.]

RICHMOND, VA., *August* 12, 1862.

SIR: About June 25 I received from Lieut. Col. R. H. Chilton, assistant adjutant-general, on the staff of General Lee, commanding the Army of Northern Virginia, an order giving a general plan of operations about to be undertaken against the enemy, whose troops occupied the right and left banks of the Chickahominy, the greater number being immediately in front of the lines occupied by me and the division of Major-General Huger on my right.

This directed me in general terms to hold my position in front of the enemy against attack and at all hazards; to make such demonstrations as to discover his operations, and in case of the abandonment of his intrenchments to pursue him closely.

I was in command of three divisions, those of Major-General McLaws, Brig. Gen. D. R. Jones, and my own, each consisting of two brigades, the numerical strength being about 13,000 men.

In obedience to these instructions I caused the pickets and skirmishers to observe the utmost vigilance; attacked the enemy's pickets from time to time, and opened a frequent fire of artillery on his works to insure a full knowledge of his position, strength, and movements as far as it was possible, moving my own headquarters to the line occupied by the troops, and sleeping near them in order to observe more closely.

After the battle of Friday, June 27, on the opposite bank of the Chickahominy, it was ascertained that the enemy had withdrawn his troops to the right bank, and therefore the whole of his forces were massed in front of our lines, and that he had destroyed the bridges over this river, thereby separating our army and concentrating his own. I immediately ordered, without awaiting instructions, the bridge known as the New Bridge to be rebuilt, which was done by the troops under Brigadier-General Jones, in order to establish at least one line of communication between the two portions of our army. This was completed on Saturday, 28th.

On the same day Brigadier-General Jones came up to my headquarters and informed me that Brigadier-General Toombs had ordered an attack on the enemy's line of rifle pits on Golding's farm, and asked if I had given such an order. Upon my replying in the negative he said he had not authorized it, and I directed him at once to countermand it, it being in violation of orders previously received from General Lee, and at the moment reiterated through Captain Latrobe, of Brigadier-General Jones' staff, just from General Lee, to the effect that I should not make any attack on the enemy in my front unless absolutely certain of success, except in co-operation with the movements of the commander-in-chief. I was the more anxious to have this order countermanded, as, if this attack were unsuccessful, it might lead to an advance of the enemy, to the seizure of Garnett's farm, the turning of the left of our lines, and the fall of Richmond.

Brigadier-General Jones sent the countermanding order by Captain Ford, of his staff, and soon after he left Lieutenant-Colonel Lee reported to me that our men had already attacked and carried the enemy's rifle pits at Golding's. I immediately sent a message to that effect to General Lee, stating that the work was carried by our troops, who had been ordered by Brigadier-General Toombs to attack, and at the same time directed Captain Dickinson, my assistant adjutant-general, to go to the spot and to ascertain further the state of the case. Proceeding in the direction of Golding's myself I met Captain Dickinson returning, who informed me that when he had arrived near Mr. James Garnett's house he met Colonel Anderson, who was just withdrawing his troops, who informed him that the attack had been made by order of Brigadier-General Toombs without the authority from myself or Brigadier-General Jones, and that it was unsuccessful. This information I also communicated to General Lee, by whom I was ordered to obtain a report on the subject from Brigadier-General Toombs and to forward it to the Secretary of War. Events followed so rapidly on each other that I had not time to obtain this report, and when the operations of the week were ended I took no further steps, as I knew that both Brigadier-Generals Jones and Toombs would make their written reports on the subject. I beg leave now to refer to that portion of their reports in further explanation of the circumstances of this affair.

From the time at which the enemy withdrew his forces to this side of the Chickahominy and destroyed the bridges to the moment of his evacuation—that is, from Friday night until Sunday morning—I considered the situation of our army as extremely critical and perilous. The larger portion of it was on the opposite side of the Chickahominy, the bridges had been all destroyed, but one was rebuilt (the New Bridge), which was commanded fully by the enemy's guns from Golding's, and there were but 25,000 men between his army of 100,000 and Richmond.

I received repeated instructions during Saturday night from General Lee's headquarters enjoining upon my command the utmost vigilance, directing the men to sleep on their arms, and to be prepared for whatever might occur. These orders were promptly communicated by me to the different commanders of my forces and were also transmitted to General Huger, on my right. I passed the night without sleep and in the superintendence of their execution.

Had McClellan massed his whole force in column and advanced it against any point of our line of battle, as was done at Austerlitz under similar circumstances by the greatest captain of any age, though the head of his column would have suffered greatly, its momentum would have insured him success, and the occupation of our works about Richmond, and consequently of the city, might have been his reward.

His failure to do so is the best evidence that our wise commander fully understood the character of his opponent. Our relief was therefore great when intelligence reached us almost simultaneously from Colonel Chilton and one of my staff that the enemy, whose presence had been ascertained as late as 3.30 a. m., had evacuated his works and was retreating.

Colonel Chilton, who rode into my camp on Sunday morning, hurried me off to see General Lee, on the Nine-mile road, and I gave, while riding with him, the necessary orders to put in motion my whole command, which extended over a distance of some miles, directing Brigadier-General Griffith's brigade, which was nearest to the road, to advance at once from the center, and ordering Brigadier-General Jones' division in advancing to incline toward Fair Oaks Station, as I had been informed that Major-General Jackson had crossed or was crossing the Grapevine Bridge, and would operate down the Chickahominy.

Having overtaken General Lee, we rode together down the Nine-mile road, and the general informed me of the plans which he had adopted for the pursuit of the enemy. They were as follows: Major-General Longstreet's division was to have crossed the New Bridge and to take position on our extreme right, so as to intercept the enemy in his attempt to reach James River; Major-General Huger's division to march down the Williamsburg road on my right flank, and Major-General Jackson's division, which he stated had crossed or was crossing the Grapevine Bridge over the Chickahominy River, was to operate down that river on its right bank, while my own command would press him vigorously in front.

On our arrival at Fair Oaks Station we found the enemy's lines in that vicinity, which had been evacuated, in possession of a part of Brigadier-General Kershaw's brigade, the remainder of my command being then on the march. Here General Lee, having repeated his instructions, left the ground.

I directed Major-General McLaws to consolidate Kershaw's brigade and place it on the right of the railroad, and as the other brigade of

General McLaws did not arrive for some time, I ordered two regiments of an advance brigade (Griffith's) of my own division to take post in reserve also on the right of the railroad, so as to support Kershaw's brigade, leaving the Williamsburg road, still farther on our right, unoccupied and open for Huger. I then formed the other two regiments of Griffith's brigade on the left of General Kershaw's, their right resting on the railroad. Brigadier-General Cobb's, which marched in rear of General Griffith's, was, as soon as it arrived, formed on the left of these two regiments, two of his own being kept in reserve. I then dispatched a staff officer to ascertain the position of General Jones' division, which had crossed the swamp at Golding's house, and directed it to be formed on the left of General Cobb, with the proper interval. While these dispositions were being made I ordered skirmishers to be thrown out in front of General Kershaw's brigade, and my own division to find the enemy and ascertain his position. The enemy having thrown up a heavy obstruction across the railroad track, I caused men to be detailed for the purpose of removing it for the passage down the road of a heavy rifled gun, mounted on a railway carriage, and protected by an inclined plane of iron. I also dispatched a staff officer toward Grapevine Bridge, some 3 miles off, to ascertain the position of Major-General Jackson's troops, which I had supposed from the statements above given had already crossed.

These orders given and disposition made I received information from Brigadier-General Jones that the enemy was in force in his front and fortified. This, it was reported to me, was derived from a prisoner, who had been just captured, and the presence of the enemy in front was verified by the skirmishers of General Jones being engaged with those of the enemy.

I received about the same time a communication from General McLaws stating that the enemy was in front of Kershaw's brigade and in works well manned. Desiring to ascertain the extent of his front, I directed Brigadier-General Cobb to detail a trusty officer and some of his best skirmishers to feel the enemy, if to be found in front of my division, and to report the result.

In the mean time Major Bryan, the staff officer who had been sent to Major-General Jackson, returned with his engineer, Lieutenant Boswell, who reported that Major-General Jackson was compelled to rebuild the bridge, which would be completed in about two hours, Major Bryan reporting that Major-General Jackson had crossed but a small portion of his infantry, not more than three companies, over the broken bridge. About the same time I received a message from Major-General Huger, stating that a large portion of his command had been sent elsewhere, but that with two brigades he would soon march down on the Williamsburg road.

Having passed up the country near the railroad on our retreat from the neighborhood of New Kent Court-House, I knew that there was a road leading from Grapevine Ford, where the enemy had afterward constructed the bridge, to the railroad bridge near Savage Station, passing to the right and rear of the enemy, now in our front, and that when Major-General Jackson advanced he would probably move on that road. I determined, therefore, to await that advance, and to request Major-General Huger, when he came up, to move down the Williamsburg road, and enveloping both flanks of the enemy and attacking him in front at the same time, I hoped to capture his rear guard, which I ascertained from prisoners and from the reconnoitering parties in front to be at least a division.

The enemy, having ascertained the general disposition of our troops-opened a brisk artillery fire upon the railroad and our center, unfor, tunately mortally wounding the gallant General Griffith, commander of the Third Mississippi Brigade, who was borne from the field and died the next morning. The enemy's fire was responded to with effect by the railroad battery, as well as by Carlton's battery, which that practiced artillerist Lieut. Col. Stephen D. Lee had placed in advance in a commanding position in front of our center.

The enemy was now reported advancing, and this report being confirmed after a reconnaissance by Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, I galloped to the right of the line to see General Huger, who had arrived with two brigades, and to give him such information as would enable him to dispose his troops in the best manner for the protection of our right flank. Having accomplished this, I returned to the left and threw forward the left wing of General Griffith's brigade and the whole of General Cobb's, in order to occupy a more commanding position and a wood which skirted a field across which the enemy would have to march. This had no sooner been done than I received information from Major-General Huger that his two brigades would be withdrawn, as I understood, for other service, and subsequently a note reached me from General Jones stating that Major-General Jackson regretted that he could not co-operate with him, as he had been ordered on other important duty. (See inclosure No. 1.)

Thus, the forces which General Lee had left to operate against the enemy being reduced from some 35,000 or 40,000 to some 13,000 men, I was compelled to abandon the plan of capturing any large portion of the enemy's forces, and directed that Semmes' brigade (McLaws' division) should be placed on the Williamsburg road, and Cobb's on the left of the railroad in line with Kershaw's; Jones' division being on the extreme left, and Barksdale's brigade marching in reserve behind the center. I ordered the whole to move to the front and each commander to attack the enemy in whatever force or works he might be found. This was executed promptly and in beautiful order, though the ground was difficult and the wood dense.

OPERATIONS JUNE 29–30.

Kershaw's brigade soon became engaged with the enemy, who took refuge in the works on the Williamsburg road, from which he was driven in gallant style by the infantry advance and by the excellent artillery practice of Kemper's battery. Retreating from work to work, pursued by our line, which swept through his camps with little interruption, the enemy was at last driven as far as Savage Station, where a strong line of battle was formed ready to receive us. He also occupied the wood in front of the station. Here Kershaw's brigade engaged him frankly and furiously, and was gallantly supported by Kemper's battery and Semmes' brigade on his right.

Taking my position on the railroad bridge, which commanded a good view of the fight and of the enemy's line of battle, I directed the railroad battery, commanded most efficiently by Lieutenant Barry, to advance to the front, so as to clear, in some degree, the deep cut over which the bridge was thrown, and to open his fire upon the enemy's masses below, which was done with terrible effect. The enemy soon brought the fire of his artillery and infantry to bear upon the railroad battery and bridge, while he advanced a heavy line of infantry to support the troops already engaged to capture our artillery and turn our

right flank. General McLaws, finding himself pressed, sent for re-enforcements. I dispatched at once two regiments of Griffith's (now Barksdale's brigade), the Seventeenth Regiment, Col. W. D. Holder, and the Twenty-first Regiment, Col. Benj. G. Humphreys. These were gallantly led into action, Major Brent, of my staff, bearing the order. Soon, by their steadiness and excellence of fire, as attested by the number of dead found in their front the next morning, they checked the enemy, who were repulsed by the whole line on the right with great slaughter. The enemy having sent still additional troops to sustain the fight, I directed Colonel Barksdale to move to the support of our right with his remaining force. They were placed in reserve, under cover of a wood, where a few men were wounded from the long-range muskets of the enemy. Night coming on, their services were not required. The battle on the right raged with fury for about two hours, and darkness put an end to the conflict, our men sleeping on their arms and in the advance positions which they had won.

The troops on the left of the road were not engaged, with the exception of two pieces of artillery attached to General Jones' division, which did good service, disorganizing the enemy's line and causing his troops to change position. When the enemy attempted to turn our right flank I desired to move a portion of General Jones' command to the right to operate on the Williamsburg road, but the position of his troops could not be ascertained until it was too late to do so. In the mean time, desiring to have troops on hand ready to re-enforce still further General McLaws, I left my position for a few moments to confer with General Cobb, on the left, from whose command I detached a regiment and halted it near the railroad bridge. While with General Cobb an aide-de-camp of General Lee, Major Taylor, came up and informed me that General Jackson had orders to co-operate with me, and that there was some mistake about the orders directing him elsewhere. He desired to see General Jackson, but not knowing the way to the Grapevine Bridge, the Rev. L. W. Allen, one of my staff, who knew the country thoroughly, volunteered to deliver any message he might send.

This was done, and General Jackson arrived in person at 3.30 o'clock on Monday morning, to which hour I had been kept up by the duties of the night. He informed me that his troops would be up probably by daylight. I then slept an hour—the first in forty-eight.

Previous to the arrival of General Jackson I considered the situation as by no means satisfactory. Not having heard from Mr. Allen during the night, I was uncertain whether General Jackson had obeyed his orders to go elsewhere or not, and I was satisfied that there was at least a *corps d'armée* in front, as was proved next morning by our having taken prisoners from three divisions. The proportion of the enemy's force to our own was probably two or three to one. I therefore asked for re-enforcements in case General Jackson did not join me.

Early in the morning on Monday a small party of Texans, of Hood's brigade, ascertained that the enemy had evacuated their position on the night before.

Several hundred prisoners, 2,500 sick and wounded in the hospitals, a large number of stores, and a considerable number of wounded on the field, fell into our hands. Here, also, some of our own prisoners were retaken, among whom was the gallant Colonel Lamar, of Anderson's brigade, captured by the enemy in the battle of Golding's Farm. I sent the prisoners to Richmond in charge of Capt. G. P. Turner, of the Marine Corps, and placed Major Wray, of my staff, who had been of

great service to me during the action, in charge of the enemy's wounded, the hospital, and public property. Our loss was some 400 killed and wounded, while I estimate that of the enemy to be not less than 3,000 killed and wounded, General Semmes reporting not less than 400 dead in front of his brigade alone.

In this engagement, which was very obstinate and well contested, that brilliant and gallant soldier General Kershaw and his brave South Carolinians were particularly distinguished, and were supported in the most gallant manner both by General Semmes and his brigade and by Colonel Barksdale and the two regiments of Mississippians which were in the action. Captain Kemper was intrepid, tenacious, and skillful in the management of his guns, and the conduct of his officers and men is deserving of the highest commendation.

The dauntless and dashing manner in which Captain Inge, of Colonel Barksdale's staff, discharged his duties under a fire of great severity won my admiration.

My thanks are due to Majors Bryan and Brent, Captain Dickinson, and Lieutenant Phillips, of my staff, for the meritorious and distinguished manner in which they performed their duties during that day. Lieutenants Eustis and Alston, aides-de-camp, discharged their various duties with zeal and gallantry. Major Bloomfield, chief quartermaster, having been sent from the field by General Lee to Richmond on important business, returned in time to render me good service. I was also greatly indebted to Messrs. J. Randolph Bryan and Hugh M. Stanard, volunteer aides, for devoted and gallant services on this as on many previous occasions.

Next morning, Monday, early I received orders from General Lee in person to proceed with my command to the Darbytown road, and a guide was furnished by him to conduct me thither. I promptly put my column in motion and marched some 12 miles to Timberlake's store, on the Darbytown road, where I arrived about 2 p. m. There I received a note from General Lee's headquarters, informing me that he, with General Longstreet, was at the intersection of the New Market, Charles City, and Quaker roads, and inquired how far I had progressed *en route* to that point. (See inclosure No. 2.)

Soon after I received a communication, also from General Lee, through Major Bloomfield, directing me to halt and rest my men, but to be ready to move at any time.

In obedience to this order my command remained at this place until about 4.30 p. m., when I received an order from General Longstreet to go with my command to the aid of General Holmes, on the New Market road. The owner of the farm at New Market, who was present at Timberlake's store, made an offer, which was accepted, to point out a short route to New Market not practicable for artillery. The troops were instantly put in motion; the artillery, escorted by Semmes' brigade, proceeded by the Darbytown road, the infantry by the shorter one to New Market.

After the column had marched I received another order from General Longstreet directing me to send the infantry by the shortest route and to depend upon him for artillery. (See inclosure No. 3.) This plan, having been already substantially adopted, was adhered to.

Soon after a courier informed me that Colonel Chilton wished to see me in front, on the Darbytown road, and that he was sent to conduct me to him. I immediately galloped off with him, and found Colonel Chilton near the intersection of the Darbytown and New Bridge roads. He asked me where my command was, and after informing him what dis-

position had been made of my troops by order of General Longstreet, he said he would show me where my right would be placed in support of General Holmes, and, conducting me through the woods to what is known as the River road, he pointed out the intersection of the road, along which we came, with the River road as the point at which my right was to rest, and instructed me to form my command there, and to march it diagonally through the woods, and I would thus find the position in which I would support General Holmes.

Having previously sent a staff officer to bring up General Semmes' brigade, which had been escorting the artillery, and sending another of the staff to New Market to hasten the troops, I left another staff officer to designate the point indicated by Colonel Chilton, and galloped myself to the front on the River road in the hope of finding General Holmes. After going about a mile without being able to see him, and it being near sunset, I directed another of my staff to find him, and inform him that I was moving up to his support on his left. I returned myself to the position of General Semmes, to which I had ordered my command at New Market to proceed rapidly. I ordered General Semmes to move forward through the woods in obedience to Colonel Chilton's directions. He replied that it was impossible to do so, owing to the density of the woods and the approaching darkness, without disorganizing his command. I informed him that it was Colonel Chilton's order, and he attempted to execute it. I then galloped toward New Market, with the view of hurrying forward the remainder of my command, when I received an order from General Longstreet to bring one-half of it to the position occupied by him, and very soon after another order from Colonel Chilton to proceed with the whole of it to General Longstreet. This order was received at the intersection of the Darbytown and Long Bridge roads. I instantly dispatched staff officers to bring up my command, directing General McLaws' division, which had been engaged the day before and was extremely fatigued, to form the rear. I remained at the spot until the head of my advancing columns reached it, when, having ordered them forward on the Long Bridge road, I proceeded rapidly to the front and reported myself to Generals Lee and Longstreet.

General Lee directed me as soon as my troops came up to relieve those of General Longstreet on his late battle-field, about 1½ miles in front. Proceeding to the battle-field, I directed the necessary disposition of the troops to be made as soon as they should come, and was occupied on duty until 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Having slept about an hour, I proceeded before sunrise to our front, where I learned that the enemy, who had been felt, according to General Lee's instructions, during the night, was still in position. Making the necessary disposition as rapidly as possible, which could not be properly done in the darkness of the preceding night, I advanced in line of battle, capturing some prisoners and a hospital of wounded men. I found that the troops in front were only a small rear guard, a portion of whom made their escape. My skirmishers soon came in contact with those of General Jackson, but fortunately, recognizing each other, a collision was avoided.

Being anxious to pursue these slight successes by pressing on the retiring enemy, I desired, after the junction with General Jackson's forces, to continue my direct movement to the front, and volunteered with my command to lead in the pursuit of the enemy. General Jackson replied that his troops were fresher than mine, and General Lee then directed me to proceed by the Quaker road and to form on the right of Jackson.

Having been provided with three guides—soldiers, born in the immediate neighborhood, who knew thoroughly all the roads—I put my troops in motion, right in front, to march on the Quaker road, which was nearly parallel to that on which Jackson marched, with a view of forming a line of battle to the left, and thus occupying that road, and thus resting my left on Jackson's right. General Longstreet having expressed some doubt as to the road in question being the Quaker road I examined the guides separately, and was satisfied that they were right. I informed him that if he would give me an order to move by any other road I would obey it with pleasure. This he declined to do. I therefore marched, as originally ordered, about 1½ miles on this road. General Longstreet, who had now overtaken me, expressed again his convictions that this could not be the Quaker road, and desired that I should return to another road parallel to this, but nearer to Jackson's right. An order to the same effect having been communicated by a staff officer of General Lee about this time, I marched in the new direction. It turned out, however, in point of fact, that the road to and along which I had been marching, following the guides, was and is the Quaker road, the only one universally known as such by the people in that country. (See the affidavits of the three guides and of Mr. Binford, inclosure No. 4.)

General Lee then directed me to place my troops on the right of Huger's, who in the mean time had formed on the right of Jackson. This I did as far as the ground would permit, placing my three divisions *en échelon* to the right and rear.

I had scarcely made these arrangements when I received an order from General Longstreet to support General Armistead on his right. Barksdale's brigade being already to his right and rear, I ordered Cobb's to his immediate support, preceded by the Sixteenth Georgia Regiment, armed with Enfield rifles, which he placed still farther to his right flank as skirmishers to protect it, while the infantry of Cobb's Legion was posted to protect the artillery.

The enemy had for some time previous opened a heavy cannonade on the positions occupied by my troops, from the effects of which a caisson exploded and we were in danger of losing our men. Having proceeded to the front in advance of Cobb's brigade, I reconnoitered the enemy's position in company with Lieutenant Phillips and Colonel Edmonds, sent by General Armistead. From two points in the open field the enemy could be well seen. I found a part of General Armistead's brigade lying in order of battle under the brow of a hill covered by wood, through which a road passed parallel to the edge of a field occupied by the enemy. The woods through which my troops had to pass to reach this road was very dense and the ground very difficult. I immediately selected this road as the best position to form troops designed to operate against the enemy, while the hill and wood in front afforded a strong position for a permanent line of battle. In this reconnaissance I found the enemy to be strongly posted on the crest of a hill, commanding an undulating field between us, which fell off to our right into a plain or meadow, a portion of the latter bordering on the Quaker road, from which I had just returned.

The enemy having reached these heights and placed himself in communication with his gunboats on the river, I was satisfied from the position of his lines, and from the cheering which had taken place when his troops were thus reassembled, that the whole army of McClellan was in our front. His batteries of artillery were numerous and were collected into two large bodies, strongly supported by infantry, and

commanded perfectly the meadow on our right and the field in our front, except the open ravines formed by the undulations of the ground. Beyond the hill to the rear of that occupied by the enemy, since known as Malvern Hill, firing had taken place in the morning from a battery posted in that direction, which also commanded the meadow or a considerable portion of it.

The field in which the batteries nearest to us were placed is called Crew's farm, and the best line of approach to these batteries seemed to be to the right and front, under the cover of the hills formed by the falling off of this field into the meadow.

General Armistead having informed me that General Longstreet would send him two batteries, I deemed such an artillery force inadequate, and soon after ordered Lieut. Col. S. D. Lee, chief of artillery, to bring up from all the batteries thirty rifled pieces if possible. With these I hoped to shatter the enemy's infantry. But as they did not arrive the interval was, perhaps, too brief before I was ordered to make the attack. Returning rapidly to the position occupied by the remainder of my troops I gave Brigadier-General Jones the necessary orders for the advance of his division, composed of Anderson's and Toombs' brigades, one of which (Anderson's) had already occupied the position lately held by Cobb. While this was being done a heavy and crushing fire was opened from the enemy's guns of great range and metal.

About this time I received an order from Colonel Chilton stating that an order had been given to General Armistead, when his artillery fire had broken the enemy's lines, as it probably would do, to "charge with a yell," and directing me to do the same. (See inclosure No. 5.) I again gave orders to hasten the movements of the troops, and superintended them in person as far as it was possible. The enemy's fire by this time became intense.

I then received an order from General Lee, through Captain Dickinson, assistant adjutant-general, to advance rapidly, press forward my whole line, and follow up Armistead's successes, as the enemy were reported to be getting off; General Armistead having repulsed, driven back, and followed up a heavy body of the enemy's skirmishers. (See inclosure No. 6.) Captain Dickinson informed me by note at the same time that Mahone's and Ransom's brigades, of Huger's division, would be ordered up immediately.

Having completed the necessary arrangements for my three divisions, and not feeling myself at liberty to hesitate under the stringency of my instructions, I galloped to the front, and at the request of General Wright, again reconnoitered the enemy in company with himself and General Armistead from the meadow on the right and the hill in front, and arranged with them a simultaneous attack from that portion of the line under my command.

Soon after, Mahone's brigade having arrived and the hour growing late, I gave the order that Wright's brigade, supported by Mahone's, should advance and attack the enemy's batteries on the right; that Jones' division, expected momentarily, should advance on the front, and Ransom's brigade should attack on the left; my plan being to hurl about 15,000 men against the enemy's batteries and supporting infantry; to follow up any successes they might obtain, and, if unable to drive the enemy from his strong position, to continue the fight in front by pouring in fresh troops; and in case they were repulsed to hold strongly the line of battle where I stood, to prevent serious disaster to our own arms. This plan was substantially carried out, producing the favorable results which followed.

BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

Proceeding to execute it, I sent my principal adjutant-general (Maj. Henry Bryan) to put in motion the brigade of General Wright. This was about 5.30 p. m. Having given Major Bryan ample time to execute this order, and finding Jones' division not yet up, owing to the extreme difficulty of the ground over which he had to pass, and having sent off all my staff officers on urgent errands, I proceeded to address a few words to Mahone's brigade and ordered it forward. Returning rapidly to the center, I directed General Armistead to advance with the remainder of his brigade. Being informed by him that his best troops were already in front, those on hand being raw, I directed the three regiments of Cobb's brigade, then on the spot, instead of Armistead's force, to advance in line and attack the enemy in front, and they moved forward accordingly without delay.

At this moment I sent an order to General Ransom, on my left, to advance, and I proceeded in person to Colonel Barksdale's brigade, of my own division, superintended its formation, and directed him to advance to the support of the troops which had already preceded him on the right. Here the fire of the enemy's grape, shrapnel, and round-shot was terrific, stripping the limbs from trees and plowing up the ground under our feet.

This gallant brigade, not quailing for an instant, advanced steadily into the fight. On my return to the position I had selected, and to which I directed my staff officers to report, I learned by note from General Ransom that neither he nor General Huger knew where the battery was, and that all orders coming to him must come through General Huger. (See inclosure No. 7.)

I sent several staff officers successively, urging him to advance to the front and attack on the left and in support of those who by this time were hotly engaged; but this gallant officer felt himself constrained to obey his instructions and withheld the desired support. He nevertheless afterward sent me one regiment, which was ordered into action on the left of those already engaged.

The fire of musketry and artillery now raged with terrific fury. The battle-field was enveloped in smoke, relieved only by flashes from the lines of the contending troops. Round shot and grape crashed through the woods, and shells of enormous size, which reached far beyond the headquarters of our gallant commander-in-chief, burst amid the artillery parked in the rear. Belgian missives and Minie balls lent their aid to this scene of surpassing grandeur and sublimity. Amid all our gallant troops in front pressed on to victory, now cheered by the rapid fire of friends on their left, as they had been encouraged in their advance by the gallant brigades on the right, commanded by Generals Wright and Mahone. Nevertheless the enemy, from his strong position and great numbers, resisted stoutly the onset of our heroic bands, and bringing into action his heavy reserves, some of our men were compelled to fall back. They were easily rallied, however, and led again with fury to the attack. The noble, accomplished, and gallant Harrison, commander of the Charles City Troop, uniting his exertions with my own, rallied regiment after regiment, and, leading one of them to the front, fell, pierced with seven wounds, near the enemy's batteries.

Holding the strong position of the wood and ravine with one regiment of Armistead's brigade, I ordered the remainder of his brigade to the support of those in front, and about this time that skillful and

devoted officer General Ransom led his brigade forward, having obtained the requisite authority, and gave further support to the left of our line, while General Jones, having overcome the great difficulties of the ground over which he had to pass, gallantly supported the troops on our right with Colonel Anderson's brigade, of his division, the other, General Toombs' brigade, having obliqued to the left, where it was formed in the road, and lent its support to some of the reserve troops which were brought into action.

Toward the close of the action I received another order from Colonel Chilton to "press the enemy on my right," stating that General McLaws' division "had gone in fresh." (See inclosure No. 8.) That division not having reached the wood bordering on the open field in advance, I dispatched Major [W.] Hyllested, of the Zouave Battalion, acting temporarily on my staff, to hasten it forward, and bring up two batteries of artillery, which I desired to have on hand for anything that might occur. Not being able to find the commander of the division, General McLaws, and it being near dusk, Major Hyllested gave the orders directly to the commanders of brigades. These brigades were in line of battle at Mrs. Carter's house, with an interval of about 100 yards between them for the passage of artillery. These commanders, Kershaw and Semmes, with the gallantry and promptness which have characterized them on every occasion, advanced with their brigades at once, General Semmes to the right and General Kershaw to the left, increasing their interval as they passed through the dense woods which intervened between them and the enemy's position, and going into action on the right and left of the position occupied by myself. Their engagement with the enemy was not known to me until 8.30 o'clock, at which time Major Hyllested, who had gone still farther to the rear for artillery, reported to me their advance to the front. These gallant leaders engaged the enemy with vigor and devotion, and, though the batteries were not carried, contributed much to the rout, panic, and demoralization which marked the enemy's escape from the battle-field at an early hour of the night.

Previous to the arrival of General McLaws' division I had sent for re-enforcements, having determined to retain the ground we had gained in front if possible and to hold the strong position of the wood and ravine at all hazards to guard against any reverse. Troops were sent me from General A. P. Hill's command, and two brigades kept at hand to be used in case of necessity. I regret that I have been unable as yet to procure the reports of their commanders.

Darkness had now set in and I thought of withdrawing the troops, but, as we had gained many advantages, I concluded to let the battle subside and to occupy the field, which was done to within 100 yards of the enemy's guns. Pickets were accordingly established by Brigadier-Generals Mahone and Wright, whose brigades slept on the battle-field in the advanced positions they had won. Armistead's brigade and a portion of Ransom's also occupied the battle-field.

The enemy retreated precipitately during the night from this strong place, which he intended to occupy and which he had commenced to fortify, having reached his gunboats, the latter taking part in the battle. He left on the battle-field his dead and wounded, spiked and abandoned two pieces of artillery, leaving caissons, ambulances, wagons, and large quantities of medical, commissary, and ordnance stores in our hands. He threw into the ravines a large amount of ammunition and strewed the roads with thousands of muskets, cartridge boxes, &c., in his flight down the river. (See inclosure No. 9.) He was forced to retire a

greater distance from Richmond and to relinquish a healthy and commanding position, which he has since attempted in vain to retake.

Notwithstanding the strength of the enemy's position, his great numerical superiority, and the difficulty of reaching him, our loss in killed and wounded will compare favorably, in proportion to the number engaged, with that sustained in most of the previous engagements near Richmond. It will not exceed, I think, 2,900 killed and wounded out of a force of 26,000 or 28,000 under my orders engaged and under fire, while the loss of the enemy I estimated at between 6,000 and 7,000 from the fire of my troops alone.

There was no infantry attack by General Holmes on my right, as far as I can learn.

The reports of the officers commanding on my left will doubtless make known their operations.

The officers and men under my command fought generally with the greatest heroism and devotion, and though some confusion arose from the great distance which had to be traversed, the narrowness of the field, and the extreme severity of the enemy's fire, there were no evidences of panic, and the men were easily rallied and led to the field.

My command of three divisions, being separated from the wagons, had been almost constantly marching from Sunday morning until Tuesday evening without tents, sleep, and without food, it being deemed by me imprudent to block up a narrow road with a wagon train. They were ordered, after the battle was over, by their respective commanders, to the positions from which they went into action to obtain supplies of food and water.

The officers and men composing Jones' division deserve special commendation for the faithful and fearless manner in which they performed their perilous duties at the stations known as Garnett's and Price's farms, and for their impetuous gallantry as displayed in the actions of June 27 and 28, opposite Golding's farm. In the brigade commanded by the gallant General Semmes, Cols. T. P. August and A. Cumming, Fifteenth Virginia and Tenth Georgia Regiments, and Lieut. Col. E. Waggaman, of the Tenth Louisiana, were particularly distinguished, the two former being wounded and the last taken prisoner. In reference to the other highly meritorious officers of the line I beg leave to refer to the inclosed paper, marked No. 12 (see inclosure No. 12), containing the names of those who are specially noticed in the reports of the division, brigade, and regimental commanders.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the officers and men of the brigades attacking in front: Brig. Gen. William Mahone, commanding the Second Brigade, Virginia Volunteers; General A. R. Wright, Third Brigade (both of Huger's division); Col. William Barksdale, commanding Third Mississippi Brigade, of Magruder's division; Col. J. T. Norwood, Second Louisiana Regiment, mortally wounded, commanding three regiments, Cobb's brigade, Magruder's division; Maj. R. W. Ashton, of the same regiment, who fell heroically bearing the colors of his regiment to the front; Col. Henry A. Dowd, Fifteenth North Carolina; Col. Goode Bryan, Sixteenth Georgia, Cobb's brigade, who had been relieved from picket duty, and led his regiment gallantly into the thickest of the fight with the coolness and ability which characterized the well-trained soldier; Colonels Holder and Thomas M. Griffin and Lieut. Col. W. L. Brandon, of the Third Mississippi Brigade, who were all severely wounded while gallantly leading their regiments into action; also Lieut. Col. J. W. Carter, Thirteenth Mississippi, who was borne from the field wounded, and Lieut. Cols. John C. Fiser and W. H. Luse,

Maj. Kennon McElroy, and Captain Brooks, on whom the regimental commands devolved, all discharged their duties with signal ability; Captain Inge, assistant adjutant-general of this brigade, distinguished in every path where duty leads to peril, was most conspicuous on the field, where he won for himself the united commendation of the brigade and regimental commanders, to whose testimony I can add my own from personal observation; Col. J. G. Hodges and Lieut. Col. M. F. T. Evans, of the Fourteenth Virginia; Col. E. C. Edmonds and Maj. Jos. R. Cabell, Thirty-eighth Virginia, and Col. H. B. Tomlin, of the Fifty-third Virginia—all deserved the commendation of their brigade commanders and my own.

Brigadier-General Armistead held the line of battle in the wood which skirted the field, and after bringing on the action in the most gallant manner by repulsing an attack of a heavy body of the enemy's skirmishers, skillfully lent support to the contending troops in front when it was required.

Brigadier-General Cobb, whose brigade was posted at three different stations, occupied a central position near General Lewis A. Armistead, and rendered gallant and useful service, not only by the promptness and skill with which he came forward and placed his troops in the front in support of General Armistead, but by the devotion with which he rallied, under an extremely heavy fire, bodies of troops which had suffered severely from the enemy.

Brigadier-General Jones, with his admirable division of gallant Georgians, the brigades commanded by General Toombs and Colonel Anderson, lent efficient support to the troops in front, enabling them to maintain their ground.

I regret to lose the services of my gallant and efficient assistant adjutant-general, Maj. Henry Bryan, who was twice severely wounded while accompanying Cobb's brigade to the attack on the batteries. My thanks are especially due to my aides-de-camp, Lieutenants Alston and Eustis; Lieutenant-Colonel Cary, inspector-general; Major Bloomfield, chief quartermaster; Major Brent, chief of ordnance; Major Hyllested, of the Zouave Battalion, acting aide-de-camp; Captain Dickinson, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant Phillips, of the Confederate Cavalry; Mr. H. M. Stanard, acting aide-de-camp, and Mr. J. Randolph Bryan, acting aide-de-camp, for distinguished and gallant services on the field. Maj. A. B. Magruder discharged all his duties to my entire satisfaction. I am also indebted to Captain Coward, of General Jones' staff, for gallant and valuable services. Captain Norris, of the Signal Corps, and Messrs. D. F. Brashear and A. C. Dickinson carried my orders on the field and rendered good service. The brave and devoted troopers of the Charles City Cavalry were on this, as on all other occasions, distinguished for the promptness, intrepidity, and intelligence with which they discharged their important duties. To their chivalric and enterprising lieutenant, Hill Carter, jr., I owe a public acknowledgment of the great services he has rendered the country on every occasion which presented itself within the last fifteen months.

I beg leave to bear testimony to the gallantry, skill, and ability of Lieut. Col. Stephen D. Lee, my chief of artillery.

It is proper to add that, though the general orders of battle directing the week's operations required the chief engineer, Major Stevens, to assign engineer officers to each division, whose duty it should be "to make provision for overcoming all difficulties to the progress of the troops," no engineer officer was sent to me. Lieutenant Douglas, of

the Engineers, had been attached to my staff, but was relieved from that position; and although I had applied for his services to the headquarters of the army more than once, I could not obtain them, nor was any other sent in his place.

As to the time when the attack on the enemy's batteries in front was made, Brigadier-General Armistead, whose advanced troops led in the attack from the center, states in his report that in the charge the brigades of Mahone and Wright came up immediately on his right, Cobb's brigade closely following his advance.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General.

To the ADJUTANT GENERAL OF GENERAL R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

The above report is published by permission of the War Department in advance of the report of General Lee, through whom, however, it was submitted. This course was rendered desirable to meet strictures which had been made by an officer of inferior rank on my military operations near Richmond. It is therefore elaborate and necessarily minute in detail.

It will be seen by this report and the documents in support of it, first, that my attack on the enemy at Malvern Hill was made after repeated orders from my superiors, and that it could have been made by me in no other way, having officers of superior rank to me both on my left and right—Jackson and Holmes; secondly, that the forces engaged on our side were inferior in numbers to those of the enemy, who had massed his whole army; that, nevertheless, the enemy was routed, leaving his dead and wounded on the ground and throwing away his arms in large quantities, with every evidence of great panic, our troops sleeping on the field of battle which was deserted by him, and, thirdly, that our loss in killed and wounded was less than 2,900 men, less in proportion than that sustained in most of the previous battles.

This report General Lee has forwarded to the President with his testimony as to the uniform alacrity with which I discharged the difficult duty devolved upon me and the great exertions made by me in its performance. Every officer and every soldier engaged in the battles of Savage Station and Malvern Hill can point with pride to the results on both sides of these victories as the best evidence that these great exertions were crowned with triumphant success.

Before the battles of Richmond I was honored with offers thrice made by the President of independent and important commands in the Southwest, but at my earnest solicitation he was pleased to permit a suspension of these orders, to allow me an opportunity to bear my part in the defense of the capital of my native State and of the Confederacy, then sorely beleaguered. The enemy having been routed and the capital saved, I was proceeding to my station, under orders, when my presence was deemed necessary in Richmond for explanations in justice to myself. They having been made to the satisfaction of the War Department as well as of General Lee, I proceeded immediately to the command in the Southwest, to which the President had assigned me, reserving to myself the right, as well as satisfaction, of attending at a more appropriate time to matters purely personal.

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]*

JUNE 28, 1862.

Major-General MAGRUDER:

SIR: My line is formed to the left and somewhat to the front of General Cobb. The enemy seem to be in large force in front of my right, and are or have moved a little to their right. I do not think it prudent for me to attack him with my small force, unless there be a simultaneous attack all along our lines. I will keep a good lookout on my left. I had hoped that Jackson would have co-operated with me on my left, but he sends me word that he cannot, as he has other important duty to perform.

Respectfully, &c.,

D. R. JONES,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
——— —, 1862.

Major-General MAGRUDER:

I have joined General Longstreet at the intersection of the New Market, Charles City, and Quaker roads, and wish to know how far you have progressed *en route* to this point.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Major-General MAGRUDER:

GENERAL: I sent my aide and guide some time ago to take you by the nearest route to New Market road and by going down that road to join General Holmes in front of that. Please hurry as much as possible. General Holmes has been expecting you a long time and is in much need of you.

Most respectfully,

JAMES LONGSTREET,
Major-General.

P. S.—If you cannot get your artillery leave it, and send to me from New Market for such as you want. If you have not the guide, move the troops by General A. P. Hill's, and take the right hand after getting into this.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

Testimony of S. B. Sweeney.

I am an enlisted man, member of Henrico Southern Guards; was a citizen of Henrico County; am twenty-three years of age; was born and raised, and was at the time of entering the service living at Sweeney's Tavern, about 13 miles from Richmond, and in the vicinity of Malvern Hill, and near the Quaker road; know the country intimately, having frequently hunted every foot of ground in that vicinity.

* Inclosures Nos. 1–5, 7, 8, and 12 were submitted with original report; Nos. 6 and 11 transmitted to Adjutant and Inspector General's Office for file September 9, 1862; Nos. 9, 10, and 13–26 added in War Records Office.

I testify that when ordered to conduct Major-General Magruder into the Quaker road, on the morning of July 1, 1862, I did so conduct his forces, leading him into what I had always and do still believe to be the Quaker road, being a road about 2 miles in length, leaving the Long Bridge road to the right about 300 yards above Mr. Nathan Enroughty's gate, and entering the Charles City River road at Tilghman's gate, about one-half mile below Sweeney's Tavern.

I further testify that the road into which I conducted Major-General Magruder's forces on the morning of July 1, 1862, is not only regarded by me as the Quaker road, but by other persons raised and living in that neighborhood, and is the only road known and regarded as such.

I furthermore testify that I was detailed from my company to report as a guide to Major-General Magruder.

S. B. SWEENEY.

Personally appeared before me, R. H. Nelson, a justice of the peace for Henrico County, S. B. Sweeney, who made oath that the above certificate, signed by him, is correct.

Witness my hand and seal this 22d day of July, 1862.

R. H. NELSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Testimony of L. T. Gatewood.

I am an enlisted man, member of Henrico Southern Guards; was a resident of Henrico County; was detailed to report on morning of July 1, 1862, as a guide to Major-General Magruder; did so report, and was with him on that morning.

I testify that when on the point of starting with his forces for the Quaker road, with S. B. Sweeney as a guide, Major-General Magruder interrogated me as to the position of the Quaker road. I told him that it left the Long Bridge road to the right just above Nathan Enroughty's gate, and ran diagonally across to the Charles City River road, and that I indicated to him the same road as that along which he was afterward conducted by S. B. Sweeney.

I further testify that I do now and have always believed the road into which Major-General Magruder was conducted to be the Quaker road, and that this is the only road in that neighborhood regarded as such.

L. T. GATEWOOD.

Personally appeared before me, R. H. Nelson, a justice of the peace for Henrico County, Liston T. Gatewood, who made oath that the above certificate, signed by him, is correct and true.

As witness my hand and seal this 22d day of July, 1862.

R. H. NELSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Testimony of Charles Watkins.

I was a resident of Henrico County, living near the Quaker road; am an enlisted man, member of the Henrico Southern Guards, Fifteenth Virginia Regiment; was detailed from my company to report, on the morning of July 1, 1862, to Major-General Magruder as a guide; did so report, and was with him on that morning. I know the country in the vicinity of Malvern Hill intimately. Was present when Major-General

Magruder interrogated L. T. Gatewood in regard to the locality of the Quaker road. Heard L. T. Gatewood reply, and knowing it to be correct, made no remark.

I further testify that I do now and have always believed the road into which Major-General Magruder was conducted by S. B. Sweeney to be the Quaker road, and that this is the only road regarded as the Quaker road by persons living in that neighborhood.

C. WATKINS.

Personally appeared before me, R. H. Nelson, a justice of the peace for Henrico County, C. Watkins, who made oath that the above certificate, to which his name is affixed, is correct and true.

Witness my hand and seal this 23d day of July, 1862.

R. H. NELSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Testimony of Mr. J. W. Binford.

I was until recently, and have been for thirty years, a resident of Henrico County, living very near Malvern Hill; have always known S. B. Sweeney. I testify that he was raised at Sweeney's Tavern, about 13 miles below Richmond, on the Charles City River road; is a reliable young man, and that he is thoroughly acquainted with the surrounding country in the vicinity of that place and through which the Quaker road passes.

I further testify that in my belief he is the best guide that could have been procured, and that the road on which Mr. Sweeney says he conducted Major-General Magruder on the morning of July 1, 1862, is universally regarded by the oldest inhabitants to be the Quaker road, and that this is the only road regarded as such in that region; that the said road, having been of late but little used, has become obscure and is not generally used as a public road; that the road laid down on the county map is not the true Quaker road, but is another and different road, and known as the Willis road.

JAS. W. BINFORD.

Personally appeared before me, R. H. Nelson, a justice of the peace for Henrico County, James W. Binford, who made oath that the above certificate, to which his name is affixed, is correct and true.

Witness my hand and seal this 24th day of July, 1862.

R. H. NELSON,
Justice of the Peace.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

JULY 1, 1862.

General MAGRUDER:

Batteries have been established to rake the enemy's lines. If it is broken, as is probable, Armistead, who can witness the effect of the fire, has been ordered to charge with a yell. Do the same.

By order of General Lee:

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

General Lee expects you to advance rapidly. He says it is reported

the enemy is getting off. Press forward your whole line and follow up Armistead's successes. I will have Mahone's brigade in the place just occupied by Colonel Anderson. Ransom's brigade has gone on to reenforce General Cobb. Mr. Logan delivered you my message, I presume.

Yours, respectfully,

A. G. DICKINSON,
Captain, &c.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

JULY 1, 1862—5.45 p. m.

General MAGRUDER:

DEAR SIR: General Huger is present, and directed me to say that neither he nor I know where the battery on our left is, and also that any order to officers or troops in his (General Huger's) command must pass through him.

Respectfully,

R. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 8.]

JULY 1, 1862.

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you press the enemy's right. McLaws is going in fresh.

By order General Lee:

——— ———.

[Inclosure No. 9.]

CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, VA.,
July 23, 1862.

General J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I take pleasure in communicating to you what I casually remarked to a mutual friend and was by him repeated to you. Accompanying General Stuart with my cavalry battalion during the late succession of battles and victories around Richmond, it was my fortune to be close upon the heels of our retreating foe after more than one engagement.

After the battle of Tuesday, the 1st, it was remarked, both by my officers and myself, that there were greater evidences of confusion and rout in the enemy's retreat than we had previously noticed. I refer to the large number of arms and equipments thrown away in the woods and fields at some distance from the battle-field, the number of wagons and ambulances abandoned in the road, the quantity of ammunition thrown away, &c.

In confirmation of this opinion an intelligent citizen (Mr. Haxall), living near Shirley, at whose house several of the Federal generals had their headquarters (Generals Couch and Cooke I remember), informed me that the Federal officers never acknowledged that they were defeated and retreating until after the engagement of Tuesday, and that then one of them was free in making the confession.

It is proper to state that the cavalry was not in the vicinity of the battle-field of Monday, 30th.

I have great aversion to appearing in the newspapers and still greater to subjecting myself even to the imputation of drawing invidious comparisons. I trust I will not be so judged. As you deem the facts within my knowledge of importance to you I give them, with full authority to use as you see proper.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

THOS. R. R. COBB,
Colonel Georgia Legion.

[Inclosure No. 10.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 14, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, *Sec'y of War, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the report of Major-General Magruder and the officers of his command of the operations in the late engagements around Richmond. At the request of General Magruder I forward the report without the delay which would necessarily attend its accompanying my own, which, for the want of the reports of other division commanders, I am unable to submit. I have only been able to give it a cursory examination, and to append such remarks as were suggested in its perusal. General Magruder appears to have greatly exerted himself to accomplish the duty devolved on him, and I can bear testimony to the uniform alacrity he displayed in its execution. He had many difficulties to contend with, I know. I regretted at the time, and still regret, that they could not have been more readily overcome. I feel assured, however, that General Magruder intentionally omitted nothing that he could do to insure success.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Remarks on the report of Maj. Gen. J. Bankhead Magruder of the recent operations of his command near Richmond.

1. General Magruder is under a misapprehension as to the separation of the troops operating on the north side of the Chickahominy from those under himself and General Huger on the south side. He refers to this subject on pages 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of his report.* The troops on the two sides of the river were only separated until we succeeded in occupying the position near what is known as New Bridge, which occurred before 12 m. on Friday, June 27, and before the attack on the enemy at Gaines' Mill. From the time we reached the position referred to I regarded communications between the two wings of our army as re-established. The bridge referred to and another about three-quarters of a mile above were ordered to be repaired before noon on Friday, and the New Bridge was sufficiently rebuilt to be passed by artillery on Friday night, and the one above it was used for the passage of wagons, ambulances, and troops early on Saturday morning. Besides this, all other bridges above New Bridge and all the fords above that point were open to us.

2. Major-General Huger's division was ordered to move on Sunday by the Charles City road. It was not intended or directed to move by the Williamsburg road, as General Magruder seems to have understood me to say on Sunday, June 29. (See report, page 8.)

* Refers to original MSS. report.

3. General Magruder sent a member of his staff to me on Sunday, when he had reached Fair Oaks, and requested to be re-enforced, saying that the enemy was in force in his front and advancing upon him. I directed two of General Huger's brigades to be diverted from the Charles City road, by which they were then advancing, and moved to the Williamsburg road, to support General Magruder. They were subsequently ordered to return to their original line of march, there being found no need of them on the Williamsburg road. (See report, page 11.)

4. The report sent to General Magruder by General Jones that General Jackson had informed the latter that he could not co-operate with him, having been ordered on other duty, originated in some mistake, and General Magruder was advised of the error as soon as it came to my knowledge. (See page 14.)

5. General Magruder is under a misapprehension as to the withdrawal of any part of the force with which he was to operate. (See page 14.) The misapprehension arose from a misunderstanding, before referred to, as to the road by which General Huger was to march on Sunday, June 29, and from the erroneous report with regard to a change in General Jackson's movements, just alluded to.

6. General Magruder was ordered to relieve the troops under General Longstreet Monday night, June 30, after the latter had been operating all day, had repulsed the enemy, and won the position contended for. Many prisoners had already been brought in, among them General McCall, and the battle was over. No enemy was known to be in position that night, and our troops were in undisturbed possession of the battle-field. One of the objects of bringing up General Magruder was to have fresh troops to discover the enemy. (See report, page 25.)

7. The note referred to by General Magruder, as received from Colonel Chilton, directing him to press the enemy on his right, and informing him that General McLaws' division had gone in fresh (see page 39) was written after General Magruder had sent to me for re-enforcements by one of his staff. I was with General McLaws at the time, and on receiving the application ordered General McLaws to advance with his division. General Magruder was directed to press the enemy on his right because I thought he was tending too much to the left.

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Indorsement.]

Read and respectfully returned. The objections to the report of General Magruder indicate that General Lee will give a different aspect to the affairs noted in this report.

J. D. [DAVIS.]

[Inclosure No. 11.]

RICHMOND, VA., *September* 5, 1862.

Statement of General Magruder on General Lee's remarks on General Magruder's report of his operations about Richmond in the order of those remarks.

Remark No. 1.—New Bridge was finished on Friday evening, the 27th, instead of Saturday evening, June 28. I wrote from memory in reference to the time of its being finished. It was reported to me that the bridge three-quarters of a mile above was attempted to be crossed by

troops (I think Ransom's brigade) on Saturday morning from the south to the north side; but that, finding the bridge, on the approach to it, difficult, they came down and crossed at New Bridge the same morning. My statement in regard to these bridges was not intended as a criticism on General Lee's plan, but to show the position of the troops, with a view to the proper understanding of my report, and to prove that the enemy might have reasonably entertained a design, after concentrating his troops, to march on Richmond.

Remark No. 2.—I learn since making my report, from Major-General Huger, that he was ordered to move on Sunday by the Charles City road, and not by the Williamsburg road, as I then understood. He informed me also, however, that the two brigades sent at my request down the Williamsburg road did not delay his operations against the enemy, as they reached the rest of his command sent on the Charles City road before they were engaged with the enemy.

The same statement applies to remark No. 3.

Remark No. 4.—The mistake alluded to by General Lee in this remark originated from an order from the latter to General Jackson. I was not advised of the error in this case until about dark on the same day, near the close of the action at Savage Station. I had nothing to do with the mistake or error, however, as I gave no orders to General Jackson, who ranked me.

Remark No. 6.—I made no claim in my report to any participation in General Longstreet's fight on Monday evening, but merely obeyed orders in relieving General Longstreet's troops on his battle-field. Col. Goode Bryan, of the Sixteenth Georgia Regiment, reported to me, however, that the enemy was just in front of that position at 3.30 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Remark No. 7.—This seems to require no explanation. I reported the order from Colonel Chilton as one of the series directing the attack. This order was obeyed, as were all the others.

The above is respectfully submitted as a part of my report.

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General, &c.

[Inclosure No. 12.]

A list of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates reported by their respective division, brigade, and regimental commanders as having distinguished themselves in the battles around Richmond, under command of Major-General Magruder, and not mentioned in the body of his report.

MAJOR-GENERAL M'LAWS' DIVISION.

Staff.—Major Goggin, acting adjutant and inspector-general; Captain King and Lieutenant Tucker, aides-de-camp; Major McLaws, chief quartermaster, and Major Edwards, chief commissary.

Brigadier-General Kershaw's brigade.

Staff.—Capt. C. R. Holmes, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. A. E. Doby, aide-de-camp; Lieut. W. M. Dwight, acting adjutant and inspector general, and Mr. J. A. Myers, acting aide-de-camp.

Colonel Henagan, Eighth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers; Colonel Kennedy, Lieutenant-Colonel Goodwyn, and Major Gaillard, Second Regiment South Carolina Volunteers; Colonel Nance and Major

Rutherford, Third Regiment South Carolina Volunteers; Colonel Aiken and Lieutenant-Colonel Bland, Seventh Regiment South Carolina Volunteers; Major McLeod; Capt. D. M. H. Langston, Third Regiment South Carolina Volunteers; Lieut. H. C. Johnston, Third Regiment Alabama Volunteers, acting voluntarily; Adjutant Childs and Sergeant-Major Stallworth, Seventh Regiment South Carolina Volunteers; Sergeant Harley, color-bearer, Second Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, and Corporal Blakely, Third Regiment South Carolina Volunteers.

Brigadier-General Semmes' brigade.

Staff.—Captain Clemons, assistant adjutant-general; Captains Briggs and E. L. Costin, aides-de-camp; Lieutenants Cody and Redd, volunteer aides-de-camp; Surgeon Gilmore; Major Nelson, and Lieut. Paul Hamilton, assistant adjutant-general to Lieutenant-Colonel Lee.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JONES' DIVISION.

Staff.—Captain Latrobe, acting adjutant and inspector general; Captain Ford, aide-de-camp; Messrs. Thurston and Jones, volunteer aides-de-camp; Major Garnett, chief of artillery; Captain De Laigle, quartermaster; Major Haskell, commissary; Surgeon Barksdale, and Lieutenant Campbell, engineer department.

Brigadier-General Toombs' brigade.

Staff.—Captain Du Bose, assistant adjutant-general, and Captain Troup, aide-de-camp.

Lieutenant Cockrell, Ninth Georgia Regiment.

Colonel Anderson's brigade.

Staff.—Messrs. T. G. Jackson, of Virginia, and Charles Daniel, of Georgia, volunteer aides-de-camp.

Lieut. C. C. Hardwick, Eighth Georgia Volunteers; Sergt. W. J. Garrett, Company M, and Corpl. J. C. Camp, First Georgia Regulars; Private W. L. Morehead, Company I, Seventh Georgia Volunteers, and Private D. E. Humphreys, Company C, Eleventh Georgia Volunteers.

[Inclosure No. 13.]

RICHMOND, VA., *August* 4, 1862.

In reply to inquiries as to whether I saw Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder during the battle of Malvern Hill (July 1) and what I noticed of his deportment, &c., on that occasion, I have to say—

I saw him in the immediate vicinity of the engagement about the time of its opening and spoke to him. Noticed nothing unusual in his manner or deportment, except the expression of anxiety in the bringing up and disposition of some troops just then going into the fight. His manner seemed to me deliberate and earnest. I saw him again after the lapse of a couple of hours. His manner betrayed to me no excitement or want of self-possession beyond the ordinary excitement of the battle-field. I saw no disposition on his part to screen himself from the enemy's fire. On the contrary, heard remarks about his fearlessness.

Concerning his condition in reference to intoxication, I can say most positively that if he was under the influence of liquor I failed entirely to see it, and from my knowledge of his usual appearance and manner (having been in his command for eight months and seeing him very frequently during that time), had he been laboring under such influences I must have noticed it. I saw him again in the vicinity of the battle-field after the engagement was over (at a house just in the rear) and spent some little time with him there, and with General Cobb and Colonel Bryan (Sixteenth Georgia) assisted him in deciphering a badly-written order by candle-light, and noticed his calm deportment then, and am positive, as far as my judgment goes, that he had not even taken a drink—most certainly was not the least excited from any cause.

From what I saw of him during the battle he seemed vigilant and energetic and prepared to execute any order with promptness and to have a full appreciation of the responsibilities of his position.

E. J. ELDRIDGE,
Surgeon Sixteenth Georgia Regiment.

[Inclosure No. 14.]

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, ANDERSON'S DIVISION,
August 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER, *Richmond, Va.:*

GENERAL: I am very sorry that the language used in my report is not sufficiently explicit to be understood. I could not have meant that I was to attack upon the right, center, and left, when it was stated that, supported by General Mahone, I was to attack upon the right. A simultaneous move was to be made upon the center and left.

If I am not greatly mistaken General Anderson's brigade, supported by another, which I do not now recollect, was to attack upon the center, and General Ransom's brigade, supported, I think, by Olmstead's [Armistead's] brigade, was to attack upon the left. This was the disposition of your force for the attack that I heard dictated by yourself and reduced to writing and made out by one of your staff.

I was only called upon to report my own and the action of my brigade, and did not think it appropriate or proper that I should make a report of any other movements except such as were necessarily connected with my own.

I am very glad to find that our loss on that day is less than it was thought to be. I knew the enemy's loss was very severe. All night long he had large parties with lanterns picking up his wounded and dead. These came within a very few paces of my position, and I could ascertain by the lights they bore and their conversation that they were engaged in removing their killed and wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Since writing the above I perceive that my report says I was ordered to attack the "enemy's right." This is a mistake of my clerk, who copied my report. The original draught reads, "I was ordered to advance and attack the enemy on our right," &c. This is a serious error in the copy you have, and may be also in the one sent General Huger. I shall take steps to have it corrected.

[Inclosure No. 15.]

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, ANDERSON'S DIVISION,
August 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Yours of the 1st instant, calling my attention to a certain paragraph in my report to you, &c., duly received, and but for indisposition it would more promptly have had my attention. I remember very well when General Barksdale, with one regiment, came to our support, as I do also the appearance of troops from the front shortly after our forces (General Wright's and my own) had entered the engagement. But it is not my prerogative to discuss the operations of the troops, even if they had all fallen under my own eye. I mean no reflection by this allusion. I am glad you have called my attention to this point in my report, for I do not desire to be understood as you conclude the cursory reader would infer. I prefer and ask as a matter of gratification to my paragraph [*sic*] down to the word "here," so that it will then begin and read as follows: "Here for about two hours the fire and fury of battle raged with great obstinacy," &c. I would be glad to have this alteration made in the report or any copy of it you have sent forward to General Lee.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM MAHONE,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 16.]

R. S. Sweeney testified as follows:

That he was a citizen of Henrico County; born and raised at Sweeney's Tavern, on the Charles City River road, in the vicinity of the Quaker road; that he knew the country in that neighborhood intimately; had hunted over every foot of ground in the vicinity of Sweeney's Tavern; that when ordered by General Lee to lead Major-General Magruder's forces into the Quaker road he did so lead them into what he had always regarded as the Quaker road, and what was commonly known as and called the Quaker road by persons living in that neighborhood to this day; that this was the only road known by the citizens of the county as the Quaker road; that this road connects the Long Bridge road with the Charles City River road, leaving the former near Nathan Darby's [Enroughty's] gate and entering the latter near the gate of Curl's Neck farm.

[Indorsement.]

The certificate of R. S. Sweeney having been boxed up, I certify that the above is a correct version of R. S. Sweeney's statement.

A. G. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 17.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 2, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER:

GENERAL: The reports of the operations of Generals Longstreet's and A. P. Hill's divisions in the late battles have not yet been sent to

me. My recollection is that General Longstreet did send you some brigades on Tuesday evening. General A. P. Hill is not here, being with his division at Gordonsville. I will, however, refer your letter to General Longstreet, who was the superior in command of both divisions, and can give the requisite information, no doubt, of the operations of both on the evening of the battle near Malvern Heights.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Inclosure No. 18.]

JUNE 19, 1862.

Maj. HENRY BRYAN:

MAJOR: I think that I sent yesterday by mistake General Magruder's note back to him, instead of my reply to it. If so, tell the general that I am truly sorry for it. His note embodied sentiments from which I entirely dissented, but the kind and gentlemanly character of his letter called for a similar reply. Will you be kind enough to let me know where McLaws stays? Where is his own tent? I believe that I know the position of his troops.

Yours, truly,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 19.]

JUNE 28, 1862.

Major-General MAGRUDER:

My second note. Seems first was error, the men turning out to be your own. The possession of that point would seem to liberate all the forces to his left, guarding Garnett's plateau. They can be used in driving the enemy from his other positions We shall proceed on this side. How far [does] his right extend up the Chickahominy? Jackson's division is at Grapevine Bridge; Ewell sent to Dispatch Station. I will communicate whenever I can discover anything of importance; you do the same, and operate on the principle before established—to hold your lines at all hazards, defending the approaches to Richmond, moving against the enemy whenever you can do so to advantage.

By order of General Lee:

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 20.]

GENERAL: General Jackson writes at 11 p. m. that he is working at the bridge, and would attempt an advance at once if the bridge were passable. The enemy must have withdrawn the battery mentioned by General Jackson this morning. General Stuart is near White House, and says that everything there was burned last night; the enemy before him.

Captain White reports to General Ewell that the enemy near Bottom's Bridge are throwing up a redoubt on the left of the Williamsburg road on this side. General Ewell is at Dispatch [Station], and reports that the enemy has one field work on railroad bridge and a battery on railroad. This is the substance of General Jackson's dispatch.

C. MARSHALL,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

[Inclosure No. 21.]

JULY 1, 1862.

General HUGER:

The major-general desires that you will immediately put your division which was not engaged on Armistead's left, as Magruder requires re-enforcements.

By order General Lee:

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 22.]

JULY 1, 1862—Night.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding:*

The men in the fight are so entirely disorganized, arising principally from the darkness, that not an organized body exists. Pickets are absolutely necessary. General Wright writes that the battle-field is in our possession and the enemy is leaving, but says, "For God's sake relieve us." This must be done at once by fresh troops. Ours have not had a morsel to eat for more than two days. General Longstreet, whom I relieved last night, ought to send a division to hold the field, place pickets, and hold the woods. We may reap the fruits of our devotion yet if this is done. I send a courier, who will lead it to the battle-field.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General, &c.

[Inclosure No. 23.]

JULY 1, 1862.

GENERAL: No troops to re-enforce you with unless Huger's division has not been in, [in] which case you will call upon him to ascertain his position. He is ordered to take position to the left of Armistead. You must communicate on your left with Jackson, stating your condition for concert of action.

Respectfully,

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 24.]

GENERAL: I am still on the battle-field with General Mahone. The enemy are rapidly leaving. Their infantry and artillery have been passing off for more than two hours. My brigade is cut up and completely scattered; I have few left, who are with me. We could not take the batteries. General Mahone is with me with a portion (very small) of his brigade, his having suffered and been cut up. I have also one regiment (Forty-ninth, Colonel Ramseur) of North Carolina troops, General Ransom's brigade; these are all the forces here. A great many wounded are here. General Mahone and myself are about to put out pickets, but for God's sake relieve us soon and let us collect our brigades.

A true copy of letter written by General Wright from the battle-field Tuesday night, July 1, 1862.

A. G. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 25.]

General Ransom will charge the battery on the left. General Wright, supported by General Mahone, will charge the battery on the right. Brigadier-General Jones, with Generals Anderson's and Toombs' brigades, will charge the battery on the front. General Armistead will hold the front and support the batteries.

By order of Major-General Magruder:

J. R. BRYAN,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

[Inclosure No. 26.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I regret much that you have made so little progress today in the pursuit of the enemy. In order to reap the fruits of our victory the pursuit should be most vigorous. I must urge you, then, again to press on his rear rapidly and steadily. We must lose no more time or he will escape us entirely.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General.

P. S.—Since the above was written I learn from Major Taylor that you are under the impression that General Jackson has been ordered not to support you. On the contrary, he has been directed to do so, and to push the pursuit vigorously.

—

FAIRFIELD, NEAR RICHMOND, VA.,
August 13, 1862.

His Excellency JEFF. DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

Mr. PRESIDENT: Having learned during a personal interview with you the grounds of my recall (I hope temporarily) from my late command, the Trans-Mississippi Department, I have the honor to transmit through the honorable Secretary of War a report of the part borne by my command in the late operations about Richmond, with certified copies of orders under which I acted. A duplicate has been sent General Lee.

As my detention has given rise to many unfounded rumors, I cannot but entertain the hope, if my report be satisfactory, that I may be restored to the same command, this being the speediest way to repair injustice, should any, in your judgment, have been done me.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General, &c.

—

FAIRFIELD RACE-COURSE,
August 16, 1862.

His Excellency President DAVIS:

SIR: I have just seen Major-General Huger, who informed me that I was mistaken in supposing his instructions were on Sunday to march down the Williamsburg road.

I was under that belief from the beginning, but must have been mistaken, I suppose; at all events, as I determined to wait for Jackson's co-operation, this misunderstanding produced no serious delay, and I am glad to learn from General Huger, who is present as I write this, that his movements down the Williamsburg road with two of his brigades on Sunday did not delay the progress of his troops on the Charles City road, as the brigades from the Williamsburg road came up in time with those which had marched without delay on the Charles City road.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General.

No. 272.

Report of Brig. Gen. David R. Jones, C. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations June 27–July 1, including the battle of Gaines' Mill, actions at Garnett's and Golding's Farms, engagement at Fair Oaks Station (Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm), and battles of Savage Station and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Harrison's House, July 28, 1862.

I have the honor to inclose herewith my own and the reports of brigade and regimental commanders of the part taken by this division in the recent actions, &c., before Richmond Va. My report has been hurriedly prepared, though so long delayed, as for some time past I have been on a court-martial, which has occupied much of my time.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. R. JONES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS D. R. JONES' DIVISION,
July 28, 1862.

SIR: Pursuant to instructions I have the honor to make the following report of the movements and engagements of the division under my command from the morning of June 27 to the termination of the action of July 1:

On the morning of the 27th ultimo the Third Brigade, Col. George T. Anderson commanding, occupied the works around Mrs. Price's house. The First Brigade, Brigadier-General Toombs commanding, was stationed in rear and east of Mr. James Garnett's house. These positions had been held continuously since the 3d or 4th of June, and that around Mrs. Price's house strongly fortified by my command under a daily harassing fire from the enemy's batteries.

Early on the 27th ultimo it was observed that the enemy had pushed his picket line into the wheat field in front of Mr. James Garnett's house, and was constructing a line of rifle pits, extending from the old chimneys toward the gate-posts in the farther corner of the field. On his right he had a strong line of pickets thrown out a few yards in advance of regiments drawn up in line of battle immediately in front of General Toombs' right regiment, then posted in a ravine east of the Garnett house. The nature of the positions brought the opposing lines

in such close contiguity that neither could advance their pickets more than a few yards from the main body. Both positions were strong for defense, but an advance from either was hazardous in the extreme.

The disposition of the enemy as above indicated was made known to Major-General Magruder, who directed me in the forenoon to send two 12-pounder howitzers, of Brown's battery, with a regiment of Anderson's brigade as a support, to the overseer's house, equidistant from Dr. and Mr. James Garnett's, and to send two other regiments of the same brigade, as a support to two howitzers which he had instructed Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, chief of artillery, to post on the left of the Nine-mile road. This being done, the artillery was ordered to open upon the enemy wherever seen.

His working parties driven in and his supporting troops retired from view, the enemy opened a terrible artillery fire from his batteries on the right of the Golding house. The rest of Brown's battery, two smoothbore 6-pounders and Lane's battery of six guns, were sent to Brown's assistance, and the fire was kept up vigorously for about twenty minutes longer, when the pieces were withdrawn by Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, agreeably to instructions.

In the afternoon, from the top of Mrs. Price's house I saw the enemy drawn up in great force across the Chickahominy, ready to meet the steadily advancing lines of General Longstreet's command. So soon as the engagement began I directed Captain Dabney to open with his heavy battery of one 32-pounder Parrott gun, known as "Long Tom," and one 18-pounder rifled gun upon the enemy's left flank. Notwithstanding the necessity of indicating the direction and range from the house-top, this fire was continued with the happiest effect until nightfall. It has since been reported to me that an officer captured from one of the enemy's batteries stated that the fire from these guns was most disastrous.

Early in the afternoon Major-General Magruder notified me of his intention to feel the enemy along his entire front and directed me to issue the necessary orders to my command.

Near sunset he further directed me to send another regiment of Anderson's brigade to support the two placed in position in the forenoon on the left of the Nine-mile road. The fire on my right was to be the signal for commencing the demonstration. This order was communicated to Colonel Anderson verbally, but the pickets of General Toombs being in the immediate vicinity of the enemy, and believing a serious engagement with his brigade would be the result of this movement, I deemed it best to issue to him the following order in writing, first submitting it to General Magruder, who approved it:

> The divisions to your right have been ordered by General Magruder to feel the enemy in their front with strong pickets, and to follow up to the utmost any advantage which may offer or success which may ensue. You are ordered to do the same, taking as your signal for advance the commencement of the movement on your right.

Shortly before sunset Lane's and Woolfolk's batteries, being stationed near and in front of the overseer's house, opened a brisk fire on the enemy for some ten minutes, drawing upon themselves so heavy a fire from the enemy's well-protected batteries that they were compelled to withdraw, not, however, until the enemy in their camps had suffered severely, as was afterward ascertained.

The expected signal—firing on the right—being given shortly after, General Toombs advanced seven companies of the Second Georgia Regiment toward the enemy's position, but before these could be deployed

they were met with a heavy front and flank fire from several regiments. Unshaken by the odds before them, these companies gallantly held their ground and replied with vigor. The Fifteenth Georgia Regiment, led by the intrepid but now lamented McIntosh, rushed promptly to the support, and the fight was maintained with energy until the enemy's advance was checked and driven back and his firing had entirely ceased.

The two regiments—Ninth Georgia, Colonel [R. A.] Turnipseed, and First Georgia Regulars, Colonel [William J.] Magill—detached by General Magruder's order in the forenoon, advanced into the woods on the left of the Nine-mile road, throwing out skirmishers and meeting a regiment of the enemy. This gallant body of skirmishers drove the enemy from his position through his bivouac, capturing knapsacks, canteens, &c., and only halted when they found themselves under the direct fire of the enemy's batteries and beyond the support of our lines on the right. They then retired on the main body, which retained its position under shelter of the woods until withdrawn at midnight by General Magruder's order.

Saturday, June 28, going to General Magruder's quarters and failing to see him, I dispatched Captain Latrobe, of my staff, to communicate with General Lee, requesting him to assist in a contemplated attack on the enemy in my front by placing a battery of long-range guns so as to enfilade his position from across the Chickahominy. Convinced, from information received and from a personal reconnaissance, that the enemy were about to evacuate, I directed five of the long-range guns attached to my command to open fire from the New Bridge road on the enemy, fortified at or near Golding's house. General Toombs being in advance, I directed him to take advantage of any positive retreat of the enemy by the occupation with his left flank of the redoubt at Golding's, opening therefrom upon the retreating foe. Having ordered Brown's and Moody's batteries into position near the overseer's house and made other necessary dispositions of my command, I went to the batteries on the road to direct their fire and watch its effect. Observing that the enemy retreated in disorder from our fire, I dispatched Captain Thurston, of my staff, to notify General Toombs of this fact and to order Brown's and Moody's batteries to open upon the enemy's lines to his (Toombs') right, and went myself to communicate with General Magruder, on my way to whom Captain Thruston reported to me that upon delivering my message to General Toombs he had been sent by him to order Colonel Anderson to advance to the attack, relying upon him (Toombs) for support, and that Colonel Anderson had at once ordered forward the Seventh and Eighth Georgia Regiments. Upon hearing this, and meeting General Magruder, I reported it to him, who, in consequence of an order from General Lee, just received through Captain Latrobe, directed me to countermand the movement at once. I dispatched Captain Ford, of my staff, with this order, but not in time to stop the engagement, which had already begun.

The Seventh and Eighth Regiments, with that impetuous valor exhibited on other fields, advanced rapidly on the enemy, facing a hail of grape, canister, and musketry, and driving him from his intrenchments to the edge of the Labor-in-Vain Swamp. Just then, as General Toombs had ordered his regiments to advance in support, the order of recall was received, and the Seventh and Eighth were withdrawn with much loss, leaving the chivalrous Lamar dangerously wounded on the field. (See Anderson's report, inclosed, No. 279.)

Sunday, June 29, obedient to orders from General Magruder, I ad-

vanced across the Labor-in-Vain Swamp, through the camps lately occupied by the enemy, to the neighborhood of Fair Oaks Station. Discovering there that the enemy's pickets were a short distance in front, I directed Colonel Anderson to advance the First Georgia Regulars deployed as skirmishers, putting the remainder of his command in line of battle, instructing General Toombs to form his line on the left rear of Colonel Anderson, and so placing the two brigades *en échelon*. Meanwhile the First Georgia Regulars, having advanced about 400 yards, came upon the enemy's picket line and drove it back to the main body of his rear guard, which was in position, with several pieces of artillery, in a field beyond. Finding my command in advance of General Magruder's division, which was to move on my right, and without support on my left, General Jackson not having crossed the Chickahominy, I halted my command, and directed Hart's battery, attached to Anderson's brigade, and Moody's battery, attached to Toombs' brigade, to reply to the fire of the enemy, my skirmishers meanwhile keeping up a brisk exchange of fire. This was continued until he withdrew. On notification from General Magruder I advanced until my left had passed Mickey's farm and my right had come in view of the enemy at Savage Station, when Colonel Anderson, by my order, opened with his artillery, to wit, two pieces of Hart's battery, compelling the retreat out of view of the enemy's infantry. The engagement beginning on the right about this time, I caused Colonel Anderson to change front to the right, so as to take the enemy in flank and rear, should he advance on General Cobb's position. Scarcely had this disposition been made when orders were received from General Magruder, through Lieutenant Bryan, a member of his staff, to fall back to the railroad bridge with my whole command to support the right of his line. Two guides were sent at the same time to conduct me to the position designated. This order I obeyed; but failing to find General Magruder, my men were bivouacked near the railroad in a drenching rain about 10 p. m.

I cannot close my report of this day's operations without expressing my very great satisfaction with the admirable manner with which the First Georgia Regulars acquitted itself of the arduous duties assigned it. Deployed in full as skirmishers nearly the whole day in advance of the entire division, it preserved its alignment through woods and over every obstacle, and when in immediate conflict with the enemy behaved with a steadiness and coolness which exhibited the excellence of its discipline, the efficiency of its officers, and the courage of the men composing it.

Monday, June 30, at 8 a. m., according to orders, I marched with my command to General Longstreet's position beyond New Market, on the Darbytown road, a march of over eighteen hours' duration, reaching and occupying the field of Monday's battle with my exhausted troops between 2 and 3 a. m. of Tuesday, July 1.

About 7 a. m., by direction of General Magruder, my command, in conjunction with other troops, advanced as far as the Willis Church road, where many prisoners were captured. In obedience to orders, about 10 a. m. my troops were withdrawn from this position, marched back on the Darbytown road some 3 or 4 miles, counter-marched, and finally halted some 2 miles in rear of the position occupied in the morning.

Between 2 and 3 p. m., under orders from Major-General Longstreet, Colonel Anderson's brigade was placed in position on the right of the road leading to Crew's farm, and immediately in rear of the position

occupied by General Cobb. General Toombs was stationed to the right and rear of Colonel Anderson. In an hour or two, under orders from General Magruder, sent through Captain Coward, of my staff, Colonel Anderson was advanced to the position of General Cobb, who had just gone to the support of General Armistead, General Toombs occupying Colonel Anderson's position. Hardly was this change made, when Anderson was ordered by General Magruder to the support of General Cobb. Having no instructions to the contrary, Colonel Anderson advanced upon the front, occupied by General Cobb, over broken ground and into a dense swamp. Under orders from General Magruder and the direction of Captain Coward the brigade changed front to the left and advanced in line of battle through the swamp, followed closely by that of General Toombs, who took position upon his (Anderson's) left, and under repeated orders from General Magruder both brigades were hurried through the swamp, the difficulties of which, or the fearful fire of the enemy, cannot be exaggerated. Owing to less distance General Toombs reached the plateau first, and advanced directly toward the enemy's batteries, in open view, some 600 or 700 yards ahead and slightly to the left. To that point everything tended, my own command as well as others already on the field, soon bringing the different troops in contact and under the terrific fire of the enemy, causing partial confusion, to avoid which, and erroneously thinking I had so ordered it, Toombs' brigade obliqued to the left, crossed the road, getting out of my control. These movements had been made under a murderous fire, which these brave troops endured without the opportunity of returning a shot. For the further movements of this brigade I have to refer you to the report of General Toombs, herewith inclosed. Colonel Anderson, coming up in line with and to the right of General Toombs, struck the ridge at a point where it fell rapidly away from his front toward the right, causing the two regiments on his left to mount the ridge, while the balance of his brigade was in the bottom. To remedy this and to advance with his whole command in line he halted, and retired the two regiments in advance, so as to bring his brigade parallel with the edge of the plateau. Before this change of front was completed three of his regiments, mistaking some order for that to advance, rushed forward, coming under a deadly cross-fire of artillery and suffering severe loss.

Night had now closed in, and convinced that further attempts would be unavailing, this command was kept under the crest, in order to repel any advance of the enemy. Remaining in this position until about 11 o'clock, and there being no water convenient to the men, in the absence of other instructions I withdrew the command to the position occupied previous to the commencement of the action.

Before closing this report I desire to bear testimony to the brave and soldierly behavior of the officers and men of my command. Especially are my thanks due, for prompt, cheerful, and efficient service, to the members of my staff. Captain Coward, assistant adjutant-general, rendered valuable assistance to me throughout, and in Tuesday's battle most gallantly went into action in lead of one of my brigades.

Captain Latrobe, acting adjutant and inspector general; Captain Ford, aide-de-camp, and Captains Thurston and Jones, volunteer aides, the former (Captain Thurston) in charge of ordnance trains, displayed courage and coolness, Captain Ford accompanying a portion of my command in the charge on Tuesday.

Lieutenant Campbell, engineer officer, attached to my staff, superintended the construction of the works around Mrs. Price's house and

was indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, accompanying Toombs' brigade in its charge on Tuesday.

Maj. John J. Garnett, my chief of artillery, was most efficient in the discharge of his important duties.

Captain De Laigle, when not necessarily absent in discharge of his duties as division quartermaster, was of much service to me as an aide.

Major Haskell, division commissary, volunteered, with Captain Latrobe, to carry to General Longstreet, across the Chickahominy, information of the position of the enemy on Friday, the 27th, remaining with that general at his suggestion. He fell, dangerously wounded, while leading a regiment to the charge.

Surgeon Barksdale, division surgeon, for the prompt and efficient management of all pertaining to his department, deserves all praise.

The casualties in my command are as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Infantry	100	697	21	818
Artillery	3	11	.....	14
Total	103	708	21	832

For a detailed list of casualties I refer you to the inclosed report.*

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

D. R. JONES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. A. G. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 273.

Report of Maj. John J. Garnett, Chief of Artillery, of the actions at Garnett's and Golding's Farms, engagement at Fair Oaks Station (Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm), and battles of Savage Station and Malvern Hill.

CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, VA.,
July 23, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the action of the artillery attached to your division in the engagements of June 27, 28, and 29, and July 1.

There were attached Captains Moody and Woolfolk to General Toombs' brigade, and Captains Brown and Hart to Colonel Anderson's.

On Friday, June 27, Captain Brown, with two 12-pounder howitzers, was ordered to a position on the crest of a hill near Mr. James Garnett's house, to try the strength of the enemy near Golding's house.

At 10 o'clock these two pieces opened and drove the enemy from earthworks he was about throwing up some 500 yards in front. No sooner had Captain Brown opened than the enemy replied from several batteries of long-range guns. The two 6-pounder guns of Captain

* Embodied in returns, pp. 977, 978.

Brown's battery and the six-gun battery of Captain Lane, then temporarily under my command, were ordered to the front. This addition gave me nine guns (one of the howitzers of Captain Brown having been disabled by the wedging of a shell in the bore), replying to a much greater number of superior guns along the enemy's front. After testing fully the enemy's strength, so far as his artillery was concerned, Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, chief of artillery of General Magruder's corps, concluding that the contest was too unequal to be longer continued, ordered the batteries to retire.

In this action Captain Brown lost Corpl. Charles W. Lucas killed, Sergt. G. W. Beard, Privates G. T. Tinder and Benjamin Lucas wounded, and 2 horses so severely wounded that he was compelled to leave them on the field. Captain Lane's battery distinguished itself for the accuracy of its fire and the coolness and courage of the officers and men. His report was made to Lieutenant-Colonel Lee.

On the 28th Captain Brown was ordered to take the same position occupied on the 27th. Captain Moody's battery was ordered to his support. Captain Brown was the first to fire, to whom the enemy did not reply. Soon after, however, when Captain Moody opened, he was replied to by an enfilading battery, unmasked on the right during the previous night, and about two batteries in front. This engagement lasted about two hours, when the batteries were ordered to retire. Captain Brown was again unfortunate in the loss of his gallant second lieutenant (Kerns), who fell nobly doing his duty. Private J. W. Clarke was slightly wounded and 1 horse was killed. Captain Moody's loss consisted of the wounding of Lieut. Daniel O. Merwin (right arm shattered) and Private Kennedy (wounded in both feet) and 1 horse killed and 3 badly wounded.

On Sunday, 29th, after passing the enemy's intrenchments about three-quarters of a mile, Captain Hart's battery of six guns was placed in position to shell the woods in advance of the line of skirmishers of Colonel Anderson's brigade. The enemy opened a very brisk fire in reply, when I placed Captain Moody's battery in position to the left of the one occupied by Captain Hart, and opened fire upon the enemy through an opening in the woods, where their battery was supposed to be in position. This skirmish was of very short duration.

Captain Moody had 1 private wounded and 1 horse killed and several wounded.

Later in the afternoon of the same day Captains Brown and Hart proceeded to positions near the railroad, where Captain Hart placed his two Blakely guns in position, and did handsome service until the enemy opened a plunging fire upon him from superior guns and superior positions, when he deemed it prudent to retire.

In the two engagements of this day Captain Hart lost—killed, Private Henry F. Cohen; mortally wounded, Daniel M. Shepherd and Charles Schroter; severely wounded, Lieut. J. Cleveland, Private Porter, and 7 horses killed or rendered unserviceable.

On Monday the batteries moved with the division, and on Tuesday none were engaged, if I except Captain Hart, who was able to fire but a few rounds.

Captain Woolfolk was relieved from duty with General Toombs' brigade on Monday, July 30, and was engaged only on Friday, 27th, when he behaved very handsomely and his battery did excellent service.

In concluding this report I cannot commend too highly the conduct of the officers and men, who, when under the terrible fire of the enemy's

batteries at Garnett's farm and at the railroad, showed that calmness and intrepidity characteristic of men who won for themselves the hearty "well-done" of their commanders at Manassas Plains. I allude particularly to Captain Brown, of the Wise Artillery. Captain Hart is also entitled to the highest praise, and showed himself to be an accomplished artillerist as well as a gallant soldier.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. GARNETT,

Major and Chief of Arty., First Division, Army of the Potomac.

General D. R. JONES,

Commanding First Division, Army of the Potomac.

No. 274.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Robert Toombs, C. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of the action at Garnett's Farm and battle of Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
In the Field, July 7, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In pursuance of the following order—

The divisions to your right have been ordered by General Magruder to feel the enemy in their front with strong pickets, and to follow up to the utmost any advantage which may offer or success which may ensue. You are ordered to do the same, taking as your signal for advance the commencement of the movement on your right—

I placed my brigade in position to be ready to advance whenever the signal should be given.

At a few moments past 7 p. m. June 27 a heavy firing was heard on my right and within the points indicated by the order, leaving no doubt that troops on the right had met and engaged the enemy. I immediately ordered Colonel [Edgar M.] Butt, with seven companies of the Second Georgia (about 250 muskets), to advance and take position in the ravine in front and to the left of James Gaines' [Garnett's] house, immediately in rear of my advanced pickets. He had not finished deploying his line before the enemy (whose pickets being in sight discovered the movement) opened a very heavy fire upon him from three regiments. It was returned with great gallantry and effect by Colonel Butt's command, aided by the pickets, for half an hour, when the enemy re-enforced his line by a large force, equal at least to a brigade, and brought an additional force both to the right and left flank of Colonel Butt's position. I then ordered forward the Fifteenth Georgia, Colonel [W. M.] McIntosh, to Colonel Butt's support in the ravine, and ordered the Seventeenth Georgia, Colonel [Henry L.] Benning, on the left flank, and Colonel [J. B.] Cumming, of the Twentieth Georgia, on the right flank. The action now raged with great violence for an hour and a half, the enemy exhibiting a determined purpose to drive us out of the position in the ravine; but finding themselves incapable of wrenching it from the heroic grasp of the Second and Fifteenth Georgia Volunteers, were driven back and repulsed after two hours of fierce and determined conflict. Nothing could exceed the courage and good conduct of the two regiments mainly engaged. The Second lost in killed and wounded

about one-half of the men carried into action; the Fifteenth went in to their support under a severe and galling fire within 80 yards of their front, and gallantly sustained the action until the enemy were repulsed, losing 71 men out of about 300 carried into action, including their chivalrous colonel, McIntosh, mortally wounded; Captain Burch and Lieutenant Tilley, killed in action; and many other valuable officers and men of both regiments were either killed or wounded, a detailed statement of whom has heretofore been sent in, and, if practicable, will be attached to this report.

The Seventeenth and Twentieth Regiments both acted with great promptness and firmness, and maintained their positions, protecting my flanks during the action. Just before the conclusion of the battle I apprehended that an additional regiment would be needed to hold the ravine (which I was ordered to hold on any terms), and sent for the Seventh Georgia Regiment, belonging to Colonel Anderson's brigade, which was posted on my right, supporting a battery. They promptly obeyed the order and came at double-quick time and with a cheer to the support of their comrades, and took position in the rear of the Twentieth, which regiment I intended to send forward in case of need, holding the Seventh to support the right flank, but before any change was made the enemy were repulsed and the battle was over.

I am not able at this time, from the circumstances under which this report is made, to refer particularly to minute events or individual instances of good conduct, of which there were many, but I can say with the utmost candor that the conduct of the whole brigade, without an individual exception as far as I know, was excellent, and that of the Second and Fifteenth, more actively engaged, was brilliantly heroic.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TOOMBS,

Brig. Gen., First Brig., First Div., Army of the Potomac.

Capt. A. COWARD,

A. A. G., First Division, Army of the Potomac.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
In the Field, near Westover, July 7, 1862.

CAPTAIN: On Tuesday evening, the 1st instant, in pursuance of orders from Brig. Gen. D. R. Jones, I marched my brigade and formed it in line of battle on the New Market road immediately in front of the enemy's batteries. Afterward, according to additional orders, I advanced it to a ravine several hundred paces in front, and again advanced it to a position in the woods immediately in front of the enemy's batteries under the immediate direction of General Jones. I was ordered to advance to this last position in support of Colonel Anderson's and General Cobb's brigades in the assault on the batteries, it being at the same time stated to me that other troops would be in advance of these brigades in the assault.

Accordingly I advanced rapidly in line of battle through the dense woods, intersected by ravines, occasionally thick brier patches and other obstructions, guided only by the enemy's fire in keeping the direction, frequently retarded and sometimes broken by troops in front of me, until the command reached the open field on the elevated plateau immediately in front of and in short range of the enemy's guns. Here, coming up with a portion of the troops which I was ordered to support, I

halted my line for the purpose of rectifying it and of allowing many of the troops whom I was to support to pass me and form. These objects were but imperfectly accomplished by me, as well as by the rest of the troops within my view, from the great confusion and disorder in the field, arising much from the difficulties of the ground over which they had to pass and in part from the heavy fire of grape and canister and shells which the enemy's batteries were pouring in upon them. But having accomplished what could be done of this work and that portion of Colonel Anderson's brigade immediately in my front having advanced farther into the field, I ordered my brigade to advance. It moved forward steadily and firmly until it came up with the troops in advance, who had halted. I then ordered it to halt and ordered the men to lie down, which they did, and received the enemy's fire for a considerable time, when an order was repeated along my line, coming from my left, directing the line to oblique to the left. This order I immediately and promptly countermanded as soon as it reached the part of the line where I stood and arrested it in part. I saw that the immediate effect of the movement was to throw the troops into the woods and ravines on the left of the plateau and necessarily throw them into great confusion.

Amid the turmoil of battle it was difficult to trace orders to their proper source, and, an erroneous impression prevailing in two of the regiments that the order came from General Jones, the Twentieth and Second Georgia Regiments and a part of the Fifteenth Georgia Regiment executed it and marched rapidly, and as they approached the woods in considerable confusion over the fence into the road and woods, finding that a large portion of the command had under this mistake executed the movement, and a portion of my right (the Seventeenth Georgia Regiment) having up to this time been prevented by troops in their front from coming up, and one company of my left (Captain Sage's) having, from the difficulties of the ground and the interposition of other troops, been prevented from getting into line on the plateau, and seeing the importance of getting my command together, I ordered those troops whom I had prevented from executing the left oblique movement to unite with the command on the left, and the whole to form themselves and await further orders and events.

I then passed down my right to put them also in position. A portion only of it had emerged from the woods and were ordered in position. Passing up the edge of the woods, I ordered such of the broken parties as had been separated from their commands by the troops retiring from their front to join their command on the left, and failing to find the balance of the Seventeenth and the missing company of the Twentieth, I remounted and passed down my left, which, together with the rest of the command which had joined them, were under the direction of my adjutant, Captain Du Bose, and Major Alexander, and my aide, Captain Troup. They had formed in part on the road to the left of the plateau and in the woods and ravines in the rear thereof, seeking such protection as the ground afforded, they being under a severe fire from the enemy's artillery.

The stream of fugitives was pouring back over my line, frequently breaking it and carrying back with them many of the men. I immediately began passing up and down my lines and in the rear, ordering and bringing back those who had thus been swept away, but it frequently happened in bringing them back the positions of those they had left had been changed by the same and other causes and left them out of their proper positions. I continued these efforts until all the troops in my front on the plateau had disappeared, my own regiments mostly

separated, and maintaining regimental or company organizations under such cover as the ground afforded.

The cannonading still continued, and supposing that whenever it ceased the enemy would charge, I devoted my time to gathering up and forming my troops to be prepared for the charge. This work was exceedingly difficult, as it had become dark, and many brigades were mixed up in the woods and roads on this part of the battle-field. In the mean time General Kershaw came into the field with his brigade near one of my regiments (the Second Georgia), which still remained in very good order, and my adjutant, Captain Du Bose, proposed to him to unite that and some other companies of other regiments with his command in the attack on the enemy's batteries, to which he assented, and this command, under Colonels Butt and Holmes, accompanied by Captain Du Bose and Major Alexander (my quartermaster, who acted as one of my aides on the field), advanced with General Kershaw's brigade beyond the edge of the woods into the open field, but, under the destructive fire of the enemy's cannon and small-arms, wavered and fell back into the road skirting the pine thicket. It was during this charge (which was also participated in by part of the Twentieth Georgia) that the heroic Colonel Butt (colonel of the Second Georgia) fell, and the command devolved upon the gallant Colonel [William R.] Holmes, lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. In this position in the road this portion of the command remained for some ten or fifteen minutes, when a heavy musketry fire was poured into them from the left flank, and they retreated in disorder. Captain Du Bose, Major Alexander, and Captain Troup, of my staff, were on this part of the road, and used their best exertions in rallying the troops, and succeeded in joining me with about 200 men.

After these disasters, finding that the enemy did not charge and that the troops were generally in disorder and there not being an organized body of troops on the plateau in front, I gathered up my command and marched it back to the road where we entered the battle, and encamped them as near thereto as the convenience of water would allow.

In all of these movements, and especially during the time my brigade occupied the open plateau in front of the enemy's batteries, my losses were very severe, the total being 194 in killed and wounded out of about 1,200 carried into action, a report of which has heretofore been forwarded to you, and a more detailed one will be furnished as soon as it can be made out, the wounding of two of my regimental adjutants and the sickness of another and constant marches since having retarded the work. I am happy to add that the disorders which did arise were due rather to the difficulties of the ground and the nature of the attack than from any other cause, and that as far as my observation went they extended to all troops engaged on the plateau in front of the enemy's guns. This is further evidenced by the fact that at reveille next morning over 800 of my command answered to their names at roll-call, leaving under 200 unaccounted for, many of whom soon made their appearance.

I consider the conduct of the officers and men highly praiseworthy and honorable to themselves and the army.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TOOMBS,

Brig. Gen., First Brigade, First Division, Army of the Potomac.

No. 275.

Report of Lieut. Col. William R. Holmes, Second Georgia Infantry, of the action at Garnett's Farm and battle of Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. SECOND REGIMENT GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS,
July 23, 1862.

SIR: Pursuant to orders received of this date I send you the reports of the actions and a correct list of the casualties which occurred in our regiment in the engagements of June 27 and July 1:

On June 27, while our regiment was on picket, five companies, being immediately on the outposts, with the rest as a reserve—composed of the following companies: Company F, Cherokee Brown Rifles; Company C, Semmes Guards; Company D, Burke Sharpshooters; Company H, Wright Infantry, and Company I, Buena Vista Guards—were ordered by Colonel Butt forward to the picket line, 200 yards beyond the Garnett house, to the left, to open fire upon the enemy's pickets. On arriving upon the line Colonel Butt gave me command of Company C, Semmes Guards, commanded by Captain Shepherd, and Company F, Cherokee Brown Rifles, Captain Shuford, and ordered me to take those two companies 60 yards to the right, and march them to the edge of the woods looking out upon the wheat field; when in that position to open fire upon the enemy. I did so. At the time I halted them a regiment of the enemy, stationed in line opposite us across the field, which I saw plainly, opened fire upon us. I ordered our men to lie down and fire deliberately at them, which order they obeyed handsomely. The fire then became general on the line opposite us and extended soon to our left and right, which placed us under an enfilade fire from two points. I occupied the position at the edge of the woods until nearly half of the men in the companies that I commanded were either killed or wounded. I then ordered the men to fall back six paces and get behind trees, which they did, and there they fought until the combat ceased.

The left companies—Company D, Burke Sharpshooters; Company I, Buena Vista Guards, and Company H, Wright Infantry—were commanded by Colonel Butt in person. Being to my left 60 yards, remained in their position, not being so exposed as they were on lower ground, which protected Companies D and H very much. Company I, being on the right of these companies nearest the right companies under my command, suffered more than the other two companies, owing [to] a part of it [being] stationed on rising ground.

Two of the companies of our regiment—Company K, Stewart Greys, and Company B, Jackson Blues, Company K under command of Lieutenant Rockwell, and Company B of Capt. A. McC. Lewis—being on picket, collected their men on the post to the left of the road and entered the fight at the time the companies did on the right, which was composed of those companies on reserve and not on post that day. I did not see them or know they were in the fight until afterward.

We fought about a half or three-quarters of an hour against overwhelming numbers, said to have been nine regiments of the enemy, before the Fifteenth Georgia came to the support of our regiment. The companies I commanded were never re-enforced, and I did not know that the Fifteenth Georgia had been ordered in until after the fight, when, on going to where Colonel Butt was stationed, I learned that they were on the ground.

When the fight ceased, which was after night had set in, I had but

two men that were able to fire their pieces. All were either killed, wounded, or unable to fire, not being able to load their pieces. Others were out of ammunition. A few, I am told, that were not hurt went off with the wounded men. Of the seven companies, the number of muskets carried into the fight was 271, this being the number reported on that day for duty.

The regiment lost in this engagement 10 killed and 110 wounded, a list of which you will find inclosed.

On July 1, at Malvern Hill, we were placed in line with the other regiments of your brigade. We were to be, I learned, the supporting brigade to Generals Cobb's and Anderson's commands, which occupied positions in front of our line. After marching by the flanks and forward quite a number of times we were brought immediately in front of the battery that we were to charge. The Second Georgia's position was directly in front of the battery, which I thought must be fully three-quarters of a mile distant from the woods we emerged from. Being under the direct fire of the enemy's guns the whole of that distance our brigade moved forward steadily for some distance and in good order, when, owing to some command, the Fifteenth Georgia, being next to our right, got in front of us, masking the whole of the right wing of the Second. The Seventeenth Georgia at the same time crowded upon the Fifteenth Georgia. This crowding caused much confusion. At the time I was 15 or 20 steps in front of our regiment, looking back to see if our regiment was moving on in order. I found myself in front of another regiment, which I was told was the Fifteenth Georgia. I soon saw the mixed condition of troops, that the Fifteenth and Seventeenth, which occupied the line to our right, had by some command been moved to the left, which placed them upon the line we occupied. While in that huddled condition the order was given to march by the left flank, which our regiment performed in good order under a most destructive fire of grape and canister, being under full range of the enemy's guns.

After crossing a fence our regiment was ordered to lie down and wait for support to come up. Soon one of the regiments of Kershaw's brigade came up and moved forward and we ordered as a support; we followed close after them. They moved in order and made a most gallant charge, but were completely checked by the deadly fire from the enemy's battery. Their ranks being torn asunder, they had to fall back, which left our regiment in front without any support. Colonel Butt being wounded at that time, I had to assume command. I ordered our regiment to lie down until we could get a supporting regiment. We were under a most terrific fire of grape, but the men acted with the utmost coolness, not one exhibiting, that I could see, the least fear. We lay under that fire for fully half an hour waiting for some regiment to come up that we might continue our charge to the battery, which was not more than 150 yards in front of us. Word being brought that the enemy was flanking us on our right (immediately afterward there occurred a very heavy fire, which came in upon the rear of our right wing), I ordered the regiment up and gave the command about-face, and marched in order to the rear across a small drain and gave the command halt, but owing to great noise was not heard. I intended to halt and change front, that I might receive the enemy that (I was told) had flanked us. I was in front of the regiment at the time I ordered them to about-face, which placed me in the rear in falling back. My order to halt went unheeded. The regiment continued to move off to the rear, which I think was fortunate, as when [we were] alone

and could effect nothing in the position we occupied. Had the regiment remained in the position I intended to make a stand for the enemy (that was said to have flanked us) I do not think I would have brought off 50 men, as the enemy had directed an increased fire upon that point.

Our loss in this engagement was 11 killed and 70 wounded, which you will find consolidated with the other list of killed and wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. R. HOLMES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Second Georgia.

Brigadier-General TOOMBS.

No. 276.

Report of Col. William T. Millican, Fifteenth Georgia Infantry, of the actions at Garnett's and Golding's Farms and battle of Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH REGIMENT GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp McIntosh, July 26, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit through you to the brigadier-general commanding the following official report of the operations of this regiment in the recent actions before Richmond:

On June 26 the regiment (Col. William M. McIntosh in command), by order of Brigadier-General Toombs, occupied the intrenchments on the north side of the Nine-mile road, near Price's house, and remained in that position until about 6 p. m. of June 27, when, by order of General Toombs, the regiment moved to the front near three-quarters of a mile; took position at the edge of a field some 200 yards to the left of a brick house, known as James Garnett's house; sent two companies (Capt. John C. Burch, Company F, and Capt. Stephen Z. Hearnsberger, Company G) as skirmishers to support the pickets of the Second Georgia and feel the enemy. In a few minutes the firing on both sides became brisk. Soon the enemy's line was re-enforced, and General Toombs ordered Colonel McIntosh with the balance of this command to the support of the skirmishers. We crossed the field at double-quick under a most galling fire from the opposite side of a deep ravine, just beyond which our skirmishers were engaged; crossed the ravine by the right flank and formed line of battle and moved rapidly to the front. The engagement now became general and intensely fierce all along the line and raged till after dark, when the enemy retired and the firing ceased.

Colonel McIntosh, who was at the front and on the most exposed part of the line, gallantly cheering the men on, fell mortally wounded early in the engagement and was borne from the field.

The command then devolved upon me as lieutenant-colonel, and after the dead and wounded (a detailed list of which has already been furnished) were carried from the field the regiment, by order of General Toombs, retired to the rear and rested till daylight on the morning of the 28th, and then moved back to the same point where the previous evening's engagement had taken place, to the support of the Seventh and Eighth Georgia Regiments.

The engagement ended with but few casualties in this regiment, which have also been reported in the list of casualties furnished. We bivouacked on the field, and at 3 a. m., June 29, by order of General

Toombs, formed line of battle with the entire brigade, and at an early hour entered the enemy's works without much resistance, and moved with the brigade in pursuit of the retreating foe until a late hour at night; bivouacked in the open air.

Early next morning, June 30, took up the line of march and reached the battle-field at Frazier's farm about 11 p. m. and remained on the field until dawn, July 1; then advanced in line of battle, Capt. George A. Pace's company (B) being thrown forward as skirmishers. The advance continued until after 12 m., when I became completely exhausted from fatigue, loss of sleep, and physical weakness, having been in very feeble health for several weeks, and was compelled to leave the command of the regiment for a short time to Maj. T. J. Smith, who was also very feeble from illness, who led the regiment into the engagement at Malvern Hill. He soon became exhausted and was borne from the field. Capt. S. Z. Hearnsberger, the senior captain, assumed the command till the close of the engagement. The list of casualties during this engagement has also been furnished.*

Respectfully, submitted, &c.

W. T. MILLICAN,
Colonel Fifteenth Regiment Georgia Volunteers.

Lieut. ROBERT GRANT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 277.

Reports of Col. Henry L. Benning, Seventeenth Georgia Infantry, of the action at Garnett's Farm and battle of Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Darbytown Road, July 26, 1862.

GENERAL: On June 27 the brigade was near the Garnett house, and about sunset General Toombs ordered me to throw forward a strong body of pickets on the left of his line and to feel the enemy, and to follow up vigorously any success that might be met with. At this time the regiment was in line of battle along the fence near Garnett's spring. Accordingly I immediately ordered forward the two flank companies of the regiment—Companies A, under Lieutenant Beeland, and K, under Lieutenant Randall, both under Major [J. H.] Pickett—with instructions to carry out the orders of General Toombs to me. They promptly took their place on the left of the line in a wood, and very soon afterward, with other similar parties detached from the Second and Fifteenth Regiments Georgia Volunteers, opened fire on the enemy posted in a wood on both sides of the Labor-in-Vain ravine. The fire at once became warm along our whole line. The balls of the enemy came across the picket line engaged in the fight, and wounded a number of that part of the regiment held in reserve near the fence at the Garnett spring. About fifteen minutes after the firing had commenced report was made to you that the enemy in considerable force was about to turn your left flank and cut off the pickets sent from my regiment. You then ordered me to take the reserve companies of the regiment to that flank and support those pickets and counteract any

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* Embodied in returns, p. 977.

such movement of the enemy. I at once carried them there and formed them in line of battle. It was then dusk and objects were not visible at a distance. We could see no enemy. The firing of our pickets, who were a little in advance of us and a little to our right, continued as brisk as ever. As the darkness thickened, however, the firing gradually lessened and finally ceased.

Every officer and man of the companies under my eye did his duty well, and the same is true (according to the report to me of Major Pickett) of the two companies sent forward under him as pickets.

A list of the casualties has already been sent up.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

HENRY L. BENNING,
Colonel Seventeenth Regiment Georgia Volunteers.

Brigadier-General TOOMBS.

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HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Darbytown Road, July 26, 1862.

GENERAL: On the 1st of this month you, after much exertion, put your brigade in line of battle chiefly in a wood in front, but rather to the right of what is called Malvern Hill, or Hills, with General Jones' brigade, Colonel Anderson commanding, in your front and other troops in his front. The position of my regiment was on the right of your line. You instructed me that the duty of your brigade would be to support the troops in its front, and that the duty of my regiment would be to accommodate itself to the movements of the regiment in its front, but that it was not to fire until it received orders to do so. This was near 5 p. m., in my judgment. Shortly afterward the line in our front began to move by the left flank; we followed the example and moved by ours. Marching in this way for, I think, nearly a mile, the line came in front of the position of the enemy, and also got out of the wood into a large field, the back part of which was held by the enemy. Here the march was changed to one to the front; that in a short time brought us under a very heavy fire both of artillery and musketry, grape and shell, splinters and Minie balls flying thick about us and through us, and making gaps in our ranks at every step. The regiment, however, continued to advance in perfect order. After having advanced far into the field the order came down the line, "March by the left flank." This was obeyed, and while we were thus marching by the flank some regiment behind us, which was marching to the front, cut my regiment in two at the colors, leaving the colors and the companies on the left with me, who was at the head of the line, and the right companies with Lieut. Col. Wesley C. Hodges. I saw no more of these latter companies until next day. The companies with me continued to march by the flank until they entered the wood on the left of the field. I supposed the object of the order was to get to the wood and advance to the attack from it, so I halted my companies and looked for a good position to advance from, which I found, as I thought, in a road running in front of the enemies batteries at the edge of the wood with a fence in its front. Along this road I formed the companies and made them lie down, that as many as possible of the enemy's missiles might pass over them. It was nearly night. Here we remained awaiting orders, but none came. The fire on both sides

slackened and ceased after night-fall, and the companies returned to camp.

Our loss was 5 killed and 31 wounded. A particular list of the casualties has already been forwarded to you.*

The officers and men received the hot fire of the enemy, which they could not return, friends being in front, with great coolness and fortitude.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY L. BENNING,

Colonel Seventeenth Regiment Georgia Volunteers.

No. 278.

Report of Col. J. B. Cumming, Twentieth Georgia Infantry, of the actions at Garnett's and Golding's Farms, and battle of Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. TWENTIETH REGIMENT GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS,
July 26, 1862.

GENERAL: Pursuant to orders received this day I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Twentieth Regiment Georgia Volunteers in the recent actions before Richmond:

This regiment was relieved from picket duty at Garnett's farm on the night of the 26th ultimo.

Early next morning we were ordered to occupy and hold the trenches in front of Garnett's farm, where we remained until about 2 p. m., under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, with the loss of 1 man killed and 1 man wounded, losing his left arm. At this time I was ordered to proceed to a skirt of woods on the left of Garnett's farm, in command of the Fifteenth Regiment Georgia Volunteers and my own.

Later in the afternoon (about 6 o'clock) I was ordered to proceed with my regiment to support a battery then briskly engaging the enemy in our front.

We remained in this position nearly an hour, and just before sunset we were ordered by Captain Troup, of your staff, to proceed to within supporting distance of the Second and Fifteenth Regiments Georgia Volunteers, then closely engaged with, and under a heavy fire from, the enemy. We advanced in line of battle to this position, a distance of about a quarter of a mile, through an open field under a heavy fire of musketry. When within about 75 yards in rear of the Second and Fifteenth Regiments I ordered a halt, according to orders, and required the men to lie down. This was immediately on the left of Garnett's house. We remained here under a heavy and continuous fire of infantry for about three-quarters of an hour, when we were ordered forward to occupy the positions occupied by the Second and Fifteenth Regiments against overwhelming odds. We held this position until about 3 o'clock next morning, when we were relieved by the Seventeenth Regiment Georgia Volunteers.

During the affair of that evening our loss was 1 man killed and 8 wounded.

About 10 a. m. on the 28th ultimo I was ordered to occupy and hold until further orders with my regiment a ravine in a skirt of woods on

* List shows 2 men killed and 3 wounded at Garnett's farm, and at Malvern Hill 1 officer and 4 men killed and 5 officers and 25 men wounded.

the left of Garnett's house, opposite the redoubts and breastworks of the enemy. As soon as we had crossed the ravine and formed line of battle we were ordered to advance by yourself in person, which we did, and having proceeded 30 or 40 paces, the order was countermanded. We were then ordered by you to hold our position to cover the return of the Seventh and Eighth Georgia Regiments, as well as to protect the pickets from our own brigade. We remained there about four hours. We lost in this affair 1 man mortally wounded.

The next day, the 29th ultimo, we advanced in line of battle on the enemy's position, but found that they had abandoned it. We continued the pursuit of the retreating enemy during the 29th.

On Monday, the 30th ultimo, we were ordered to re-enforce General Longstreet, and made a long march of about 20 miles through the hot sun. Several of my men were overcome by the heat and fatigue of the march. We arrived upon the battle-field of that day about midnight, and slept upon the field in line of battle.

About 4 a. m. of the 1st instant I was ordered to deploy forward one company as skirmishers. I accordingly deployed Capt. E. M. Seago's company (F) as skirmishers in advance of the regiment, which advanced, in connection with your brigade, about 1 mile, when it met with and intersected the skirmishers of General Jackson's corps. From this point, finding no enemy in front, we were ordered back.

About 4 p. m. we advanced in line of battle upon a new position of the enemy into the woods until we were stopped by the First Georgia Regulars in front. We then moved a considerable distance by the right flank and again formed line of battle.

About 5 p. m. we were ordered forward. We advanced about three-quarters of a mile—the greater part of the distance through an open field—under a heavy, deadly, and incessant fire of artillery and infantry, the shot, shell, grape, canister, and balls raining around us like hail. When within a quarter of a mile of the enemy's batteries we were ordered to march by the left flank across a fence to the left, which we did, and then advanced in line of battle until we came to a road within 200 yards of the enemy's batteries and rather to their right flank. We were then halted and kept our position until after dark, when the lieutenant-colonel of my regiment came to me twice and told me that the enemy were flanking us. I then ordered the regiment to fall back and form line again; but there was such confusion at that time and it was so dark that it was impossible to form line again for some time.

Our loss in this engagement was 5 killed, 66 wounded, and 4 missing.*

The bloody and trying scenes of these recent actions before Richmond have served to confirm the high opinion I have ever entertained of the patriotism, courage, and efficiency of the officers and soldiers of my command. I cannot refrain, also, general, from expressing the gratification I experienced in witnessing the efficiency and gallantry of Captains Du Bose and Troup, of your staff, and of Captain Coward, of General Jones' staff.

Respectfully,

J. B. CUMMING,
Colonel, Comdg. Twentieth Regiment Georgia Volunteers.

General ROBERT TOOMBS.

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* Nominal list omitted.

No. 279.

Reports of Col. George T. Anderson, Eleventh Georgia Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of the action at Garnett's and Golding's Farms, engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, and battle of Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
In the Field, July 8, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following report of the action of my brigade in the affair near Garnett's house on Saturday, June 28:

The disposition of the regiments was as follows: The Seventh and Eighth Georgia near the overseer's house; the Eleventh on picket near New Bridge, and the First Georgia Regulars and Ninth Georgia on duty at Mrs. Price's house. It was determined that morning by Brig. Gen. D. R. Jones, commanding division, to place some heavy guns in position on the New Bridge road and drive the enemy from their works near the river if possible, and Brigadier-General Jones was directed to attack the enemy if, in his discretion, it could be done without too serious loss to ourselves, and I was to support him, if necessary, with my brigade. The enemy was driven from the works by our batteries on the New Bridge road and by Captain Brown's (Wise Artillery) and Captain Moody's batteries near Garnett's house; and Captain Thurston, of General Jones' staff, was sent to General Toombs to notify him of the fact. From some cause, not understood by me, General Toombs sent Captain Thurston to me to make the attack, and as Captain Thurston was on General Jones' staff I supposed the order had been changed, and, expecting to be supported, ordered the Eighth and Seventh Georgia to advance, which they did in most beautiful order and with their usual gallantry, driving the enemy before them over and beyond their works, all the time exposed to a galling fire from artillery and musketry. Satisfied that these two small regiments could not cope successfully with the enemy, I asked General Toombs two or three times to send forward men to support me in the attack; but before this was done an order came from General Magruder to cease the attack, and I recalled the troops.

I cannot express too highly my appreciation of the gallantry and good conduct of all the officers and men of both regiments in this action, in which our loss was very severe, as the list of casualties will show.

The Eighth Georgia led the attack under command of the heroic [L. M.] Lamar and suffered severely. Colonel Lamar was wounded and taken by the enemy, but has been recovered from them; Lieutenant-Colonel [John R.] Towers and Lieutenant Harper taken prisoners; Major [E. J.] Magruder seriously wounded; Captain Butler, Lieutenants Montgomery, Williamson, and Blackwell also wounded, and 13 men killed, 63 wounded, 6 missing, and 15 prisoners.

The Seventh Georgia supported the Eighth. The casualties are—Lieut. Col. W. W. White, commanding regiment, seriously wounded; Captain Hicks wounded, and 7 men killed, 60 wounded, and 8 missing.

I am satisfied that if I had been able to bring my whole brigade into action or been properly supported the whole of that part of the enemy's works would have been taken and held. A prisoner taken next morning reports the enemy's loss to have been about equal to ours.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. T. ANDERSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. A. COWARD, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Richmond, Va., July 14, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the report of the action of my brigade in the series of battles from June 29 to July 1, inclusive, the report of the action of the Seventh and Eighth Georgia on the 29th having been already forwarded:

Early on Sunday morning I was ordered to march in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and having soon formed my brigade, moved through the deserted camps and works of the enemy near Garnett's farm.

The First Georgia Regulars, Col. W. J. Magill commanding, were deployed as skirmishers, and the Seventh Georgia Regiment, Maj. E. W. Hoyle commanding, in support. The Eighth Georgia, Capt. George O. Dawson; Ninth Georgia, Col. R. A. Turnipseed, and Eleventh Georgia, Lieut. Col. William Luffman commanding, were formed in line of battle, and in this order we set out in search of the enemy. After marching some distance the First Georgia came up with the foe and opened fire upon them, receiving in return a heavy fire from artillery and musketry, losing several men killed and wounded; but officers and men, I am proud to say, behaved in the most gallant manner and drove the enemy before them, inflicting severe loss upon him. After marching in line of battle all day through woods, swamps, and open field we did not participate in the fight late in the day, our direction bringing us considerably to our left of the enemy. We reached our bivouac that night, or morning rather, about 1 o'clock, having been exposed to a severe rain for over an hour.

The next morning, June 30, we marched to join Major-General Longstreet, and reached him, after being on the march eighteen hours, at 2 a. m. July 1, and rested until daylight, and again set out in search of the enemy. Marched across the battle-field of the day previous some 1½ miles; was ordered by Major-General Magruder to march back to the Darby road; marched some 5 miles and was ordered back, moving by the left flank. Was next ordered by Major-General Magruder to shelter my men under a hill to protect them from the fire of the enemy, as our batteries were ordered to open upon them. From this position was ordered to take position recently occupied by General Cobb in my front; was about getting into position and was ordered to move some quarter of a mile to the right, and before I could get my line dressed was again ordered to move to the right of every brigade in the line and take position. Had, as I supposed, nearly reached this last point, when I was again ordered by General Magruder to move back rapidly by the left flank to support General Cobb; all of which orders were executed promptly by my command over swamps, dense undergrowth, ravines, and hills. At about 4.30 p. m. I received orders to advance to attack a battery of the enemy, and moving rapidly to the front through the dense woods, the left of my line, reaching the open field first, gained so much ground to the front and in the advance of the right that I ordered a halt to re-establish a correct line on the open field.

In the mean time the enemy were firing on us from two batteries and their infantry. Before I succeeded in rectifying my line other troops were hurried on to the attack, and then of my right. The First Georgia Regulars and Seventh and Eighth Georgia Regiments, supposing that I had given command to advance, became separated from the command. But I am proud to be able to say that every officer and man behaved himself with coolness and gallantry and aided materially in the final results of the day. The Ninth and Eleventh Georgia were more imme-

diately under my own observation, and the conduct of the officers and men of both regiments under a most severe fire was all that I desired, each man standing to his post willingly and cheerfully until long after dark, when I withdrew them from the field, my other regiments having passed a few moments before.

Colonel Magill mentions in terms of strong commendation the names of Sergt. W. J. Garrett, Company M; Corpl. J. C. Camp, and Private W. L. Morehead, First Georgia Regulars. Captain Carmical reports very favorably of the conduct of Sergeant Aderhold, Company I, Seventh Georgia. Other commanders report that all acted well and bravely.

The casualties in the brigade are as follows:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
1st Georgia Regulars:				
Officers	.....	6	.....	6
Privates	4	38	15	57
Total	4	44	15	63
7th Georgia Regiment:				
Officers	1	6	.....	7
Privates	13	101	5	119
Total	14	107	5	126
8th Georgia Regiment:				
Officers	.....	.....	.....	.....
Privates	4	8	.....	12
Total	4	8	.....	12
9th Georgia Regiment:				
Officers	.....	2	.....	2
Privates	3	28	.....	31
Total	3	30	.....	33
11th Georgia Regiment:				
Officers	.....	3	.....	3
Privates	6	50	16	72
Total	6	53	16	75
RECAPITULATION.				
Officers	1	17	.....	18
Privates	30	225	36	291
Total	31	242	36	309

It is due the men to state that they had been without rest almost entirely since the night of the 27th, and marched in line of battle all day Sunday, 29th, and for eighteen hours June 30, and were marched and counter-marched the day of battle from daylight until about 4 p. m., and many of the men fell out from exhaustion and have since rejoined.

I bear willing testimony to the gallantry of the whole command, officers and soldiers, and feel proud of having the honor of commanding such brave and determined men. I am under many obligations to Lieut. C. C. Hardwick, Eighth Georgia Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general, for his bravery and gallantry, executing promptly every order intrusted to him; also to Capts. T. G. Jackson, of Virginia, and Charles Daniel, of Georgia, volunteer aides, for gallantry and

distinguished services on all occasions. I cannot refrain from mentioning Private D. E. Humphreys, Company C, Eleventh Georgia Volunteers, my orderly, for his gallantry and good conduct.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. T. ANDERSON,

Colonel Eleventh Georgia Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. A. COWARD, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 280.

Report of Col. William J. Magill, First Georgia Regulars, of the engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, and battle of Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST GEORGIA REGULARS,
Camp near Richmond, Va., July 10, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of the colonel commanding, the following report of this regiment in the part taken by it in the affair of June 29 and in the engagement of the 1st instant:

On June 29, just after we had passed the line of the enemy's intrenchments near Garnett's house, I was ordered to deploy the regiment as skirmishers and feel the woods in the direction which it was supposed he had taken. Having crossed a large open field for that purpose, I had scarcely entered the woods when the fire of his skirmishers was opened upon me. This fire was very heavy, indicating a large force. In a few moments a battery of artillery, situated in a field beyond, also opened its fire, discharging shrapnel, grape, and canister. Notwithstanding this heavy fire the regiment steadily advanced, driving the enemy before it until, emerging into the field already indicated, he was discovered in considerable force, and for a time his fire on my left was very severe. Under these circumstances I withdrew the line of skirmishers to the shelter of the woods.

In a short time this force of the enemy continued its retreat, and in obedience to orders I continued the advance of my line. Proceeding steadily through the woods, capturing on the way a number of prisoners, at the distance of perhaps 1½ miles from the point already indicated, I again discovered the enemy in large force, with several pieces of artillery, in a field of considerable magnitude. The main body of our troops having reached the grounds, I was ordered to move my regiment farther to the left, still keeping them deployed as skirmishers, so that I did not participate further in the engagement which ensued.

On Tuesday, the 1st instant, this regiment, in its position in the brigade, was ordered forward in line of battle in an attack upon the enemy's position at Malvern Hill (I believe it is called). We advanced under a very heavy fire of artillery and musketry in the direction of his batteries over a clear, open space of great extent. This fire being destructive and the advance being deemed impracticable from that point of attack, the colonel commanding ordered the recall of the brigade, with a view to its reformation and a change in the direction of attack. In consequence of the noise and great confusion of the battlefield it was impossible to convey this order effectually to the brigade, and in falling back much disorder occurred.

It gives me great pleasure to state that the officers and men under my command behaved on both occasions with the utmost coolness and gallantry, and while there scarcely existed occasion for comparison in

reference to individual cases of prowess, I cannot refrain from making honorable mention of the names of Sergt. W. J. Garrett, of Company M, Corpl. J. C. Camp, of Company H, and Private W. L. Morehead, of Company G.

I subjoin a list of the killed, wounded, and missing on both these occasions:*

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	.....	6	.....
Privates	4	38	15
Total	4	44	15

Very respectfully,

WM. J. MAGILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. CHARLES C. HARDWICK, *A. A. A. G., First Brigade.*

No. 281.

Report of Capt. George H. Carmical, Seventh Georgia Infantry, of the action at Garnett's and Golding's Farms, engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, and battle of Malvern Hill.

CAMP SEVENTH REGIMENT GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS,
July —, 1862.

I desire to call your attention to the brave and heroic conduct of Sergt. T. A. Aderhold, of Company I, Seventh Regiment Georgia Volunteers, who after the colors had been twice shot down sprang forward, and grasping the staff amid a storm of grape and canister, shouted to his comrades to rally around their common standard, and did not quit the colors until he had received a frightful wound and was obliged to turn them over to one more fortunate.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. CARMICAL,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. CHARLES C. HARDWICK, *A. A. A. G.*

Return of casualties in the Seventh Regiment Georgia Infantry, June 27–July 1, 1862.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Agregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
June 27	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	14
June 28	.....	5	4	55	.....	.....	64
June 29	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	5
July 1	1	4	6	42	.....	4	57
Total	1	16	11	108	.....	4	140

REMARKS ON NOMINAL LISTS.—On the 27th June, while supporting Brown's battery, the regiment lost 7 men killed and 7 wounded.

On the 28th ultimo the regiment charged a battery, sustaining a heavy loss in killed, wounded, and several prisoners.

On the 29th we advanced through the Yankee camps and supported the First Georgia Regiment, which acted as skirmishers.

On the 30th the regiment marched to the battle-field of Monday, where they rested that night, and on the evening of the following day engaged the enemy for half an hour.

Our loss here was also heavy: First Lieut. T. S. Watson killed, Lieut. Col. W. W. White seriously wounded, Maj. E. W. Hoyle seriously wounded, Adjutant Maddox slightly wounded, Capt. R. B. Hicks slightly wounded, Second Lieut. J. F. Bellinger slightly wounded, First Lieut. A. Y. White slightly wounded, First Lieut. Obadiah Wynn seriously wounded.

No. 282.

Report of Capt. George O. Dawson, Eighth Georgia Infantry, of the action at Garnett's and Golding's Farms and battle of Malvern Hill.

BIVOUAC EIGHTH GEORGIA REGIMENT,
Garnett's Farm, Va., June 28, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Eighth Regiment Georgia Volunteers in the engagement of this evening:

About the hour of 3.30 o'clock the regiment received orders to charge a battery of the enemy opposite Garnett's farm at a distance of half a mile or more. The regiment moved forward promptly to execute said orders, Companies A and B being deployed as skirmishers. The charge was made with great celerity and perfect order, and so rapid was the advance of our skirmishers that many of the enemy's picket were killed and taken prisoners before they were aware of our presence. Within 150 yards of the point of departure one of our skirmishers was shot down. Moving steadily onward the fire of the enemy made sad havoc in the ranks. Advancing some distance through a thick wood, about 150 yards distant from its skirt, in an open field, the enemy's breastworks appeared in full view.

In the charge through this open space many of the officers and men were killed and disabled.

We succeded in driving the enemy from their position, which was maintained with great spirit and determination against great odds until ordered to withdraw. The regiment fell back in good order.

The following is a list of the killed, wounded, and missing: Among the officers, Col. L. M. Lamar was seriously wounded, Lieut. Col. J. R. Towers was taken prisoner, Maj. E. J. Magruder was wounded slightly, Lieut. J. M. Montgomery, Company E, was killed, and Lieut. C. M. Harper, of the same company, was taken prisoner, Capt. A. F. Butler, Company B, was wounded dangerously, and Lieut. W. W. Williamson, Company G, was wounded seriously, and Lieut. T. J. Blackwell, Company I, was wounded slightly, besides 23 enlisted men killed, 55 wounded, and 9 missing.

The bearing of officers and men on the field entitled them to the commendation of their superior officers and the gratitude of their country.

Respectfully,

GEO. O. DAWSON,
Captain Company I, Comdg. Eighth Georgia Regiment.

Lieut. CHARLES C. HARDWICK.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH GEORGIA REGIMENT,
July 2, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to orders I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Eighth Regiment Georgia Volunteers in the battle of Tuesday, July 1:

The casualties of the battle of June 28 having devolved upon me the command of the regiment, I am more than gratified that the conduct and bearing of officers and men fell under your immediate observation. From the moment we were ordered to advance upon the strong positions of the enemy, posted on the heights of Malvern farm, exposed for the space of four hours to a most terrific fire of artillery, the spirit and determination of the troops seemed to gather strength as the peril of the battle increased. Several of the regiment were either killed or wounded at the distance of over 2 miles from the point of attack.

When the last order to charge the enemy's position was given we moved rapidly forward through an almost impassable ravine of thick undergrowth and wood to the base of a hill, 30 yards distant from an open field, where the enemy were posted. Here the regiment was saluted and urged forward by General Magruder, under the eye and immediate command of the general. Although fatigued and exhausted from a continued march of two days and nights without sleep, the regiment seemed to gather fresh strength. Then it was that we made the dashing charge of over 400 yards across an open field exposed to a most terrific fire of musketry and artillery. Halting at the base of the hill for a few moments, protected partially from the fire of the enemy, we adjusted our line of battle preparatory for another charge. Just then Adjutant Hardwick, at the peril of his life, came boldly forward and gave the order to fall back. Our retrograde movement was not characterized with the same order as our advance, the regiment falling back with great reluctance. Under a heavy fire from the enemy we rallied to the point designated by the adjutant in good order, awaiting further orders.

About 9 o'clock we were ordered to repair to our camps, which we did in good order.

Too much praise cannot be given to the brave officers and men who imperiled their lives in this battle.

The regiment lost 4 killed and 8 wounded, all among the enlisted men.

Respectfully,

GEO. O. DAWSON,
Captain Company I, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. CHARLES C. HARDWICK,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brigade, First Division.

No. 283.

Reports of Maj. William M. Jones, Ninth Georgia Infantry, of operations June 27–July 12.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH GEORGIA REGIMENT,
July 13, 1862.

SIR: On the 27th ultimo the Ninth Georgia Regiment received orders to advance the picket line on the east side of Dr. Garnett's farm. After

going to the advance post skirmishers were thrown out, and after a brisk skirmish succeeded in driving the advance of the enemy beyond their earthworks, where they were supported by their artillery, which did us some damage.

The casualties are, to wit: Five killed and 20 wounded, all enlisted men.

At night received orders to fall back to our former position.

June 28, all quiet in this regiment.

June 29, prepared to advance upon the redoubts of the enemy, which had been unsuccessfully attempted by the Seventh and Eighth Georgia Regiments the previous evening. Scouts were sent forward, who returned in a short time and reported that the enemy had evacuated their works. Immediately proceeded to their redoubt, and soon after took up the line of march in pursuit of the fleeing foe. After half an hour's march succeeded in catching up with their rear guard which after a little resistance again fell back.

Here the line of battle was formed, and immediately proceeded to scour the wood in the direction of Bottom's Bridge. After advancing some distance and hearing heavy firing on the right halted and remained in line awaiting orders until 9 p. m. Received orders to return to ———.

June 30, received orders to proceed to the right of our line to re-enforce Major-General Longstreet, who engaged the enemy near Crew's farm p. m. of same day. Arrived about 10 p. m. and took possession of the battle-field.

Tuesday, July 1, formed in line of battle to scour the wood in front of ——— and proceeded half a mile. Ordered back to the swamp; returned and took position one-fourth of a mile on the right of the River road. Remained some time under the protection of a favoring hill from the shells of the enemy without any casualty.

At 1 p. m. started for the anticipated battle-field. After maneuvering until near 6 p. m. entered the field of action and halted in a ravine for protection. Remained until near 8 p. m.

Here our casualties were 3 killed and 30 wounded. Among the latter were Lieuts. J. W. Arnold, of Company C, and T. J. Hardee, of Company H. All the rest were enlisted men.

At 10 p. m. left the field in good order. Remaining near the battle-field until the morning of the 4th instant, left in pursuit of the enemy and proceeded down the James River 12 miles to —— Cross-Roads.

Remained in the neighborhood on picket until the 9th instant, then fell back to the church on the Darbytown road, 6 miles east of Richmond, remaining there on picket until regularly relieved by —— Mississippi Brigade.

Joined our brigade July 12 by your order.

WM. M. JONES,
Major, Commanding Ninth Georgia Regiment.

Col. GEORGE T. ANDERSON.

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HDQRS. NINTH REGIMENT GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS,
July 13, 1862.

SIR: In pursuance of an order from headquarters of the division respecting those of my command who distinguished themselves in the series of engagements with the enemy from the 28th ultimo to the 2d instant, I have only to mention the conduct of Lieut. S. D. Cockrell,

who has been acting adjutant for the regiment during the last few months. When our brigade was halted, in consequence of orders from General Magruder, in the ravine near the field of action on the 1st instant, 5 p. m., the impression was prevalent that our brigade would not be called into action. The acting adjutant thought it not indiscreet to leave the regiment and go into the battle with the Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment.

Below is a note sent to headquarters of this regiment on the following morning:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT,
——— —, 1862.

I take pleasure in certifying that Lieutenant Cockrell, of the Ninth Georgia Regiment, requested permission of me to accompany my regiment into the engagement of the 1st instant; that I consented, and requested him to act as adjutant for the regiment in that engagement, which he did, and that his conduct on that occasion is deserving of the highest commendation.

W. H. LUSE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment.

N. B.—The regiment, as was presumed, took no active part in the battle.

WM. M. JONES,
Major, Commanding Ninth Georgia Regiment.

Col. GEORGE T. ANDERSON.

No. 284.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Luffman, Eleventh Georgia Infantry, of operations June 26–July 1, including battle of Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH REGIMENT GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Richmond, Va., July 12, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to General Orders, No. —, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in pursuing the enemy in his impetuous flight from the Chickahominy in front of Richmond to his present bivouac, on the James River, under cover of his gunboats:

June 26 [27?], three men wounded on Chickahominy, near the Garnett house, by the explosion of a shell from our batteries.

June 27 [28?], extended our picket post some distance down the Chickahominy, covering part of the territory occupied in the morning by the enemy, and captured 1 prisoner.

June 28 [29?], took possession of the enemy's camps at daylight in the morning, capturing 11 prisoners.

At 9 a. m. moved off in pursuit of the retiring enemy, and overtaking him in less than 3 miles, a sharp skirmish ensued, in which we had 1 man wounded by a spent shell from the enemy's battery. The enemy again retiring, our column was halted for two hours in the enemy's camps, and a quantity of commissary and other stores left by the enemy were taken possession of.

At 2 p. m., occupying a position on the right of the brigade, moved off in line of battle through the dense forest and again overtook the enemy east of the York River Railroad, but took no part in the hotly contested engagement on our right.

At dark withdrew under orders and fell back to the railroad, which we reached at 1 a. m. June 30.

At 6 a. m. moved off to take position on the Darbytown road and reached the battle-field of the same day at 2 o'clock, and July 1 (same day), at 3.30 o'clock, pushed off in line of battle in pursuit of the enemy's fleeing columns.

At 7 a. m. came up with the troops of the heroic Stonewall Jackson, who quickly passed our front. We then retired, took another position, and again commenced to advance on the enemy.

At 3 p. m. we came up with the enemy, strongly posted on a high eminence. An attack was immediately ordered by General Magruder, the troops occupying or forming four separate lines of battle, all within range of the enemy's batteries and subject to the most galling and destructive fire of shot and shell. Our brigade, commanded by the gallant Col. George T. Anderson, was ordered to form the third line of battle, in support of General Cobb's brigade, which formed the second. My regiment was thrown out on the field on the right flank of the Third Brigade and was supported by the learned and gallant Col. H. L. Benning, of General Toombs' brigade, which formed the fourth line of battle.

We remained under the severe and well-directed fire of the enemy from 5 to 9 p. m.

Our casualties here were considerable: Adjt. John F. Green, wounded severely in the shoulder; Lieut. M. F. Gudger, Company D, wounded in the hand; Lieut. Nathaniel Parish, Company E, wounded in the side; 6 men killed on the field and 50 wounded, most of whom very severely; missing 16, some of whom have not been heard from.

Killed	6
Wounded	57
Missing	16
Total	79

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. LUFFMAN,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Eleventh Regiment Georgia Volunteers.

Col. GEORGE T. ANDERSON,

Comdg. Third Brigade, First Division, Army of the Potomac.

No. 285.

Report of Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaws, C. S. Army, commanding division, of engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, and battles of Savage Station and Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, *July* 20, 1862.

The following is a report of the operations of my command, composed of the brigades of Generals Kershaw and Semmes, commencing on the 26th ultimo and ending July 1:

On the 26th I received orders to hold my command in readiness for any movement. None was, however, made.

On the 27th the troops were under arms at daylight. The lookouts, posted in trees overlooking the enemy's camps near the railroad, reported that the works of the enemy were being strengthened, more guns being placed in the redoubts near the railroad and all the works numerously manned.

About 11 o'clock orders were received to feel the enemy with two regiments. The movement was delayed until about 4 o'clock, when the Seventh and Eighth South Carolina, Colonels Aiken and Henagan, advanced as far as the abatis of the enemy under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. Finding the enemy in strong force occupying their works the regiments were withdrawn, returning to camp about 10 p. m. Loss, 1 killed and 3 wounded in Seventh South Carolina Regiment.

On the 28th remained in camp. The works of the enemy were occupied by them in force.

On the 29th two regiments of General Kershaw's brigade, South Carolina Volunteers, ordered forward at an early hour. One regiment (Kennedy's) being in reserve, supporting the pickets, had sent out companies to reconnoiter, and finding the enemy's works deserted, the whole regiment occupied the lines most advanced toward ours. The remaining regiments of the brigade, being ordered onward, joined that of Colonel Kennedy, and the whole brigade, under General Kershaw, went forward and took position beyond Fair Oaks Station in the woods to the right of the railroad, keeping their skirmishers well to the front. This brigade was in advance of all other troops and waited their arrival.

The enemy were seen crossing the railroad about a mile or less in front, coming from the woods on our left, but it being understood that General Jackson's forces were crossing at Grapevine Bridge, every one was very much concerned, fearing that we would become engaged with them. So much was General Kershaw impressed with that idea that he withheld the fire of his troops and sent a regimental flag down the railroad, waving it, in order to give notice of the presence of Confederate forces.

General Semmes' brigade in the mean while came up along the railroad and was halted behind the works about Fair Oaks Station. The enemy had opened a scattering fire from several pieces, which, however, did no harm to my command.

General Magruder, having arranged his forces on the left, ordered that General Semmes' brigade should move to Kershaw's position and Kershaw to advance.

General Huger's forces, or a portion of them, were seen at this time coming toward my right flank. They soon, however, retired, going in the direction of the Charles City road. Their purpose I did not understand.

This was about 3 p. m. General Kershaw now advanced his brigade, leaving his left on the railroad, supported by that of General Semmes. Kemper's battery, as it came down the Nine-mile road, was ordered forward, supported by the Tenth Georgia, Colonel Cumming. The brigades advanced in two lines, Semmes receiving orders to cross the Williamsburg road with his right. Not long after passing the junction of the Nine-mile and Williamsburg roads the enemy opened fire from a battery on our right, which was replied to with such effect by Kemper's battery that the enemy retired without engaging with their infantry. Kershaw, continuing the march, relieving the Tenth Georgia from the support of his battery, engaged the enemy with his whole force, Semmes' brigade resting immediately behind and extending well to the right. Kemper's battery, taking position on the right of the Williamsburg road upon elevated ground, opened fire with extraordinary rapidity and great effect. Finding that Kershaw's right was being outflanked by the enemy, I ordered in two regiments from Semmes'

brigade, and afterward the whole remaining force, which effectually prevented the design. Our troops and those of the enemy were in very close proximity—so much so that at one time the order was given by some commanders to cease firing, they being fearful that we were engaged with our own men. One of the enemy attempted to seize the flag of the Tenth Georgia, but was immediately knocked down and killed. Some 100 of the command were thrown into momentary confusion and were retiring, but with the assistance of my staff they were immediately rallied and returned to their companies. As all of my force was now engaged, I sent to General Magruder for re-enforcements. I did so because I wished for a reserve principally to provide against contingencies. He sent me the Thirteenth Mississippi, which was posted in rear of the line of battle on the right of the Williamsburg road. It was not brought into action. When all my command were engaged I had ordered a battery to the right in a commanding position to open fire, if it could be done without injury to our troops, and to give assistance in case of disaster.

As night advanced it became so dark that the firing ceased on both sides, the South Carolina brigade remaining in the position it occupied in advance and Semmes' brigade just in rear of its line of battle.

The engagement was commenced by an exceedingly severe and rapid shelling from the enemy's batteries at 5.30 p. m. and lasted until near 9 o'clock, about three hours.

The South Carolina brigade carried into action 1,496 men, and lost in killed, 47; wounded, 234, and missing, 9. Aggregate, 290 men.

Semmes' brigade, force actually engaged—Tenth Georgia, Fifth and Tenth Louisiana—755 men; and lost in killed, 11; wounded, 53. Aggregate, 64 men. Aggregate of both brigades, 354 killed, wounded, and missing.

I beg leave to call attention to the gallantry, cool, yet daring, courage and skill in the management of his gallant command exhibited by Brigadier-General Kershaw; to the cool courage and knowledge of his duties exhibited by General Semmes.

Major McIntosh, the chief of my staff, exhibited that self-possession under fire and disposition to be under fire so characteristic of his name, his relations in the old Army of the United States and our own.

I call attention to the gallant conduct of Captain King and Lieutenant Tucker, my aides-de-camp; Major Goggin, inspecting officer; Major McLaws, quartermaster, and Major Edwards, chief commissary, who were actively engaged in carrying out my orders and giving me information as to the movements of our own and the enemy's forces.

In passing to the front our advance was through the deserted camps of the enemy, where property of great value had been left, consisting of tents, arms, accouterments, and ammunition. Medical stores and articles of private property had been destroyed in wasteful profusion.

On passing down the Williamsburg road I saw to the right a very large camp, or camps, to which roads had been cut through the woods and toward which large bodies of men had lately passed. I sent a reconnoitering party to explore the grounds. They returned and reported the place entirely deserted.

The night and early morning after the battle were passed in collecting and attending to the wounded and burying the dead.

General Magruder was near the scene of action, and from him during the day and after the engagement my general instructions as to the advance were received.

Lieutenant Barry, of the artillery, had been for some days previous

placed in charge of a 32-pounder rifle gun, mounted on a rail car and protected from cannon-shot by a sloping roof in front, covered with plates of iron, through which a port-hole had been pierced, and from rifle-shot on the sides by thick walls of wood lined with iron. His battery moved down the road, keeping pace with the advance of the troops and by his fire annoying the enemy whenever the range would allow. His enthusiasm at the decided success of the experiment and in pushing through obstructions deserve all praise.

For the details of the battle and the many deserving instances of individual merit I respectfully call your attention to the accompanying reports of brigade and regimental commanders and to Captain Kemper's report of his operations. It is but proper to remark upon the dashing manner in which Captain (now Major) Kemper fought his battery. It was cheering to the whole command to see and hear his very rapid firing.

The morning following the engagement of the 29th the troops were ordered to be in readiness to move forward and had commenced the movement, when other orders were received to cross over to the Darbytown road, my command leading. Some confusion occurred, owing to the want of guides, which being corrected, the column moved on and reached the neighborhood of Timberlake's store about 1 p. m. It was there delayed by the rear of General A. P. Hill's division blocking the road.

While resting at Timberlake's store an order was given to move to New Market. General Semmes was sent with his brigade by the main road, protecting the artillery, and I went with General Kershaw's brigade across the country by a road which was reported as impracticable for wagons and artillery, and arrived at Warren's Hill about 6 p. m.

While waiting there the arrival of General Semmes' brigade and directions as to encampments another order was given through Colonel Cary to march my command down the River road to a position he would point out, said to be a place designated by Colonel Chilton. On the way down I met General Wise, who contended there must be some mistake about the place, as the one spoken of by Colonel Cary was entirely exposed to the gunboats. While this discussion was going on another officer from General Magruder rode up and stated it was the general's orders to move down the Long Bridge road, which was done.

General Semmes' brigade had never reached New Market with the artillery, but had been diverted and placed in the woods to the right of the Long Bridge road.

My command had been marching all day, and General Magruder allowed me to halt it on reaching him, which was 1 mile down the Long Bridge road. At that time it was nearly dark. General Semmes came up and reported that a portion of his command and all but one of his staff had been separated from him in the thick woods where he had been posted.

We remained in the road several hours waiting until General Jones' division and Cobb's had passed. We then moved on, receiving orders that Lieutenant Phillips, of General Magruder's staff, would post the brigade.

About 2 o'clock arrived near the battle-field of the day before, and after examining the ground as well as could be done in the dark I posted General Kershaw's brigade on the right of the road, holding General Semmes' in reserve along the road.

My command was completely exhausted, not having had anything to eat; had been heavily engaged the evening previous; had passed the

night and early morning in attending to the wounded and collecting and burying the dead, and had been on the march for about twenty hours. After resting but an hour or two the lines were formed and moved to the front on the right of the road. After going but a short distance beyond the Willis Church, on Quaker road, an order was given to recall the command, and, as I understood it, General Magruder's forces were to join on to the right of General Jackson's, which was at the time skirmishing with the enemy to our right. General Magruder directed me to bring up the rear, which I did, marching behind General Magruder's division, arriving at the road in front of Carter's field. General Longstreet ordered me to move by the left flank and join my command to the right of General Jackson's, going down a road which passed around Carter's field to the battle ground (Crew's farm), directing me first to reconnoiter the ground. On going down the road I found the position I was to occupy held by brigades of General Huger. I informed General Longstreet of the fact, and he directed me to remain where I was for the present. Arrangements being made to open fire with our batteries in front, I was directed to place my command out of the line of the fire which would be returned by the enemy in response to our batteries.

General Magruder shortly afterward came back with the head of his column, and passing by Carter's house went into the woods beyond. My command was ordered to positions to the right and left of Carter's house about 4.30 a. m.

About 6 a. m. they were ordered to the front, advancing one on the right flank of the field and the other on the left, separated 400 or 500 yards, and entirely out of sight of each other. They were carried to the front, from which they were to advance, by a staff officer of General Magruder, and General Kershaw's brigade was assisted as much as possible after their arrival by Major McIntosh, of my staff, in taking position.

Brigadier-General Semmes, advancing on the right, owing to various causes—viz: the thickness of the woods, miscarriage or misconception of orders, and the fatigue his command had undergone—carried into action but 557 men. The dead of his command, however, found in advance evidenced the gallantry of those few. His loss was: Killed, 17; wounded, 56; missing, 63. Aggregate, 136.

General Kershaw, going forward on the left, lost in killed, 22; wounded, 113; missing, 29. Aggregate, 164. Carried into action, 956 men.

The fatigue of the two previous days, want of sleep and food, caused the diminution of forces. Many men, having fallen out, were left behind on the march of the day and night previous.

There were many stragglers from the various forces on the field, which were collected near Carter's house and sent back to join their regiments from time to time, and as the battle ceased returned to the last camps of their regiments.

For the minute particulars of the fight and the cases of individual merit in the regiments the attention of the general is called to the accompanying reports of brigade and regimental commanders.

Major McIntosh was again conspicuous for his gallantry, having his horse shot under him; and my thanks are due to all the members of my staff, who rendered all possible assistance in preventing confusion, rallying the men, and reforming the stragglers.

The following-named officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiments engaged are noticed by their several commanders for good conduct in the several engagements:

Kershaw's brigade.—General Kershaw mentions Colonel Henagan, Eighth South Carolina Regiment; Colonel Kennedy, Lieutenant-Colonel Goodwyn (wounded), and Major Gaillard, Second South Carolina; Colonel Nance and Major Rutherford, Third South Carolina; Colonel Aiken and Lieutenant-Colonel Bland (wounded), Seventh South Carolina; Captain Kemper, Kemper's battery; Sergeant Harley, color-bearer, Second South Carolina; Corporal Blakely, Third South Carolina. Staff—Capt. C. R. Holmes, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. A. E. Doby, aide-de-camp; Lieut. W. M. Dwight, acting assistant inspector-general; Mr. J. A. Myers, acting aide-de-camp. Colonel Henagan, Eighth South Carolina, mentions Major McLeod. Colonel Nance, Third South Carolina, mentions Capt. D. M. H. Langston (wounded) and Lieut. H. C. Johnston, Third Alabama, acting voluntarily. Colonel Aiken, Seventh South Carolina, mentions Adjutant Childs and Sergeant-Major Stallworth.

Semmes' brigade.—General Semmes mentions Colonel Cumming, Tenth Georgia, and Captain Holt; Colonel Hunt, Fifth Louisiana; Colonel August, Fifteenth Virginia (wounded); Lieutenant-Colonel Waggaman, Tenth Louisiana (wounded); Lieutenant Benning, Georgia Regulars (reported to General Semmes on the field). Staff—Captain Clemons, assistant adjutant-general; Captain Briggs, aide-de-camp (wounded); Lieutenants Cody and Redd, volunteer aides-de-camp.

The enemy left something over 500 dead on the field—520 as reported by an officer left to bury our dead.

I call your attention to the report of arms taken at Shirley by Colonel Nance, of the Third South Carolina Regiment. The notice of their being at that place was given me by Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill. Hundreds of muskets were collected by the different brigades and my quartermaster and ordnance officer, of which no account was made.

Very respectfully,

L. McLAWS,
Major-General.

TO GENERAL MAGRUDER'S ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

No. 286.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Paul J. Semmes, C. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, and battles of Savage Station and Crew's Farm, or Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
RIGHT WING, DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC,
Crew's Farm, Va., July 4, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that soon after the opening of the battle of Savage Station, on the 29th ultimo, having received orders from Major-General McLaws to send forward two regiments to the support of Brigadier-General Kershaw's brigade, then engaged with the enemy, the Tenth Georgia, Colonel Cumming, and the Thirty-second Virginia, Lieutenant-Colonel Willis commanding, were ordered to advance. Very soon after, perceiving that the firing bore to our right, without waiting to communicate with the major-general I moved in that direction with the Fifth Louisiana, Colonel Hunt. These three regiments found themselves confronting the enemy in the following order from right to left: Fifth Louisiana, Thirty-second Virginia, and

Tenth Georgia Volunteers. Having halted the Fifth Louisiana and reformed it in the thick wood through which the advance had been made, and discovering troops not more than 40 yards in front, and being necessarily uncertain as to whether they belonged to our army or that of the enemy, I directed Private Maddox, Company K, Fifth Louisiana, to advance and challenge, "Who are you?" to which the reply was, "Friends." Hearing the reply, I demanded, "What regiment?" and was answered, "Third Vermont." Thereupon the order was given to commence firing. After the firing had continued for some time with spirit, hearing firing immediately in our front at a distance of some hundreds of yards, and apprehending that our troops might become engaged with each other, it being then quite dark, I gave the order to cease firing, to reform the line, and for the men to rest on their arms.

After thus resting for half an hour, and the battle having terminated by the cessation of all firing, I, at about 8.30 o'clock, conducted the Fifth Louisiana and the Thirty-second Virginia back to camp, whither the Tenth Georgia had just repaired.

During the engagement Colonel Hunt, of the Fifth Louisiana, suggested a charge, which was promptly declined, owing to the darkness, the thick wood, and the great risk of coming in contact with portions of our own troops. The enemy fled from the field, it is true, but under such circumstances I was unwilling to pursue, thereby jeopardizing unnecessarily valuable lives and incurring the great risk of encountering other portions of our own army.

Much of the time the enemy were engaged at a distance of not above 40 yards. Their heavy comparative loss doubtless resulted mainly from the greater efficiency of our smooth-bore muskets with buck and ball at short range, the superior steadiness of our men, and the precision of their fire.

A list of casualties has been heretofore forwarded to division headquarters.

Cumming's regiment, being longer and more severely engaged, suffered incomparably more than the two others and inflicted heavier loss on the enemy.

Although these three regiments carried into action only 755 men, no less than 400 of the enemy's dead were found on the field the next morning in their front, his wounded having been removed during the night.

The loss of the Fifth Louisiana was only 6, while more than 100 of the dead enemy were counted on the field immediately in its front.

The loss of the Thirty-second Virginia was also small, and the damage to the enemy nearly in the same proportion with that inflicted by the Fifth Louisiana.

In the early part of the action Captain Clemons, assistant adjutant-general, was thrown from his horse and stunned. Captain Briggs, aide-de-camp, rendered me valuable service on the field throughout the action. Lieutenant Redd, volunteer aide, while bearing an order to Col. A. Cumming, Tenth Georgia, found himself under a cross-fire from the Fifty-third Georgia and the enemy. His horse was three times hit and his coat perforated in front by a bullet. Lieutenant Cody, volunteer aide, also actively participated. Lieutenant Cody bore an order to Manly's battery to move forward and take position on my right, which Captain Manly found impossible to do, owing to the darkness and the impracticability of the ground. Three of Manly's horses were wounded in his effort to get into position.

The Fifteenth Virginia, Tenth Louisiana, and the Fifty-third Georgia were held in reserve.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PAUL J. SEMMES,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. T. S. McINTOSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
RIGHT WING, DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC,
July 4, 1862.

Report of Casualties in the First Brigade, Second Division, Right Wing, Department of the Potomac, in the engagement on Sunday, June 29.

Command.	In action.	Killed.	Wounded.
General staff	6	.....	.....
10th Georgia Volunteers:			
Officers	.....	1	.....
Privates	.....	9	47
Total	345	10	47
5th Louisiana Volunteers:			
Officers	.....	1	1
Privates	.....	.....	4
Total	331	1	5
32d Virginia Volunteers:			
Officers	.....	.....	.....
Privates	.....	.....	1
Total	73	.....	1
Grand total	755	11	53
Aggregate killed and wounded	.....	.....	64

The remainder of the brigade was held in reserve.

Respectfully submitted.

PAUL J. SEMMES,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. W. G. CLEMONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
RIGHT WING, DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC,
Crew's Farm, Va., July 4, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part borne by my brigade in the battle of Crew's Farm on the 1st instant:

Immediately after the commencement of the battle and some time before any engagement with small-arms, by order of Major-General

Magruder, my command was moved up and held in reserve in a ravine about 1,200 yards from the enemy's batteries, at which place it was subjected to a shelling unsurpassed for severity in any conflict during the war.

Between 5 and 6 p. m. Captain Latrobe delivered an order from Major-General Magruder to me to move forward to the support of Brig. Gen. D. R. Jones' division. My brigade was flanked to the right about 300 yards and then advanced in line of battle. The advance commenced a distance of not less than 800 yards from the enemy's guns. The right of my line, consisting of the Fifteenth Virginia, Thirty-second Virginia, and a part of the Fifth Louisiana, advancing in an open field in full view of the enemy's guns and being much exposed to his missiles, distance was taken to the left, so as to bring these regiments under cover, first of the wood and then of a hill in the open ground in front, as far as practicable.

At or about the time this movement was progressing Colonel August, commanding the Fifteenth Virginia Volunteers, and a number of his men were wounded and two men of the Thirty-second Virginia Volunteers killed. My own coat, while I was in front of the Fifteenth Virginia, was cut by a fragment of a shell. Major [John S.] Walker, of the Fifteenth Virginia Volunteers, was soon after killed while advancing with his regiment.

Having passed beyond the center of the line, and judging that sufficient distance had been gained to the left, the advance was resumed. Finding myself in front of the Tenth Georgia Volunteers and to the left of the Fifty-third Georgia, the fence separating the wood from the open ground was passed over, and the Tenth Georgia Volunteers, then under command of Captain Holt—Colonel Cumming, while gallantly leading his regiment, having been previously stricken down by a fragment of a shell and stunned and borne from the field—and Company K, of the Fifty-third Georgia Volunteers, Lieutenant McCowan commanding, were halted and reformed immediately on the right of our disabled batteries, which had ceased to reply to those of the enemy. The line, being reformed, was moved obliquely to the right and most of the time for a distance of not less than 500 yards in full view of the enemy's artillery, and, after having attained the slope under and about 200 yards from the crest on which his guns were in position, was halted preparatory to making a charge.

Some minutes after the Tenth Louisiana Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Waggaman, appeared, and traversed nearly the same ground over which the Tenth Georgia and Company K, of the Fifty-third Georgia Volunteers, had passed. An order was borne by Lieutenant Cody, volunteer aide to Lieutenant-Colonel Waggaman, commanding Tenth Louisiana Volunteers, to incline to and form on my right, which was accomplished.

Owing to a misconception of orders, the difficulties of the ground, and the lateness of the hour only 557 of my men were finally brought into action. Lieutenant Benning, First Georgia Regulars, of Anderson's brigade, reporting his presence with a company of that regiment which had become separated therefrom, was ordered to take post on the left of the Tenth Louisiana. Parts of North Carolina and Mississippi regiments were found on the ground and formed on Benning's left, the Tenth Georgia and Company K, of the Fifty-third Georgia, being on the left. There were parts of numbers of other regiments on the slopes and in the ravines to which orders were sent to join in the charge, using for this purpose Captain Briggs and Lieutenant Cody, of my

staff, and Captain Holt and Lieutenant Slade, of the Tenth Georgia, but for some cause these troops did not come forward. The lateness of the hour and the darkness would not admit of further delay. About 700 men, consisting of troops of my brigade and detachments from regiments of other commands, as above stated, were formed and moved forward to the charge silently and in quick-time. The charge was made with coolness and regularity for a distance of 150 yards in the face of a terrific fire from the enemy's guns, consisting of six 6-gun batteries and four of a 10-gun Parrott battery, six of which had been previously captured, and his musketry, when, unfortunately, the right of our line was fired into from the rear by troops of other brigades of our own army, which, with the terrible fire poured by the enemy in our front, caused the line to waver and finally to break, the men seeking partial shelter behind a number of farm-houses not more than 60 yards from the enemy's nearest gun. Our line approached that of the enemy diagonally, thereby throwing the Tenth Louisiana, which was on the right, farther in advance. The dead of this regiment were commingled with those of the enemy and very near his guns. It was here that the last was seen of the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Waggaman, while heading his regiment, who it is supposed was wounded and taken prisoner. Dead bodies of our own men and those of the enemy were found in close proximity at and near these houses.

For half an hour every possible effort was made to reform and again advance to the charge, but owing to the small number, the lateness of the hour (8.30 p. m.), the horror of again coming in deadly conflict with troops of our own army and the terrible and incessant cross-fire of the enemy's artillery and musketry, although there was no terror manifested, no demoralization apparent, still the effort proved unavailing.

Finding further effort useless, I, at 9 o'clock at night, ordered the troops to withdraw quietly, which was done. Having been actively engaged for more than three hours I had become so exhausted as to be almost unable to leave the field, and could not have reached the camp that night but for the timely assistance of two of my men.

A list of casualties has been heretofore forwarded to the division headquarters.

My staff—Captain Clemons, assistant adjutant-general; Captain Briggs, aide-de-camp, and Lieutenants Cody and Redd, volunteer aides—rendered very efficient service on the field. They were much exposed to the enemy's missiles, balls, shell, grape, and bullets, but fortunately all escaped untouched except Captain Briggs, who was stricken senseless to the ground by a grape shot, which had passed through and killed outright a man in his front, by which he will be disabled for some time.

Individual cases of gallantry might be named, but this is deemed unnecessary. Only the chivalrous and brave were there in such close and deadly proximity to the foe. The coward and the skulker had long ere the close of the battle sought safety in inglorious flight from the bloody field under cover of the darkness.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PAUL J. SEMMES,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. T. S. McINTOSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
RIGHT WING, DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC,
July 3, 1862.

Report of Casualties in the First Brigade, Second Division, Right Wing, Department of the Potomac, in the battle near Allen's Farm, Va., July 1, 1862.

Command.	In action.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
General staff	6	.....	1	.....	1
10th Georgia Volunteers:					
Officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Privates	.....	2	13	23	38
Total	198	2	13	23	38
10th Louisiana Volunteers:					
Officers	.....	1	.....	2	3
Privates	.....	12	36	36	84
Total	318	13	36	38	87
53d Georgia Volunteers:					
Officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Privates	.....	2	6	2	10
Total	35	2	6	2	10

Lieutenant-Colonel Waggaman, commanding Tenth Louisiana Volunteers, is among the missing, and supposed to have been wounded and taken prisoner.

The Fifth Louisiana and Fifteenth and Thirty-second Virginia Volunteers and Manly's battery were not brought into action.

While in reserve, Major Walker of the Fifteenth Virginia and 2 men of the Thirty-second Virginia were killed, and Colonel August and 7 men of the Fifteenth Virginia and Major Jefferson Sinclair and 3 men of the Thirty-second wounded.

Respectfully forwarded.

PAUL J. SEMMES,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. W. G. CLEMONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 287.

Report of Brig. Gen. J. B. Kershaw, C. S. Army, commanding Fourth Brigade, of engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, and battles of Savage Station and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. 4TH BRIG., 2D DIV., ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Richmond, Va., July 14, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit my report of the part taken by the troops under my command in the recent battles before Richmond:

With the exception of frequent movements of my regiments, under

orders from Major-General Magruder, and occasional attacks upon the outposts of the enemy, to ascertain their strength, resulting in the loss to the Seventh Regiment of 1 killed and 3 wounded, and to the Third of several wounded, and the discovery that the enemy was at least in his usual force in our front, nothing of importance occurred in my command until Sunday morning, the 29th. At an early hour I received orders from Major-General McLaws to send forward a regiment and ascertain the condition of things in front. I dispatched the Second Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Colonel [John D.] Kennedy. Some hour after I received from that officer information that the enemy had disappeared, and that he occupied his abandoned works.

Immediately communicating with division headquarters, I received orders to advance my entire command to the support of Colonel Kennedy. Soon after the arrival of this brigade at Fair Oaks my skirmishers, under command of Maj. F. Gaillard, of the Second Regiment, became engaged slightly on the left, and my whole command was ordered to advance cautiously across the York River Railroad along the Nine-mile road, under repeated cautions to be careful not to engage the forces of General Jackson, which were believed to be advancing from the Chickahominy to our left. We advanced about 1 mile when the firing along the left of my line of skirmishers became general and an artillery fire from our left front was opened upon our column. Having every reason to suppose that this might be a collision with General Jackson's forces, I restrained the fire of my men and sent a regimental battle-flag to the front to be waved on the railroad. At this conjunction I was ordered to fall back and take position, with my left resting on the railroad. Here it became evident, from the continuance of the fire upon our lines, that the enemy was in front of us.

About 3 p. m., the other troops of General Magruder's command being in position, I received orders to advance along the line of the railroad, and marched at once steadily in the direction of Savage Station. Arriving at the point from which the enemy had fired his artillery (the first house on the right of the railroad below Fair Oaks), it was ascertained that he had retired. Still advancing, my right skirmishers became engaged while passing through the wood, but upon reaching the open plain beyond the enemy was found occupying a series of heavy earthworks at the far end of the field on the Williamsburg road. I halted the command under the brow of the hill, sent for Kemper's battery, and ordered forward, along a ravine near the railroad to a thick wood in front of my left, the Second and Third Regiments South Carolina Volunteers to flank the redoubts and to charge them if practicable. Kemper arriving, I directed him to open upon the enemy, which he did with such rapidity and effect as to disperse them without the aid of the infantry. At this moment I received orders from Major-General Magruder to continue my advance and attack any position I might meet the enemy in. I ordered my command forward, preceded as before by skirmishers commanded by Major Gaillard, to whose assistance I sent Maj. W. D. Rutherford, of the Third Regiment. I signified to Major Brent, who brought me the order, that in my opinion there should be troops to my right, which only extended to the Williamsburg road, though my skirmishers were extended beyond to cover that flank. In a few minutes I heard that Major-General McLaws had ordered forward General Semmes' brigade to that position. Continuing the advance through the abandoned works and camps of the enemy, taking some prisoners on the way, we arrived at the edge of the wood which skirts Savage's farm. Sending forward the line of

skirmishers to brush the wood, they soon encountered the enemy in heavy force and a formidable artillery fire. Kemper's battery was placed in position on the road, Colonel Henagan's (Eighth South Carolina) regiment was thrown to his right across the road, and the whole command became engaged. I ordered the Second and Third Regiments to charge, which they did in gallant style, and immediately after the Seventh Regiment, Colonel [D. Wyatt] Aiken. These regiments steadily and rapidly advanced, driving the enemy before them through the wood and well into the field beyond, throwing them into confusion and strewing the ground with dead. In the mean time the Seventh Regiment, which was next to the Williamsburg road, found itself flanked by the enemy, who had advanced along that road, in the direction of Kemper's battery and the Eighth Regiment, to a position some 200 yards in our rear. Matters were in this position when General Semmes attacked on my right. The line of his fire upon the enemy rendered the position of my advanced regiments on the left of the road extremely hazardous, and Colonel Aiken very properly fell back to the general line of battle, followed by Colonels [James D.] Nance and Kennedy. In the mean time Kemper's battery, flanked by the Eighth Regiment, had inflicted terrible havoc upon the enemy, whose dead lay in heaps along the road scarcely 200 yards from the battery.

The conduct of both officers and men in this engagement was most commendable. Nothing could exceed the gallantry, self-possession, and efficiency of the regimental commanders, Colonels Henagan, Kennedy, Nance, and Aiken, to whom my thanks are especially due. Though my loss was heavy, it is with pride and satisfaction that we turn to 500 dead of the enemy left on the field as attesting the bravery and efficiency of the troops engaged at Savage's, and that our loss was fearfully avenged.

I regret to record the loss of Lieut. Col. Benjamin C. Garlington, Third Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, of whom his commanding officer most truly says, "He was an officer of fine judgment, cool courage, and commendable energy." He was killed instantly in the act of brandishing his sword defiantly.

Lieut. Col. A. D. Goodwyn, of the Second Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel [Elbert] Bland, of the Seventh South Carolina Regiment, were both severely wounded, conspicuously exposed as they were in the active discharge of their duties in the field.

Major Gaillard, Second Regiment, was charged with the important and responsible duty of directing the movements of the skirmishers during the day. This duty he discharged with great judgment and gallantry. His horse was killed under him during the engagement. He was efficiently assisted in the duties of his position by Maj. W. D. Rutherford, Third South Carolina Regiment.

Captain Kemper and the officers and men under his command maintained the high reputation they established at Vienna, Bull Run, and Manassas, and are entitled to particular notice in this report.

For particular mention of such of the company officers as require especial notice I respectfully refer to the reports of the regimental commanders, which accompany this.

This action being closed by the approach of a stormy night, my command, re-enforced by the Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment, Colonel Griffin, lay upon their arms on the field of battle until daylight, when it was ascertained that the enemy had disappeared. Removing our wounded and burying our dead, we marched, under the command of Major-General McLaws, by the Enroughty [Darby] town road to New Market,

and prepared to bivouac for the night, but were almost immediately ordered forward to the support of General Longstreet, then engaged with the enemy at Frazier's farm. On the way we were halted and permitted to rest until 11 p. m., when we continued the march to Frazier's farm, arriving just in time to take our position by daylight on the morning of July 1. About 8 a. m. we advanced in line of battle as far as the Willis Church road, where the forces of General Jackson passed to our right, and we were ordered back along the Long Bridge road several miles to the rear, where we remained in line of battle until 4 p. m., when we were ordered forward to the open field on the farm adjoining Crew's farm. Here we remained under the fire of the enemy's artillery until about 6 p. m., when I was directed by an officer of Major-General Magruder's staff to advance and attack the enemy's battery. Having no specific instructions and no knowledge of the ground or position of the enemy, I led the brigade in line of battle through a wood for half a mile toward the right of the enemy's line of fire, exposed all the while to a front and flank fire of artillery, which could not be avoided. During this march I passed three lines of troops who had preceded me in the attack. Arriving immediately in front of that portion of the enemy where I determined to assail him, I was indebted to your assisttance, captain, for finding my way to a ravine which led immediately up to the plateau upon which the enemy was formed. Availing myself of this shelter, I led my command up to the Willis Church road. Here the enemy occupied the open field in two lines in force in my front, forming an obtuse angle, facing toward the road in such a manner as to flank any force which might ascend the brow of the hill in my front. Between these two lines of the enemy at the point of intersection a battery of artillery was placed, pouring over our heads a crushing shower of grape and canister, while the infantry lines blazed with a constant stream of fire. Still farther to my right the artillery on the hill near the orchard enfiladed my line, and their infantry, in Crew's farm to my right rear, were engaged with some of our forces whose line of battle was parallel to my own.

In the position we occupied a fence and thick hedge in front of the road formed a considerable obstacle to an advance along the center of my line, while the rising ground in front screened the enemy from view, except on my extreme right and left. The Second Regiment, which extended to near the parsonage, having open ground in front, engaged the left line of the enemy with some effect; but the rest of the command were powerless to accomplish anything in their then position, and I was satisfied that any farther advance at that point would insure the destruction of my command unless some change was made in the enemy's position. The nature of the ground affording considerable protection to the men, I determined to hold them there, in the hope that some diversion by an attack either on the right or left might be created in our favor.

After some time a galling fire was opened from our rear, killing and wounding the men and producing a general feeling of uneasiness in the whole command. Captain Holmes, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Dwight, acting assistant inspector-general, of my staff, went back in person to arrest the fire. Major Rutherford, of the Third Regiment, attempted to do the same, and Corpl. T. Whitner Blakely is especially commended by Colonel Nance for having volunteered for the same dangerous duty. Finding that the fire still continued for some time, doing us more damage than that of the enemy, I ordered the command to retire by the route we came to the next road in our rear.

At this point I found Major Gaillard, commanding, reforming the Second Regiment. With this regiment I retired to the next road in our rear, where I again halted, supposing that the other regiments would be found there, but owing to the intricacies of the wood and the approaching darkness the commanding officers conducted their regiments severally to the field whence we entered the fight.

While collecting on the flag of the Second Regiment all the men of the brigade who came by, General Ewell rode up and desired me to advance my command to support a brigade he was about to lead into action in Crew's field. Calling attention to the small number of men with me and my desire to collect the remainder of the brigade, I indicated my unwillingness to do so on account of the inefficiency of any support I could render, but as he became very urgent I yielded, and led the Second Regiment, under command of Major Gaillard, to the point indicated. Soon General Ewell's forces appeared, and he led two regiments in beautiful order to the attack under a terrible fire of artillery and infantry. While we were at this point, Sergeant Harley, color-bearer of the Second Regiment, exposed himself with gallantry worthy of especial mention in his efforts to encourage and animate the men around him, and was wounded by a shell while thus engaged.

Several regiments having arrived and taken position in our rear in support of General Ewell's advance, and the infantry fire having materially diminished, I brought off the Second Regiment about 9 p. m., and reformed the brigade in the field from which we had advanced.

It gives me great pleasure to commend the conduct of officers and men for coolness and firmness under many trying circumstances on this occasion, and have nothing to regret but that we were by a series of accidents prevented from accomplishing as much for the country on this occasion by the gallantry and discipline exhibited by the troops as we could desire, though the losses of the command attest that it was no fault of theirs.

I must not omit to mention that the conduct during these engagements and operations of my personal staff was such as to entitle them to particular commendation. Capt. C. R. Holmes, assistant adjutant-general, Lieut. A. E. Doby, aide-de-camp, and Lieut. W. M. Dwight, acting assistant inspector-general, in both engagements, and Mr. John A. Myers, acting as aide on Sunday, were assiduous, active, and efficient in the discharge of their varied duties on the field, and distinguished themselves by high exhibitions of courage and self-possession amid the greatest dangers.

I again refer to the accompanying reports of commanders for further particulars.

The particulars of our losses are herewith forwarded.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

J. B. KERSHAW,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosures.]

Casualties in the Fourth Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Potomac, commanded by Brig. Gen. J. B. Kershaw.

Command.	Carried in action.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
JUNE 26.					
7th South Carolina Regiment	.....	1	3	.....	4
JUNE 29.					
2d South Carolina Regiment	338	8	53	.....	61
3d South Carolina Regiment	467	24	109	3	136
7th South Carolina Regiment	441	13	68	.....	81
8th South Carolina Regiment	250	1	8	.....	9
Kemper's battery	.....	1	2	.....	3
Total	1,496	47	240	3	290
JULY 1.					
2d South Carolina Regiment	203	8	33	.....	41
3d South Carolina Regiment	267	1	19	1	21
7th South Carolina Regiment	300	6	23	.....	29
8th South Carolina Regiment	186	7	36	9	52
Kemper's battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	956	22	111	10	143
RECAPITULATION.					
June 26 (7th Regiment)	.....	1	3	.....	4
June 29	.....	47	240	3	290
July 1	.....	22	111	10	143
Total	.....	70	354	13	437
Carried into action June 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,496
Carried into action July 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	956

Respectfully submitted.

_____,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Report of Casualties in the Fourth Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Potomac, commanded by Brigadier-General Kershaw, in the battle on the Williamsburg road.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
JUNE 29.				
2d South Carolina Regiment:				
Field and staff	.....	1	.....	1
Officers	2	.....	.....	2
Non-commissioned officers	2	13	.....	15
Privates	6	40	.....	46
Total	10	54	.....	64
3d South Carolina Regiment:				
Field and staff	1	.....	.....	1
Officers	1	8	.....	9
Non-commissioned officers	7	15	1	23
Privates	14	85	3	102
Total	23	108	4	135

Report of Casualties in the Fourth Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Potomac, commanded by Brigadier-General Kershaw, in the battle on the Williamsburg road—Cont'd.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
JUNE 29—Continued.				
7th South Carolina Regiment:				
Field and staff	.....	1	.....	1
Officers	.....	1	.....	1
Non-commissioned officers	2	4	.....	6
Privates	11	58	5	74
Total	13	64	5	82
8th South Carolina Regiment:				
Field and staff	.....	.....	.....	.....
Officers	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-commissioned officers	.....	2	.....	2
Privates	1	6	.....	7
Total	1	8	.....	9
Aggregate	47	234	9	290
JULY 1.				
2d South Carolina Regiment:				
Field and staff	.....	.....	.....	.....
Officers	.....	3	.....	3
Non-commissioned officers	2	9	2	13
Privates	6	22	2	30
Total	8	34	4	46
3d South Carolina Regiment:				
Field and staff	.....	.....	.....	.....
Officers	.....	1	.....	1
Non-commissioned officers	.....	6	1	7
Privates	1	11	6	18
Total	1	18	7	26
7th South Carolina Regiment:				
Field and staff	.....	.....	.....	.....
Officers	.....	1	1	2
Non-commissioned officers	2	1	.....	3
Privates	4	23	8	35
Total	6	25	9	40
8th South Carolina Regiment:				
Field and staff	.....	.....	.....	.....
Officers	2	8	1	11
Non-commissioned officers	1	7	2	10
Privates	4	21	6	31
Total	7	36	9	52
Aggregate	22	113	29	164

Carried into action, including officers.

June 29:

2d South Carolina Regiment, Colonel Kennedy	338
3d South Carolina Regiment, Colonel Nance	467
7th South Carolina Regiment, Colonel Aiken	441
8th South Carolina Regiment, Colonel Henagan	250
Aggregate	1,496

July 1:

2d South Carolina Regiment, Major Gaillard	203
3d South Carolina Regiment, Colonel Nance	267
7th South Carolina Regiment, Colonel Aiken	300
8th South Carolina Regiment, Colonel Henagan	186
Aggregate	956

Casualties in the Alexandria Artillery, Captain Kemper commanding, June 29.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	.....	.....	.....	.....
Privates	1	2	.....	3
Total	1	2	.....	3
RECAPITULATION.				
June 29	48	236	9	293
July 1	22	113	29	164
Aggregate	70	349	38	457

J. B. KERSHAW,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 288.

Report of Capt. Del. Kemper, Alexandria (Va.) Artillery, of engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, and battles of Savage Station and Malvern Hill.

ARTILLERY QUARTERS, FOURTH BRIG., SECOND DIV.,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 15, 1862.

CAPTAIN: Leaving my camp near Vaughan's on the morning of the 29th ultimo about 6 o'clock, I followed the infantry of the brigade to a short distance beyond Fair Oaks. Here our march was interrupted for an hour or two by the batteries of the enemy's rear guard.

Late in the afternoon, viz, about 4 o'clock, by the direction of the brigadier-general, we shelled some works of the enemy on and near the Williamsburg road, about 1½ miles from the junction of that and the Nine-mile road. Eliciting but slight response, we did some execution, and again advanced, overtaking the enemy at Savage's. The engagement was opened by a brisk artillery fire from my battery, replied to by one or more batteries stationed near Savage's house. From this contest the superior character and number of the enemy's pieces compelled me to withdraw in about five minutes, without loss, however.

About 7 p. m. a general engagement ensued, in which the battery played its part to the best of our ability.

Our losses are: One man killed, Private E. Calmus; 2 wounded, Privates Posey (since dead) and Wood; 4 horses were killed and 5 others rendered unserviceable.

In Tuesday's engagement (July 1) my battery was held in reserve, and, though under a severe fire, suffered no loss.

The above is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,
DEL. KEMPER,
Commanding Alexandria Artillery.

Captain HOLMES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 289.

Report of Maj. F. Gaillard, Second South Carolina Infantry, of engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, and battles of Savage Station and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. SECOND REGIMENT SOUTH CAROLINA VOLS.,
Camp McLaws, Va., July 12, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, requiring a report of the conduct of the Second Regiment in the battles of June 29, at Savage Station, and July 1, at Malvern Hill, I submit the following:

Being in command of skirmishers of the brigade, I was not with the regiment in the battle of Sunday, the 29th. I am not, therefore, prepared to furnish a minute account of it in that affair. From accounts furnished me by captains of companies I learn that the Second, in conjunction with the other regiments of the brigade, charged impetuously through the woods that separated the opposing forces, and broke and put to flight a line of the enemy formed just on the edge of the field beyond the woods. This body of the enemy was armed with most superior weapons, which were scattered along upon the ground some distance in the rear of their line and in numbers greatly exceeding their dead left upon the field, showing plainly that it was routed. At this moment of victory an order was given—no one knows whence it originated and extended down the line of the brigade—to cease firing and to fall back. The regiment fell back in accordance with this order, was rallied and reformed, and was ready for another charge had the order been given. Night, however, came over the scene and the contest ceased all along the line.

In this action 383 men were carried, 8 were left dead upon the battle-field, and 53 were wounded. Of the latter the regiment met with a severe loss in Captain Bartlett, one of the most gallant and conscientious officers belonging to it. He was borne mortally wounded from the field and, I regret to report, has since died. Lieutenant-Colonel Goodwyn was also severely wounded in the foot while gallantly discharging his duties. Second Lieutenant Perry, of Company H, was also very severely wounded.

The regiment slept that night on the battle-field in a heavy rain, and so near the enemy's line that fires could not prudently be allowed.

Next morning we marched from Savage Station toward Richmond and then down toward the scene of Monday's battle.

With a few hours' rest along our line of march we were kept moving until the dawn of Tuesday morning, when we reached Frazier's farm. The consequence of this fatigue was the exhaustion of many men of the regiment. Colonel Kennedy, who had been suffering for days from a slowly but steadily developing fever, was obliged to yield and devolve the command upon me.

In the afternoon the regiment, by order, was moved to the left of the dwelling-house in the rear of the battle-field. At this point we remained exposed to the desultory fire of the enemy's artillery. One member of Company G was killed instantaneously at this point.

About 6 o'clock I received orders to advance my command in line with the brigade. Our advance carried us for half a mile over an exceedingly rough and thickly wooded piece of ground. This was being vigorously shelled by the enemy, inflicting, however, but few casualties upon the command. As soon as we rose the brow of the hill, where the brigade was temporarily halted to rectify the alignment,

grape, canister, and musket balls began to greet us, the artillery of the enemy enfilading us from the right. At the command forward our line advanced with as much firmness and steadiness as it was possible for troops to maintain. Across the ravine it progressed until the brow of the next hill was attained. Here I halted in obedience to orders. Upon observation I discovered about 300 yards in front of my left a formidable line of the enemy, and about 200 yards in front of my right another line forming an obtuse re-entering angle. Upon these lines I ordered my command to fire. The response from the enemy was very heavy. The men, both officers and privates, adhered to their position manfully and without an exception, that I could see, until the remainder of the brigade, under the fire which opened upon [it] from rear as well as front, had fallen back in obedience to orders. This order my command, being on the extreme left, was the last to execute. At the point we temporarily halted when going into action I rallied around the colors a large portion of the regiment, and kept them upon the field, under orders from General Kershaw, until the battle ceased.

I carried into action 208 men. Of these 8 were killed instantly upon the field, and 33 were wounded, several mortally. Of the wounded were First Lieutenant Perry, commanding Company H, and First Lieutenant Brownfield, commanding Company I, the former severely in the neck and the latter seriously in the head. Lieutenant Brownfield was carried from the field the day after the battle by an ambulance from some other brigade. This much of him is certainly known. Since then, I regret to say, his fate is a mystery. The ambulances of the regiment were pressed into service by unauthorized parties, so that my ambulance was unable to give relief to but few of the wounded of the regiment. Lieutenant Lorick, of Company C, was also injured.

We lost many others—non-commissioned officers and privates—who did all that pure patriotism could demand of them.

Yours, respectfully,

F. GAILLARD,
Major, Comdg. Second Regiment South Carolina Volunteers.

Capt. C. R. HOLMES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 290.

Reports of Col. James D. Nance, Third South Carolina Infantry, of engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, battles of Savage Station and Malvern Hill, and capture of arms at Shirley, Va., July 4.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT,
Camp Jackson, July 11, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders received from Brig. Gen. J. B. Kershaw, on the morning of the 29th instant I moved my command about 8 a. m. out to the picket lines in front of my camp, on the York River Railroad, about 5 miles from Richmond. After arriving there I received orders to move in front of the enemy's deserted works, and there take my position in the brigade in line of battle, which I promptly did. There Brigadier-General Kershaw assumed immediate command and began the pursuit of the enemy. Two of my companies (Company A, Captain Hance, and Company E, Lieu-

tenant Wright) were sent forward, according to directions, as skirmishers, and remained detached from the regiment during the rest of the day.

Nothing of special interest occurred in the advance, so far as my command was concerned, until about 4 p. m., when I was ordered to follow Colonel Kennedy, Second South Carolina Regiment, moving by the left flank under cover, and take position on his left in a wood obliquely to the left of some intrenchments this side of Savage's farm, and in conjunction with Colonel Kennedy to charge the enemy in his works, drive him out, and capture his battery. The approach to this position was difficult, and although we arrived at it and made our disposition for the charge as soon as possible, we had barely completed our arrangements when we received official notice from the front that the enemy had retired. We then rejoined the brigade and resumed the advance march. We had not advanced much farther before we came up with the enemy near Savage Station and were halted. My regiment, when halted, held a position in a slight hollow in an open field, with its right flank resting on a wood of thick underbrush and forest timber, and its left resting on the right of Colonel Kennedy's regiment, whose left rested on the York River Railroad. The ground gradually ascended in our front for about 60 yards, where began a wood, whose line ran nearly parallel to our line of battle. This woods had a depth of about 400 yards. The first part, although of heavy timber, was rather open and not filled or obstructed by the thick underbrush, which alone was found in the last part of the wood. These bushes were of dense thickness, and continued to an open field 400 yards in front of our line of battle. The ground of these woods was slightly undulating. In the position I held my men were so well protected from the fire and shells of the enemy that they effected no injury to my command before the advance was made.

After some firing between the skirmishers and artillery of the contending parties we received the command forward and immediately thereafter the command to charge. The commands were obeyed with alacrity and great enthusiasm. My regiment dashed up the ascent in front through the woods, yelling as they went, and into the thick undergrowth, in which it was impossible to discover either friend or foe over 20 yards. We were not aware of the exact position of the enemy until we received his galling fire at a distance of 25 or 30 yards after we had proceeded some distance in the thick undergrowth already described. The fire checked us for a moment, but we pressed on slowly, returning the enemy's fire and making him yield gradually, when I ordered a charge, and pushed him out of the wood and some distance across the open field beyond. We had scarcely emerged from the woods before I heard, to my surprise, the command, "Cease firing." I immediately went to the right of the regiment, where I heard an officer giving this command, of whom I inquired by what authority he spake. He replied that it came from the right, and that he understood we were firing on our friends. Remembering the caution that had been given early in the day for all "line officers to repeat the commands," and knowing the impossibility of otherwise hearing the commands, recollecting that the brigadier-general was on our right as we entered the woods, and thinking a body of troops moving on our right—whose character I could not with certainty determine, on account of the approaching darkness and smoke of battle—might be our people moving on the enemy's flank, I ordered the regiment to cease firing.

We had scarcely ceased to fire before the enemy, either re-enforced

or encouraged by the example of some of their men who fired upon us as they retreated, rallied on a hill opposite us and renewed the attack with great vigor. Suspecting the command to cease firing was either a ruse or an error, I withdrew a short distance in the underbrush, and reformed my line as best I could under an extremely severe fire. By the time this was accomplished the enemy had almost traversed the field and reached the edge of the undergrowth from which we had driven them. As they advanced they poured a deadly and incessant fire into my line. I met them again, pushing my line almost to the edge of the undergrowth, when, besides the fire in my front, I was subjected to a threatening fire upon my right flank. In this emergency, without, so far as I could discover, supports either on my right or left flank, I deemed it prudent to retire, which I did, moving by the right flank. I carried the men to the rear of our original position, collected the scattered, reformed the line, and took position, by order of General Kershaw, on the edge of the wood in front of our first position, where, after throwing out pickets, we slept on our arms without fires until morning.

Early in the morning we recovered and buried the dead and also brought in all the wounded.

A list of casualties is herewith submitted.* It will be perceived that my loss was heavy both in officers and privates. Among the mortally wounded were Lieutenant Ray and Capt. S. M. Lanford, both of whom, especially the latter, were officers of promise.

Among the killed was Lieut. Col. B. C. Garlington, who fell while urging the men to the charge. He was an officer of fine judgment, cool courage, and commendable energy. We deplore his loss both as a gentleman and soldier.

The conduct of the whole regiment, privates and officers alike, was satisfactory and praiseworthy. The heavy loss sustained in the fight, of about two hours' duration, sufficiently attests the gallantry and fortitude of the command in withstanding such a heavy fire.

Conspicuous for gallantry was Capt. D. M. H. Langston, who, though severely wounded, continued with the regiment throughout the fight.

It is proper to state that Maj. W. D. Rutherford, who had been assigned early in the day to the command of a portion of the skirmishers, rejoined the regiment late in the engagement, and bore himself (as did all the officers, both line, staff, and field, who came under my observation) worthily and honorably.

Before concluding this report it is proper to say that I have inquired into the origin of the unfortunate command "Cease firing," by which the repulse of the enemy was prevented from being most complete, and I find, much to my gratification, that it did not originate in my regiment. I considered the promulgation of such an unauthorized command, so far as I could learn, by an officer, conduct so culpable as to call for a court-martial. Happily I am relieved by my inquiries from the unpleasant duty of preferring charges against a brother officer.

I am, yours, very respectfully,

JAMES D. NANCE,
Colonel Third South Carolina Regiment.

Capt. C. R. HOLMES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Embodied in Kershaw's report, see p. 730. It shows "carried into action" 37 officers and 431 men. See also p. 978.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT,
Camp Jackson, July 12, 1862.

SIR: On Tuesday, the 1st instant, early in the afternoon, according to orders from Brigadier-General Kershaw, I formed my regiment and took position in the brigade in line of battle in the Long Bridge road, where we remained about an hour or two, when we were moved forward by the left flank, and formed a new line of battle to the left of a deserted dwelling, situated in an open field, and fronting the road just mentioned, my left resting on the fence running along a thicket of small pines to the east of the house. We were subjected to an annoying artillery fire in this position for some time, but fortunately without damage, before an order for an advance was given. At length it came, and my regiment, with the others of the brigade, under General Kershaw, moved forward in line of battle through the woods to our left, and under a very severe fire of grape, shell, and musketry, toward a battery of the enemy strongly supported by infantry, and favorably posted on an elevated and commanding plateau immediately beyond the Quaker or Willis' Church road. Although the fire under which we passed was exceedingly severe my command moved into position in the Quaker road with a steadiness and order which would have been worthy of older troops. Here we were halted and directed to lie down for protection behind the fence and hedge-row on the side of the road and in rear of a line of troops which had preceded us, and who were likewise seeking shelter from the terrific artillery and musketry fire of the enemy. While in this position a North Carolina regiment came up, part of it lapping over the left of my regiment. Shortly after its arrival one of its officers arose, and in a loud voice proposed the hazardous and rash experiment of a charge, to which proposition I gave no heed, if for no other reason because my superior and immediate commander was on the ground. Not long afterward this regiment retired. About the same time a fire was opened upon our right rear by our friends, which produced some confusion in the ranks. At this juncture Major Rutherford proposed to go to the rear and inform the officer in command of our position. I approved the proposition, and suggested that he take with him a stand of colors, that he might the more promptly and safely check the fire, which he did. The fire still continued, and at this moment, if I am not mistaken, the regiment on my left (the Second South Carolina) retired.

Major Rutherford did not return, and feeling some apprehension for the safe delivery of my message I called for a volunteer to bear the same message to the officer commanding the troops who were firing into our rear that had been intrusted to Major Rutherford. Corpl. T. Whitner Blakely, of Company I, promptly responded, and taking the same route soon came up with Major Rutherford, by whom he was directed to bear the message giving notice of our position. This he gallantly did. He reported afterward that the regiment was the Twenty-sixth Georgia, whose commanding officer promptly changed the direction of his fire when he received my message. By this time (my left having been exposed by the retirement of the Second South Carolina Regiment) the enemy was pressing on the left toward the road, and when I discovered that they were coming into the road on this flank that part of our line on the extreme right was retiring, and being thus situated, without hearing any orders, I deemed it prudent to retire myself.

I was pleased to learn afterward from General Kershaw that he had given the same command just about the same time, and was gratified thus to have my judgment sustained by his. We retired under as severe a fire as that under which we advanced, but not in such good order. Not seeing anything like a brigade organization, I carried as many of my men as I could keep together while passing through the thick wood and the ravines, halting and reforming my line at different points as I retired, to the point where our second line of battle was formed early in the afternoon. Here I deployed the remnant of my command as skirmishers, for the purpose of stopping the scattered of the brigade, especially those of my regiment, and intending to hold the enemy in check as best I could should he advance at this point. After making these dispositions I dispatched my adjutant, Capt. Y. J. Pope, to the rear to report to any general officer he might find, in case he did not meet with either Generals Kershaw or McLaws, the condition of things in front and the position I had taken and to request orders. He reported to General Pender, who ordered me to hold my position. Shortly afterward General Kershaw came back to the same point with a portion of the Second South Carolina Regiment. By his order I still held my position, collecting and giving directions to many scattered soldiers, and later, with other portions of the brigade, I marched out, under the general's command, to the Long Bridge road, where I found many of my command, who had entered the road above us, collected and under the command of Major Rutherford. Arriving at this point, by order we bivouacked for the night on the farther side of the road.

A list of casualties is herewith submitted.* They are slight, considering the severe fire which incessantly prevailed during our operations.

The spirit of the men was all that could have been desired, and had opportunity offered they would have achieved honor for themselves and rendered efficient service to their country.

I desire to direct attention to the conduct of Lieut. H. C. Johnston, of the Third Alabama Regiment, who reported to me while we were advancing to the Quaker road that he was separated from his regiment, and requested to serve with me through the fight. I gladly consented, and do now take pleasure in testifying to his gallantry and efficiency on the field. He remained with me throughout the fight.

The gallant conduct of Corporal Blakely, already mentioned, is deserving of special praise and consideration.

I desire, in conclusion, to explain the falling off in the number of men carried into action on Tuesday from the number had on Sunday, by mentioning the fact that besides the fatigue of Sunday's operations we had a very exhausting march on Monday, which broke down many of my command and reduced the number of effective men very considerably, as the accompanying report will show.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. NANCE,
Colonel Third South Carolina Regiment.

Capt. C. R. HOLMES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Embodied in statement on p. 730. It shows "carried into action" 25 officers and 242 men. See also p. 979.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT,
Camp Jackson, Va., July 12, 1862.

SIR: On Thursday, the 3d instant, late in the afternoon, I was directed by Brigadier-General Kershaw to move with my regiment, two companies from the Second South Carolina Regiment, and two from the Seventh South Carolina Regiment, by way of the camp of Colonel Cobb, from whom I would get definite information as to the locality of certain arms left by the enemy at Shirley and supposed to be under guard, and where I would meet a detail of 100 men from General Hill's division, which would co-operate with me in driving off the enemy and capturing the arms which I was ordered to do.

I assembled my command as speedily as possible and began the march from my camp, near Malvern Hills, to Shirley about an hour before sundown. After marching about 6 miles I arrived at Colonel Cobb's camp and procured the information desired and a guide, and then resumed the march, taking with me the detail of 100 men from General Hill's division, which was under the command of Captain Tayloe. I reached the cavalry outposts of Colonel Cobb, under command of Captain King, about 1.30 p. m., where, on account of the darkness of the night and the scattered condition of the arms, I concluded to bivouac for the night. Early in the morning I called up my command, and after requesting Captain King, who promptly complied, to send cavalry scouts in advance, I took up the march for the field in which the arms were scattered. Neither a land force nor the gunboats of the enemy were to be seen; so, with the assistance of Captain King, of Cobb's Legion, of Major White, of the Seventh South Carolina Regiment, who was ordered to accompany me on the expedition, and of the officers of my command, we went earnestly to work, and soon picked up all of the arms on the field and conveyed them about a mile to the rear, where they were turned over to Captain Tayloe, who had wagons from General Hill's division in waiting to convey them to the Ordnance Department. I then allowed the men time to breakfast, and returned to camp, reporting immediately on my arrival my return to Brigadier-General Kershaw.

The number of arms gathered was about 925. Several arms were brought to the wagons after I received reports from commanders of companies is the reason I cannot specify the exact number. The arms were good, of modern patterns, and in fine condition, considering the exposure.

I take occasion to express my obligation to Colonel Cobb for furnishing me with valuable information and a guide; also to Captain King, of the same corps, for his assistance to me in gathering the arms. The distance marched was about 10 miles each way.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. NANCE,
Colonel Third South Carolina Regiment.

Capt. C. R. HOLMES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 291.

Reports of Col. D. Wyatt Aiken, Seventh South Carolina Infantry, of operations June 25–July 1, including the engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, and battles of Savage Station and Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT,
July 13, 1862.

GENERAL: In obedience to a circular received this a. m. I beg leave to submit the following report:

On Wednesday, 25th ultimo, the Seventh South Carolina Regiment lay in bivouac at Camp Reserve, 4 miles east of Richmond.

At sunset of that day I received orders to go on picket the next morning at 7 o'clock. During Thursday and until Friday, 10 a. m., I acted as the picket reserve of a Louisiana regiment, when I was relieved by Colonel Nance, of the Third South Carolina Regiment. Returning from picket, when about half way to camp I was halted and ordered to report again to Colonel Nance and with him to feel the enemy in front of our pickets. When prepared in line of battle, with skirmishers thrown out, to make the advance orders were received to withdraw, and for the Seventh Regiment to report as a support to Colonel Barksdale, of General Griffith's brigade, about half a mile on my left. Just as I reported to him I received orders from General Magruder not to support Colonel Barksdale, but form on his right and advance with him against the enemy. I formed as ordered, and for some reason was not notified by Colonel Barksdale that an advance was about being made until 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon. Immediately skirmishers were thrown forward and the advance about being made when Colonel Henagan appeared on the field and ordered me to join him at the point I had left Colonel Nance in the forenoon. I did so with dispatch, and from that point attacked and drove in the enemy's picket, advancing only so far as enabled our skirmishers to see the breastworks of the enemy, our orders being to prevent a general engagement, but simply to learn the enemy's strength, if possible.

While halted in this position we were subjected to constant shelling from the enemy's fortifications, resulting in a loss to the Seventh Regiment of 1 man killed and 3 wounded.

At dusk we withdrew to the rear of the picket reserve, just in front of the fortifications occupied by General Semmes' brigade, where we remained until 9.30 p. m., when we were ordered back to Camp Reserve.

From that time until Sunday morning the Seventh Regiment remained in bivouac, when we were again ordered forward, mention of which was made in my former report.*

Respectfully submitted.

D. WYATT AIKEN,
Colonel, Commanding Seventh South Carolina Regiment.

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HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT,
July 10, 1862.

GENERAL: I beg leave to submit the following report of the action of the Seventh South Carolina Regiment in the engagement of the 29th ultimo:

At 11 p. m. Saturday, the 28th, I received orders to prepare to march

* See following report.

at early dawn on Sunday. Such preparation was made, but we did not move until 9 a. m., when I joined, with my command, the remainder of the brigade at a point known as our picket reserve. From this point we advanced upon the enemy's breastworks and found them evacuated. Thence we marched by a flank down the Nine-mile road to the railroad, where we were drawn up in line of battle on the left of the railroad. Advancing but a short distance, we moved by the right flank and crossed the railroad. For half a mile, or perhaps less, we advanced in line of battle and were ordered to retire. Another flank movement carried me down the railroad to a new line of battle, which, as we advanced, threw us off the railroad, either because the railroad turned to the left or we diverged to the right. Another flank movement was resorted to and again line of battle formed. We advanced until the skirmishers announced the enemy in line of battle. This line of the enemy being dispersed by a battery of artillery we were again ordered forward, and about 4.30 or 5 p. m. were halted in a valley in the woods beyond Savage's farm. In my rear a battery was again drawn up, and, firing directly over the right of my regiment, subjected us to a very severe cannonading, from which there was no escape. This duel resulted in my losing 1 man and having 2 slightly wounded.

At about 5.30 p. m. I was ordered by some one I did not see to move my regiment forward after a couple of volleys of musketry had been heard on my left. I moved forward, and immediately upon emerging from the oak grove and entering the pine thicket I encountered the enemy. Cautioning the men to reserve their fires, I ordered a charge. The charge was made, some few firing, and the enemy gave back. Another forward was given, and onward we went, firing generally as we advanced. I next ordered, "Load advancing and fire at will." This command, heard by but a few, was intuitively obeyed by all. After the enemy had been pressed back about 150 yards a heavy firing began on my right and considerably in the rear. Fearing this might be from our friends, I sent the sergeant-major to inquire of the lieutenant-colonel how the right was progressing, for it was impossible in the thicket to see half the length of the regiment. He returned almost immediately with the word that the lieutenant-colonel was taken from the field wounded, two companies on my right were cut off, and the enemy were in our rear. I forthwith issued the order to retire in line, which was heard by but two companies. I withdrew these to an old cross-road and in a few minutes collected the others. Cautioning this portion of the regiment to lie down and be on the watch, I started to look for the two right companies, which soon reported and were attached to the regiment. I then formed line of battle, but the firing on my left having ceased, I faced by the rear rank and retired about 50 yards into the oak grove, halting and fronting again. No enemy advancing, I faced about again and marched out of the woods, where I found the two left regiments and formed upon them. The battle over, we were permitted to lie in line of battle in the valley whence we first started, and there we remained until Monday, 7 a. m.

The casualties of my command were: Two sergeants, 2 corporals, and 9 privates killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 lieutenants, 9 sergeants, 8 corporals, and 46 privates wounded. Total killed, 13; total wounded, 68. Two of the wounded privates have since died.

Respectfully submitted.

D. WYATT AIKEN,
Colonel Seventh South Carolina Regiment.

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGT. SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS,
July 10, 1862.

GENERAL: I beg leave to submit the following report of the participation of the Seventh South Carolina Regiment in the battle of the 1st instant:

After a fatiguing march on Monday, 30th ultimo, the regiment, with the brigade, was halted on the New Market road at 9 p. m. and aroused again at midnight, and marched to the edge of the battle-field of the 30th. Here we remained in line of battle until an hour of up sun, when we advanced in line of battle for a mile or two until we met General Jackson's army, when we were returned to the New Market road, resting here in line, in sunshine and occasional shade, until orders came to approach the field where the contest was soon to rage.

We were marched to an old field on the Frazier estate and halted there in line of battle within range of the enemy's guns, which threatened us fearfully. After an hour's halt orders came to go into the fight. We moved by a flank movement until covered by the wood, and then marched in line of battle through open field and thick growth to within close musket range of the enemy. In this march we passed through or over two lines of troops lying in the woods, and encountered a third, where we halted. Not being told whether our troops (a fourth line) were engaging the enemy, we had but to halt, and lay subjected to a terrific fire from the enemy, which was rendered more fearful by a fire opened upon us by our friends from the rear.

At this juncture we were ordered to withdraw, each officer and man running the gauntlet for himself. This was done with such confusion that it was impossible to rally the regiment, especially as everything was shrouded in darkness. After two hours' work, however, about one-half the regiment was collected and bivouacked for the night.

In advancing through this wood, subjected the entire route to a severe fire, the Seventh South Carolina Regiment lost in killed 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, and 3 privates; wounded, 1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals, and 16 privates. Total wounded, 23; total killed, 6.

In the report of the engagement of the 29th ultimo I have said nothing of the behavior of my command, nor can I say more than that they behaved to my perfect satisfaction. Officers and men were cool, determined, and obedient. My captains especially elicited my admiration for the calmness with which they urged their men on to the contest. I cannot, however, be accused of infringing upon the justice allowed every one by especially mentioning Adjutant Childs and Sergeant-Major Stallworth as having aided me materially and promptly in the fight of Sunday, 29th ultimo.

Of the conduct of the entire regiment on Tuesday, 1st instant, I need not speak, as you yourself, general, can bear testimony to the regular, steady, and unflinching tramp with which they marched up to the point whence they were ordered to retire.

Respectfully submitted.

D. WYATT AIKEN,
Colonel, Commanding Seventh South Carolina Regiment.

No. 292.

Report of Col. John W. Henagan, Eighth South Carolina Infantry, of operations June 25–July 2, including engagement at Peach Orchard, or Allen's Farm, and battles of Savage Station and Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT,
July 14, 1862.

GENERAL: In obedience to orders I herewith transmit to you the operations of my command from June 25 to July 2 inclusive:

On the morning of June 25 I relieved Colonel Kennedy on outpost, having orders to support the pickets of General Semmes' brigade. All was quiet in the forenoon except occasional firing from the enemy's batteries in our front and on our left, which resulted in no damage.

Late in the afternoon heavy firing commenced upon our right, which drew from the enemy a terrific cannonading, which lasted more than one hour, many of their shells exploding near my regiment, but without injury to any one. I deployed my regiment as soon as the firing commenced, expecting an attack, and supported the line of pickets until dark, when the firing ceased, and I withdrew a short distance and rested for the night.

I was relieved at 8 o'clock on the 26th by Colonel Aiken's (Seventh South Carolina) regiment, and returned to camp, where we remained until the morning of the 27th. I received orders at 12 o'clock to proceed to the outpost with my regiment. Having arrived there, I received orders to return to camp, which I did by the nearest route, the enemy in the mean time pouring a continuous fire upon my line, many of their shells exploding near my command.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day I received orders to march again to the outpost, and, with my regiment and Colonel Aiken's (Seventh South Carolina) regiment, to feel the enemy immediately in front of the pickets of General Semmes' brigade. I deployed two companies from the Seventh and two from the Eighth South Carolina Regiments as skirmishers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bland, of the Seventh South Carolina. The Seventh Regiment having been formed on the left of the Eighth, I ordered an advance of the whole line. We had proceeded but a short distance when the enemy's picket opened fire upon our skirmishers, which was promptly returned, my whole line continuing to advance steadily. As soon as the firing between the pickets and skirmishers commenced the enemy opened fire with several pieces of cannon into the woods through which I was advancing, and threw immense quantities of grape, canister, and shell along the whole line. I advanced to within a short distance of the abatis in front of the enemy's intrenchments, where I halted the whole command. The fire of the enemy as we approached the abatis becoming very severe, I ordered the men to lie down, and remained in that position until I became satisfied that farther advance was impracticable. I then ordered the whole command to retire, which was executed in good order. The Eighth Regiment suffered no loss in this reconnaissance. For casualties in the Seventh I refer you to Col. D. Wyatt Aiken's report of June —. [July 10?] I then returned to camp, reaching it at 10 p. m.

My command remained quietly in camp during the 28th, and received orders late at night to be ready to follow the enemy on the fol-

lowing morning, it being supposed that they were evacuating their works in front of us. I also received orders before that time to relieve Colonel Kennedy at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 29th. On reaching the reserve of Colonel Kennedy he informed me that he had sent out four companies of his regiment in the direction of the enemy, who reported that they had evacuated their works. I then received orders to support the four companies of Colonel Kennedy's regiment, and upon reaching the enemy's intrenchments I halted my command until the other regiments of the brigade arrived.

The other regiments of the brigade having arrived, at 9 o'clock we were ordered to move forward by the right flank. We proceeded as far as the railroad at Fair Oaks Station, when we formed line of battle and advanced, my center resting on the Nine-mile road for near one hour, when the skirmishers engaged the rear guard of the enemy and a brisk fire ensued, the enemy in the mean time bringing several pieces of artillery to play upon our lines. We were here ordered to retire to a position near Fair Oaks Station, and remained there until the brigades upon our right and left came up and formed, when we advanced again, passing through the deserted camps of the enemy.

Nothing of interest occurred during the advance until about 4.30 o'clock, when our skirmishers again engaged the rear guard of the enemy, who disputed our advance. The skirmishers of my regiment, under command of Capt. J. H. Muldrow, pressed upon the enemy until they finally withdrew.

My loss in this skirmish was 1 wounded—Private Carter, of Company A.

My regiment advanced to the edge of the field, when we were ordered to halt. Kemper's battery, coming up, opened fire upon the enemy and continued briskly for several minutes. I again received the order to advance, passing through an open field and over another line of the enemy's intrenchments, the enemy retreating before us.

My command was halted about 6 o'clock in an open field near the woods, and remained there but a short time, when I was ordered to move by the right flank, in order to make room for Kemper's battery, which for a short time kept up an incessant fire upon the enemy in our front, they (the enemy) returning it with spirit. Captain Kemper having changed position to the right and in my rear, I again moved by the right flank, in order to protect my command as much as possible from the shells of the enemy, who were at this time throwing quantities of shell at our battery. I held this position until I received orders to advance. In the mean time the Tenth Georgia Regiment passed over my line and into the woods in front of me. I moved by the left flank a short distance, in order to uncover the regiment that had passed my line, and in order to place my regiment nearer the other regiments of the brigade which were at this time engaged. I advanced but a short distance when the enemy opened fire upon my line, which I returned, and at the same time two regiments in my rear opened fire upon my regiment. I then ordered my command to halt and lie down, in order to protect them from the fire of our friends. After great exertions by Major McLeod and Capt. C. R. Holmes, of your staff, who were exposed to a terrific fire from friends and foe, the firing in my rear was suppressed, and I ordered my command again to advance; but finding that the Tenth Georgia had inclined to the left and was immediately in my front, I retired on a line with other regiments which were formed in my rear and near to Captain Kemper's battery. It being near dark, I remained here until ordered to join the brigade.

Corporal Ward, of Company E, was killed; Corpl. J. H. Roberts, of Company L, was mortally wounded (since dead); Privates McRae, of Company L, shot through the hip; W. Threatt, of Company A, shot through hip; J. Collins, of Company C, in hip; E. Lane, Company L, slightly in arm; Morrell and Hendricks, Company A, slightly; Corporal Boseman, Company F, slightly.

We joined the brigade at 10 p. m. and rested for the night near the Williamsburg road.

At 10 o'clock on the following morning (the 30th) we marched back in the direction of Richmond for several miles, when we moved to the left, in the direction of James River, to the Darbytown road. On reaching it we changed direction again to the left and in the direction of the battle, which was then raging on that road, apparently some 3 miles distant. We were halted upon the field where the battle of the day previous (the 30th) had been fought at daylight and formed in line of battle, and advanced for about 1 mile and halted. In this advance through the woods we captured 1 lieutenant and 3 privates belonging to a New York regiment. After remaining here for an hour we were ordered to move by a flank in the direction of Malvern Hill. Arriving near the latter place we rested for three hours, when we received orders to advance upon the enemy. Passing through a dense growth of pines, into which the enemy were pouring an incessant shower of grape and shell, we reached a field, at the far end of which were posted the enemy's batteries. We continued to advance until we were ordered to halt, where we remained for a few minutes and were ordered to retire, which was executed in good order.

In justice to the officers and men of my command duty compels me to state that they bore themselves gallantly on both occasions—June 29 and July 1—every one doing his whole duty.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. HENAGAN,
Colonel Eighth South Carolina Regiment.

P. S.—For list of casualties in the engagement of July 1 I refer you to my report of July 3.

No. 293

Report of Col. Stephen D. Lee, Chief of Artillery Magruder's division, of operations June 25–July 1, including the action at Garnett's Farm, engagement at Peach Orchard, and battles of Savage Station and Crew's Farm, or Malvern Hill.

TURKEY ISLAND BRIDGE, *July* 22, 1862.

GENERAL: Inclosed I send my report of the artillery of your division. I must apologize for its coming in so late, but on your leaving Crew's farm I was put on duty with the cavalry and in command of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry on picket duty, and it was impossible for me to prepare it. From picket duty I was put into camp of instruction, with several drills a day, and had to study my new arm, as we had brigade drills, &c.

I did not receive your kind note inviting me to accompany you West until you had left, though I had heard through Major Brent that you invited me. I met Captain Eustis in Richmond and asked him to deliver

my answer to you. Accept my thanks for your kindness and for the flattering invitation conveyed in your note.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

STEPHEN D. LEE,
Colonel Artillery, Commanding Fourth Cavalry.

General MAGRUDER, *Richmond, Va.*

P. S.—Captain Dickinson's note to me calling for a report of July 4 only reached me July 20.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP FOURTH VIRGINIA CAVALRY,
Near Richmond, July 22, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I had the honor a few days since to receive your note directing me to render a report of the services of the artillery at Garnett's farm, near New Bridge, at Savage Station. and at Crew's farm. The different batteries of the division performed arduous picket duty on Garnett's farm from about June 12 to June 29, at which date the enemy vacated his lines and the division started in pursuit. Previous to June 29 the batteries under fire and engaged with the enemy were, first, Woolfolk's, Lane's, and Moody's batteries, at Mrs. Price's house, overlooking the New Bridge. These batteries were engaged several times, firing on the working parties of the enemy at the bridge, causing them to desist from their work, and in every instance they drew the fire of the enemy's batteries from the opposite side of the river, which, being long-range guns, we could not reach. The above-named officers, with their commands, behaved with coolness and gallantry, and on these several occasions lost several men killed and wounded.

On June 25, to prevent the enemy from working on some advanced intrenchments, Brown's and Lane's batteries were brought into action near Mr. Garnett's overseer's house, and after a quarter of an hour's shelling drove the enemy from their new works. The enemy opened on these two batteries with twelve rifled guns of large caliber (20-pounder Parrott). The engagement was kept up for half an hour, when the batteries were withdrawn, having accomplished the object for which they had been ordered out, some of the enemy's batteries being behind works and out of range. In this action 2 men were killed and several wounded and some 6 horses disabled.

On June 26, from the same position, in the morning Lane's and Moody's batteries opened again on the enemy's intrenchments, which the enemy had reoccupied, driving them out again. Their fire was replied to by several of the enemy's batteries behind works and the action kept up for half an hour, when our guns were withdrawn, as there was but little prospect of injuring the enemy's batteries, half masked in the woods and behind strong intrenchments. The same experiment was repeated by our batteries in the evening, Lane's, Woolfolk's, and Page's (T. Jeff.) batteries being engaged, with same result. Captain Kirkpatrick, of Major Nelson's reserve artillery, was also engaged on the 26th with two guns.

On June 27 Moody's and Brown's batteries engaged the enemy's works, as he showed signs of vacating them. He replied with alacrity, showing he was still strong. I mention the above batteries specially, as they were each of them under very heavy artillery fire. None of the captains except Brown had their entire batteries; they went into action with their rifle section generally. Officers and men behaved well.

In these different actions some 8 men were killed and 20 wounded. Lieutenant Kerns, of Brown's battery, was killed. Lieutenant Merwin, of Moody's battery, had an arm shot off. Lieutenant Merwin got out of a sick bed to go into action with his company. Several other batteries were under fire, but not engaged, viz, Richardson's, Read's, and Page's, the latter belonging to Major Nelson's reserve artillery.

On the 29th the enemy vacated his works and the division started in pursuit. At Fair Oaks Station he fired upon our advance with artillery; he was replied to by Carlton's battery. In the evening the enemy made a stand and quite a severe action occurred at Savage Station. Kemper's battery was here engaged and did good execution. The enemy's skirmishers came up to within 200 yards of his battery, when he was compelled to withdraw some 400 yards. At this point he was advanced upon by a regiment of the enemy (Second Vermont), which delivered a volley into his battery at a distance of 300 yards. He opened on them with canister, and, being well supported by a Mississippi regiment, repulsed the enemy with heavy loss. The enemy left 52 dead bodies in a circumference of 50 yards. Captain Kemper behaved with the utmost coolness and gallantry, as did his officers and men. Lane's battery was also under fire in this action, as also McCarthy's howitzer battery, but did not have an opportunity of engaging the enemy, as the ground and the position of our troops did not admit of it.

In the severe action of Tuesday, July 1, the artillery did not play a conspicuous part, though most of it was under a severe artillery fire during the entire action. The batteries engaged were McCarthy's howitzer battery and a section of Hart's battery, Washington Artillery, of Charleston. These batteries were well served and did good execution. One of McCarthy's pieces was struck twice.

The enemy, having selected their ground, had lined their position with artillery, having some forty pieces in position. Our artillery had to be brought up in a narrow lane under a terrible fire, and so soon as they discovered a battery coming up they concentrated their entire artillery on it. Several batteries were in succession disabled almost before getting into action. Carlton's and Kemper's batteries were in reserve, not engaged, but had several men killed. Carlton had a limber blown up by the enemy's shell. The enemy's artillery was admirably handled in this action, and is admitted to have been the most terrible artillery fire during the war. Their pieces were in an admirable position, and so arranged that they could concentrate from twenty to thirty guns on any position.

In closing my report I will testify to the general good conduct of officers and men. Major Nelson, of the artillery, was under fire several times at Garnett's farm and exhibited coolness and gallantry. Lieut. Paul Hamilton, my adjutant, was in every action at Garnett's farm, at Fair Oaks, Savage Station, and Crew's farm, and on every occasion exhibited conspicuous coolness and gallantry. In one of the actions at Garnett's farm he had his horse shot under him.

Having been placed on duty with the cavalry immediately after the action of Crew's farm, it has been impossible for me to obtain data necessary to make this report complete.

Respectfully submitted.

STEPHEN D. LEE,
Col. Arty. and Acting Chief of Artillery Magruder's Division.

Captain DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Magruder's Division.

No. 294.

Report of Brig. Gen. Howell Cobb, C. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, Magruder's division, of the battles of Savage Station and Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
August 12, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit a succinct report of the operations of the brigade under my command from the morning of June 29 to July 1 instant, inclusive:

For several days previous to June 29 my command has been kept day and night under arms, prepared at a moment's notice to move in co-operation with the operations of our army on the other side of the Chickahominy.

On the night of the 28th the men were required to remain in the trenches at the position then occupied by the brigade at the burnt chimney, on the Nine-mile road.

From the trenches we moved on the morning of the 29th, expecting to find the enemy still occupying their strong line of fortifications immediately in our front. It was now ascertained, however, that they had evacuated their works during the night and our march was continued in their pursuit. On reaching a point not far distant from Savage Station, on York River Railroad, the enemy were reported to have made a stand in our front. The division of General Magruder was here drawn up in line of battle, the brigade commanded by the brave and lamented Griffith on the right and my brigade on the left. The remaining brigades of General Magruder's command I did not know. In line of battle our march continued to Savage Station without encountering the enemy. At that point the enemy were first seen. A few well-directed shots from the Troup Artillery battery drove from our right the fire of the enemy in our sight; but the subsequent events of the day showed that they were then in strength, prepared to make a stubborn resistance. My brigade was placed on the left of the railroad, my right resting on the road.

The position to which I was ordered was in the rear of the woods, which separated us from an open field in our front. Unwilling to give the enemy the advantage of the woods in event of their advance, I advanced my line some 400 yards through these woods and occupied a position on the skirt of the woods, with an open field in my front.

The battle of that evening was fought on the right of the railroad, and hence my brigade, though exposed from their advanced position to the continued fire of the enemy, had no opportunity of participating actively in the fight.

On the morning of the 30th, the enemy having disappeared from our front, we again took up the line of march, and after a most fatiguing march were placed that night in line of battle on the field where the enemy had been successfully met and overcome by General Longstreet's division during the day. My brigade occupied the second line, in support of Griffith's brigade, now commanded by Colonel Barksdale, both on the left of the Williamsburg road. The lines were scarcely formed when the morning of July 1 summoned us to another march in pursuit of the enemy, who had again disappeared during the night. We had not proceeded far when, meeting with the command of General Jackson, it was found that no enemy was in our front, and returning by the position from which we had marched in the morning we reached

the battle-field of the 1st. Here a portion of my command, the Georgia Legion, was placed in support of the artillery. The remaining regiments were posted to the right of Mrs. Carter's house, in a ravine. Another regiment of my command, the Sixteenth Georgia, was detached and sent forward to occupy a ravine on the right to prevent any attempt of the enemy to advance in that direction. My command was thus posted at three different points, rendering my own position, in endeavoring to look after each, an embarrassing one.

While at this point I received a message from General Armistead, who occupied with his brigade the advance position in our front, that he needed support, and I immediately moved to his support with the remaining regiments of the brigade—the Twenty-fourth Georgia, Second Louisiana, and Fifteenth North Carolina To reach that point we had to pass through the open field in our front under the fire of the enemy, which was done in double-quick and good order, and had to pass through dense woods and almost impassable ravines, which separated us from General Armistead's position, all of which was done in quick-time and with alacrity by the three regiments. On reaching this point I immediately posted my command on the crest of the hill in front of batteries of the enemy, which continued to pour a deadly fire upon that point, as well as the entire distance which we had traversed from the ravine near Mrs. Carter's house. Our duty was to prevent any advance of the enemy and to unite at the proper time in the effort to carry the batteries of the enemy. We had not occupied this position long when General Magruder was informed that the enemy was advancing in our front, and under his order I at once advanced these three regiments to the open field in front of the batteries of the enemy. The advance of the enemy was repulsed and the regiments united in the general assault on the batteries.

The conduct of both officers and men throughout was all that could be asked and even more than could be expected of men. The best evidence I can offer of the daring and courage of the men of my command is the fact that after the battle their dead were found mingled with those of other brigades nearest the batteries of the enemy.

It was at this point in the battle that Colonel Norwood, of the Second Louisiana, while gallantly leading his regiment, fell severely, but, I am happy to say, not mortally, wounded. Major Ashton, of the same regiment, had seized the colors of the regiment after three brave men had been shot down in the act of bearing them forward, and was bravely cheering on his men and rallying them to their standard, when, pierced by several balls, he fell and died instantly. In the same action the brave and gallant commander of the Fifteenth North Carolina, Colonel Dowd, was severely, but not mortally, wounded, and his regiment, for the present, deprived of his invaluable services.

At a subsequent period of the battle the Sixteenth Georgia, previously detached, was brought into the action, and, like their comrades, were found foremost in the fight. The Georgia Legion, though under the fire of the enemy during the entire day, was not brought into the action, because of its position in support of the artillery.

It is but justice to the men of my command to state the fact that for more than forty-eight hours previous to the battle they had had neither rest nor food; and though their ranks had been greatly reduced by exhaustion, there was no murmuring or spirit of complaint as long as there was an enemy in front.

We commenced the march from the burnt chimney on the morning of June 29 with 2,700 men, but fatigue and exhaustion had so reduced

our ranks that less than 1,500 were carried into the battle of the 1st instant, and of that number nearly 500 are in the list of killed and wounded.

I would add that the Troup Artillery (Georgia Legion) was with my brigade during all of its operations and did effective service.

On Tuesday their position was such that while exposed to a galling fire they could not reply with safety to our own men. The coolness and composure of the men were commendable.

I annex a list of the casualties in each regiment.*

It is due to the members of my staff to say that they acted with coolness and energy and to my entire satisfaction.

HOWELL COBB,
Brigadier-General.

No. 295.

Report of Col. William Barksdale, Thirteenth Mississippi Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, Magruder's division, of the battles of Savage Station and Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Camp near Richmond, Va., July 24, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the battles of Sunday, June 29, at Savage Station, and at Malvern Hill, on Tuesday, July 1:

On Sunday morning we were ordered to pursue the enemy, who had abandoned his fortifications on the Nine-mile road and was understood to be retreating down the York River Railroad. On reaching these fortifications a fire was opened upon us by the enemy's rear guard. The brigade was at once ordered in line of battle, and while gallantly executing this order General Griffith fell mortally wounded, and was borne from the field by Majors Watts and Hawkins, of his staff, when the command devolved upon me. Continuing the pursuit, I was ordered to support General Cobb, who was in the advance, should he become engaged with the enemy. The brigade advanced in line of battle on the left of the railroad, through the thick woods and over a marshy country, until we reached Savage Station, when an attack was made on the right side of the road upon the enemy by General McLaws' division. The Seventeenth Regiment, Colonel Holder, and the Twenty-first, Colonel Humphreys, were ordered to that side of the road, and to support Kershaw's brigade if it should become necessary to do so.

About sundown these regiments advanced gallantly and promptly when the order was given under a severe fire across an open field to the support of a battery and engaged the enemy, then strongly posted in the woods beyond the field, and poured several destructive volleys into his ranks, when messengers arrived and requested that the firing should cease, as danger would result from it to our friends, who were maneuvering between them and the enemy. The men were ordered to lay down, and night coming on and the firing having ceased, they retired in good order to the woods in rear of the battle-field.

The Eighteenth Regiment, Colonel Griffin, was ordered after dark to the battle-field and slept upon it, the enemy during the night continuing his flight.

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* Embodied in return, p. 979.

On Monday we continued the march, but did not reach the battle-field of that day until 10 o'clock at night.

The next morning at daylight the pickets reported that the enemy was advancing. I at once ordered the brigade in line of battle and advanced across the field to a skirt of woods, halted, and awaited his attack, throwing out several companies of skirmishers; but the report proved to be unfounded, the enemy having during the night retreated, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands. Our companies of skirmishers captured a number of prisoners, who were sent to the rear.

About 2 o'clock the enemy were discovered in a strong position and in immense numbers on the Crew Farm and Malvern Hill. By your orders, given to me in person, the brigade was formed in the woods in front of the enemy and in range of his fire both from his batteries and gunboats in James River, about 1½ miles distant, the men being protected as well as it could be done by the woods and brow of a hill. Here shot and shell fell thick among us, several being killed and wounded, and among them Major Moody, of the Twenty-first Regiment, who was seriously wounded in the foot.

At about 6 o'clock the brigade was ordered to advance upon the enemy to support our friends, who were already engaged, and if possible to take his batteries. The order was promptly obeyed. The brigade was formed in the open field, and advanced upon the enemy under a terrible fire of shell, grape, canister, and Minie balls, and continued the assault until night closed the scene, when it retired in good order to the position it formerly occupied in the woods. Colonels Holder, Griffin, and Lieutenant-Colonel Brandon, commanding Twenty-first Regiment, were all severely wounded while gallantly and nobly leading their regiments into action.

Lieutenant-Colonel Carter, commanding the Thirteenth Regiment, while handling his men with consummate skill, was wounded and taken from the field. The command in the Thirteenth Regiment devolved upon Major McElroy; in the Seventeenth on Lieutenant-Colonel Fiser; in the Eighteenth on Lieutenant Colonel Luse, and in the Twenty-first on Captain Brooks, all of whom discharged their duties bravely and with signal ability.

The entire command, although one-third of its number fell upon the field, maintained its ground with undaunted courage, and dealt bravely terrible blows upon the ranks of the enemy, as his dead and wounded in front of our lines the next morning clearly proved.

I am under peculiar obligations to Major Inge, adjutant-general of the brigade, for his valuable assistance in both engagements. He was prompt in the execution of all orders, and constantly exposed to the severest fire of the enemy's guns in directing the regiment into battle.

To Captain Costin, aide-de-camp, I am much indebted. He was with me in the field encouraging the men by his example and gallantly discharging his duty. I was deprived of the valuable services of Majors Watts and Hawkins by the fall of General Griffith, both of whom were ordered to remain with him.

It is proper for me to say that twice during the battle Captain McCarthy's battery engaged the enemy, and that both he and his command behaved with coolness and courage worthy of the cause. Dr. Gilmore, senior surgeon of the brigade, and his assistants, in the discharge of their duties, were indefatigable, having the wounded borne from the field as rapidly as they could be found. I desire to call the attention of the Department to this officer, who, by his skill as a sur-

geon and ability as a physician, is eminently entitled to its favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BARKSDALE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Captain DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 296.

Report of Maj. Kennon McElroy, Thirteenth Mississippi Infantry, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT,
July 5, 1862.

COLONEL: The command of the Thirteenth Mississippi Regiment having devolved upon me just before the close of the engagement on Tuesday evening, July 1, it becomes my duty to report the part taken by this regiment in that sanguinary contest:

At 6.30 p. m. this regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. J. W. Carter, was, and under your own supervision, formed on the right of your brigade and advanced to within some 300 yards of the enemy, who appeared in strong force in front. There the regiment was halted and the line dressed, and I can testify that, although exposed to a most withering fire and our men falling on every hand, the line was promptly dressed without confusion, and when the command forward was given, advanced in splendid style to within 100 yards of the enemy. Here the regiment was again halted behind the brow of a hill and ordered to fire. For nearly one hour we held this advanced position without support on either flank, and during this time, I am proud to say, the men of this command fought with a determination and bravery which successfully held in check a largely superior force of the enemy, who were confronting us.

Believing this position longer untenable, the regiment was ordered to fall back just at dark to our former position, 200 yards in the rear. Being present yourself, you are aware how reluctantly, yet in what fine order, this command was obeyed.

About this time Lieutenant-Colonel Carter was severely wounded and taken from the field.

Halting the regiment under the cover of a hill, where it was in a measure protected from the fire of the enemy, the line was reformed and I prepared to advance with a force then coming up on my left; their, however, having masked a portion of our front was the cause, I suppose, of the order then received to retire, which was done in good order.

Where all did their duty so well it would be doing injustice to many were I to make mention of the many examples of individual heroism I saw displayed both among officers and men. I will therefore simply say that both company officers and men did their whole duty and proved themselves worthy of the name of Mississippians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. McELROY,
Major, Commanding Thirteenth Mississippi Regiment.

Col. WILLIAM BARKSDALE,
Commanding Third Brigade.

No. 297.

Report of Lieut. Col. John C. Fiser, Seventeenth Mississippi Infantry, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH MISSISSIPPI VOLUNTEERS,
July 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the action of the Seventeenth Mississippi Regiment, engaged on the evening of July 1 near Meadow farm:

In pursuance of orders the regiment was moved down on the right into the woods and then took position and awaited orders. During the time shot and shell fell among my command, proving very destructive. Two orders reached the command to move out in support of General Wright's brigade, then engaged with the enemy, which was promptly done, and executed in splendid order and without the least confusion.

Col. W. D. Holder, while gallantly leading his men into action through a shower of grape and shell, fell severely wounded, hence the command devolved upon me, this being at a time when the command was forming a line immediately after crossing a very difficult ravine.

The command moved and dressed to the colors promptly and in order. I ordered the command to forward, which it did without wavering, although in the thickest of the fire, to the brow of the hill. I halted my command, finding my front masked by several regiments, extending from right to left. At this point I ordered Captain Govan, commanding Company B, to act as field officer and assist in the command of my regiment, which I can say he did with coolness and gallantry.

From this point I moved my command to the right, endeavoring to get a chance at the enemy without being masked by friends. Finding that impossible, on account of the scattered fragments of regiments, and night coming on, I ordered my men to lie down for protection from the grape and canister, which was raking the field in front and the air above.

Night coming on, and the firing of small-arms having ceased, I withdrew my command from the field in splendid order and files well dressed, with regiments of the brigade.

I must further state that my position on the field was hazardous; several regiments came near firing into my rear. I exerted myself to prevent different regiments from firing into each other, which, I am sorry to say, was done on several occasions, but none of this brigade.

I am indebted to Captain Moreland, acting major, for his gallantry and valuable assistance rendered me throughout the engagement.

I take pleasure in saying that Adjutant Sykes was at his post and rendered me valuable assistance.

I cannot close without thanking Assistant Adjutant-General Inge, whom I found, on reaching the field, nobly discharging his duty in directing regiments into battle.

I am, colonel, with high regard, your friend and obedient servant,

JNO. C. FISER,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Seventeenth Mississippi Volunteers.

Col. WILLIAM BARKSDALE,
Commanding Third Brigade.

No. 298.

Report of Lieut. Col. William H. Luse, Eighteenth Mississippi Infantry, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

IN THE FIELD, *July* 5, 1862.

DEAR SIR: It becomes my duty to report to you the action of the Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment in the engagement of July 1 near Charles City road:

Upon receiving your order to do so, the regiment, under the command of Col. Thomas M. Griffin, started from its position in rear of our line of battle and took its position and participated in the engagement. Counter-marching, the regiment moved by the right flank, so as to receive protection of natural defenses against the enemy's batteries to our front, but was all the while exposed to a heavy and destructive fire from his batteries on our right. Just before reaching the scene of action Colonel Griffin fell wounded and was carried from the field. On reaching the foot of the hill upon whose crest rested the line of the enemy the regiment was thrown into line. While this was being done I sent Lieutenant Johnson and Private Edward Dunning, of Company C, to the front to locate the enemy's battery and infantry, who returned and reported accurately his position, and also reported that the only opening to be seen long enough in our line (at that time engaged) to admit of our entering was about 200 yards to our left. I accordingly marched the regiment to the left and then to the front, rising the hill, still partly masked by the regiment on my right. This was unmasked by an oblique movement to the left; which being accomplished, I moved the regiment forward to within short musket-range and opened on his batteries and infantry.

This position I occupied until twilight began to dim the field, when Lieutenant Buckles (Company E) informed [me] that all support had been withdrawn from our left, which I saw at a glance to be true. This unfortunate circumstance threw a more destructive fire into our left than veterans could be justly called upon to withstand, yet officers and men stood firm, and resolutely returned the enemy's fire from ranks now reduced by more than one-third of their former number. At this juncture the same officer reported the enemy moved around our left flank, whereupon I withdrew the regiment in line, firing in retreat.

Where the conduct of all was so satisfactory it is difficult to identify those to whom is due the credit of peculiar gallantry, but I feel it my duty to put upon record the heroism of some who displayed conspicuous gallantry. To Capt. E. G. Henry on the right and Capt. F. Bostick on the left wing, the former acting lieutenant-colonel, the latter major, the regiment is indebted for much of the order and steadiness which marked its action in this engagement. Each fell mortally wounded at his post while heroically in the discharge of the most dangerous and responsible duties. To Assistant Adjutant-General Inge, of Colonel Barksdale's staff, I would express my obligations for assistance upon the field, where his zeal, skill, and bravery inspired all who beheld him. So numerous were the instances in which non-commissioned officers and privates in the ranks distinguished themselves that it would be impossible to mention all in a report like this; but some there were whom the accidents of the battle threw under my immediate observation. Sergeant Smith (color-bearer) is deserving of the highest praise for his steadiness during the fight and considerate coolness after being wounded. Orderly-Sergeant Goodloe, Company C, for

activity and coolness in dressing his men while under terrific fire. Privates Cooper, Company F; George Green and C. Berry, Company D, and Corporal Huston and Private Tyler, Company I, were among those prominent who distinguished themselves for gallantry and boldness.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. LUSE,

Lieut. Col., Commanding Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment.

Col. WILLIAM BARKSDALE.

No. 299.

Report of Capt. William C. F. Brooks, Twenty-first Mississippi Infantry, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

JULY 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that the Twenty-first Mississippi Regiment, Lieut. Col. W. L. Brandon commanding, was on the 1st instant ordered to proceed in the direction of the enemy about 3 p. m. on the ——— road. After advancing within a few hundred yards of the enemy's line of sharpshooters we formed a line of battle on a hill-side in the woods about 4.30 o'clock. In a few moments the enemy opened a heavy fire of shell, shot, &c., which was continued for the space of two hours, wounding Maj. D. N. Moody and killing and wounding several others.

About 6.30 o'clock we were ordered forward, following the Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment, right in front, and formed a line of battle on the left of the Eighteenth on the right by file into line, within 800 yards of the enemy's battery, suffering severely from their fire. We advanced in line of battle until within 200 yards of the enemy's battery, and finding no support either right or left were ordered to retire, which we did in good order, losing Lieut. Col. W. L. Brandon (the only field officer), being wounded by a grape shot. The command of the regiment then devolved upon me. After falling back, partially under cover of the hill, we were again ordered to advance, which was done immediately, and continued until within 150 or 200 yards of the battery. I again found no support either right or left, and the enemy, with infantry on the left and artillery in our front, were pouring a destructive fire into our ranks of grape shot, canister, and small-arms. We were again ordered to retire and did so in good order, and left the field after dark. Both officers and men acted gallantly during the entire engagement.

The casualties were as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.
Field and staff		3
Commissioned officers	2	6
Rank and file	21	74
Total	23	83
Aggregate		106

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. C. F. BROOKS,

Capt., Comdg. Twenty-first Regiment Mississippi Volunteers.

Col. WILLIAM BARKSDALE, *Commanding Third Brigade.*

No. 300.

Report of Maj. Gen. James Longstreet, C. S. Army, commanding division, of operations June 26–July 2, including the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale), and Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Richmond, July 29, 1862.

COLONEL: In obedience to Confidential General Orders, No. 75,* and previously arranged plans, the divisions of Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill and my own were put in march, the former at 2 the latter at 3 a. m. on the 26th for the Mechanicsville turnpike, to await the progress of the commands of Major-Generals Jackson and A. P. Hill. The two divisions were in position in front of Mechanicsville Bridge at 8 a. m., but some unavoidable delay in the movements of the troops on the other side of the Chickahominy kept us in waiting until about 3 p. m., when the advance of Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill's command was discovered. The divisions were put in readiness to cross at any moment, and at 6 o'clock the enemy had been turned and driven back far enough to enable the head of our column to pass the bridge.

Brigadier-General Hampton volunteered to give directions and positions to our heavy batteries opposite Mechanicsville, now become useless, and to follow the movements of our army down the river. The battery followed our movements and played upon the enemy's lines with good effect. Ripley's brigade, of D. H. Hill's division, was thrown forward and soon became engaged in a sharp fight with the enemy at Beaver Dam Creek, a stream from 12 to 20 feet wide, with perpendicular banks from 6 to 8 feet high. The enemy being very strongly posted behind this creek, with the bridges destroyed, these gallant troops could accomplish but little before night. A very handsome effort was made by them, however, to take the enemy's batteries. Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill's report will give particulars of the conduct of his troops at this point.

Some time after dark the rear brigade of my own division succeeded in crossing the Chickahominy, and Pryor's and Featherston's brigades were ordered to Beaver Dam Creek to relieve the portion of Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill's division in position there, the balance of the division remaining near the bridge in bivouac.

At early dawn on the 27th the battle was renewed with artillery and infantry. The brigade of General Wilcox and a battery was sent to the support of the brigades on Beaver Dam Creek, and were engaged principally with artillery until 7 o'clock, when the enemy abandoned his trenches and retired. The columns were delayed about an hour repairing the bridges, when the general advance was resumed. Three of my brigades (Wilcox's, Pryor's, and Featherston's), under Brigadier-General Wilcox, were put in advance to move, when the ground would permit, in line of battle, supported by Pickett's brigade, the other two (Anderson's and Kemper's) some distance behind.

It was soon discovered that the enemy had fallen back rapidly from his right, burning and otherwise destroying most of the property that he could not remove. The pursuit was steadily continued until 1 o'clock, when the enemy was discovered strongly posted behind Powhite Creek. The three brigades under Wilcox were advanced to the edge

* See p. 498.

of the creek to feel the enemy, and ascertain as far as practicable his strength. It was soon found that he was in full force. A message to this effect was received from Brig. Gen. D. R. Jones a few moments previous. The troops were halted in position to await the arrival of the other divisions.

Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill soon repaired the bridges at the mill, crossed the Powhite Creek, and took position for the attack.

The columns under General Jackson, having a longer march, were not in position for some time after. Finally these columns were reported in position, and the commanding general directed my brigades to be put in position on the right to co-operate. In front of me the enemy occupied the wooded slope of Turkey Hill, the crest of which is 50 or 60 feet higher than the plain over which my troops must pass to make an attack. The plain is about a quarter of a mile wide; the farther side of it was occupied by sharpshooters. Above these and on the slope of the hill was a line of infantry behind trees, felled so as to form a good breastwork. The crest of the hill, some 40 feet above the last line, was strengthened by rifle trenches and occupied by infantry and artillery. In addition to this the plain was enfiladed by batteries on the other side of the Chickahominy. I was, in fact, in the position from which the enemy wished us to attack him.

The attack was begun by Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill's division. My troops were drawn up in lines, massed behind the crest of a hill, and behind a small wood, three brigades in each position, and held in readiness as the reserve. We had not been in position long, however, before I received an urgent message from the commanding general to make a diversion in favor of the attacking columns. The three brigades under Wilcox were at once ordered forward against the enemy's left flank with this view. Pickett's brigade, making a diversion on the left of these brigades, developed the strong position and force of the enemy in my front, and I found that I must drive him by direct assault or abandon the idea of making the diversion. From the urgent nature of the message from the commanding general and my own peculiar position I determined to change the feint into an attack, and orders for a general advance were issued. General R. H. Anderson's brigade was divided, part supporting Pickett's in the direct assault and the other portion guarding the right flank of the brigades under Wilcox.

At this moment General Whiting arrived with his division, put it into position at once, and joined in the assault. The opportune arrival of this division occupied the entire field and enabled me to hold in reserve my rear brigade (Kemper's). Our gallant officers and men were moved forward in the face of three lines of infantry fire, supported by batteries from both sides of the Chickahominy. The troops, moving steadily on under this terrible fire, drove the enemy from his positions one after another, took his batteries, and finally drove him into the swamps of the Chickahominy.

No battle-field can boast of more gallantry and devotion. The severest trials were encountered by Wilcox's, Featherston's, and Pryor's brigades. These were skirmishing all day, and under a most annoying fire of artillery a great part of the time. They were the first, too, to make the assault and receive the terrible fire of infantry from the enemy's lines. The enemy's left was forced, and his position was thus partially turned, several of his batteries and many prisoners and regimental standards falling into our hands. As our troops reached the crest but a moment before occupied by the enemy re-enforcements

advanced and were engaged with our troops for a few moments. Soon discovering, however, that they must give way, they fell back in some confusion, leaving their dead to mark their line of battle. This was the last opposition encountered by our troops, further than a show of resistance as the enemy was pursued. The firing along other portions of the line was continued until dark.

General Whiting, having finished his work in our front with his own division, asked for a brigade of General Jackson's command, which happened to be near me, and put it in position on our left, where he did other handsome work. After driving the enemy from his last position many of our men continued the pursuit beyond in a rather straggling condition. The enemy's cavalry, covering his retreat, seeing this, attempted a charge, but our troops coolly awaited their approach, and drove them back after delivering a few rounds into their ranks. A little after dark the firing ceased, and the enemy left upon the field surrendered or straggled through the woods.

Up to the moment of gaining the enemy's position our loss was greater than his, but the telling fire of our infantry upon his lines as he retired and returned again to attack thinned his ranks so rapidly that his dead soon outnumbered ours.

There was more individual gallantry displayed upon this field than any I have ever seen. Conspicuous among those gallant officers and men were Brig. Gens. R. H. Anderson, [W. H. C.] Whiting, [C. M.] Wilcox, and [George E.] Pickett (the latter severely wounded), Colonels Jenkins, Withers (severely wounded), Lieutenant-Colonels Hale (severely wounded), Slaughter (severely wounded), and Major Mullins (severely wounded). The gallant Colonel Woodward, of the Tenth Alabama Volunteers, fell at the head of his regiment in the assault on the enemy's position.

My personal staff—Majors Sorrel, Manning, Fairfax, and Walton, Captain Goree, and Lieutenant Blackwell—displayed great gallantry, intelligence, and activity. They have my warmest thanks and deserve much credit of the Government.

Major Haskell, of General D. R. Jones' staff, volunteered his services to me for the day. Upon his first field, his conduct would have done credit to any distinguished veteran. After gallantly bearing the colors of one of the regiments to the enemy's breastworks and planting the standard upon them he lost his right arm by a cannon-shot.

The gallant Captain Ochiltree, of the Adjutant-General's Department, volunteered his services, and was very active and energetic in the discharge of duties assigned him.

General Wigfall and Cols. P. T. Moore and W. Munford kindly offered their services, and were active and useful in transmitting orders, &c.

Early on the following day (Saturday) parties were sent forward to find the enemy. It was soon ascertained that he was not in force in my front and had destroyed the bridges across the Chickahominy immediately in front of me. It was supposed, however, that we would be able to draw him from his intrenchments by cutting his base. While other portions of the army were occupied at this work, my artillery was opened with such long-range guns as I could use against the enemy on the other side of the river. The range was so great, however, that we could do but little more than annoy him. The fire of one of the batteries in front of General D. R. Jones, however, made him feel exceedingly uncomfortable.

The effort to draw the enemy out by cutting his base was entirely

unsuccessful, and on Sunday morning it was ascertained that he had abandoned his fortifications and was in full retreat toward his gunboats on the James River. I was ordered, with my own division and that of Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill, to march via New Bridge and the Darbytown road to intercept his retreat. After a forced march our troops reached a point that night within easy striking distance of the enemy.

The march was resumed on Monday morning. Soon after taking up the line of march I was joined by the commanding general. Our forces came upon the enemy at Frazier's farm about noon, when the enemy's skirmishers were reported as advancing. Colonel Jenkins, commanding the Second Brigade, was directed to ascertain the condition of the enemy. After driving in his pickets it was found that he was in force and position, ready for battle. My own division was put in position for attack or defense at once, and one of Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill's brigades (Branch's) ordered forward to support my right flank, the rest of Hill's division being left for the time on the road to secure the right or to move up to support the front.

About this time information was received that Major-General Magruder was in rear in easy supporting distance; but as information was also received that the enemy was in force in front of Major-General Holmes, it was deemed advisable to order Magruder's forces to join Holmes, about 3 miles off to our right.

After getting into position artillery fire was opened about 3 p. m. upon the enemy, apparently from the Charles City road. Taking this for Huger's attack, and thinking that his troops (rather fresh) would expect early co-operation, I ordered several batteries forward hurriedly in order to assure those troops that we were in position. The enemy's batteries returned the fire immediately and with great rapidity. One battery was found to be so near our front line that I ordered Colonel Jenkins to silence it. The enemy was found to be in such force there, however, that the engagement was brought on at once (4 o'clock). Troops were thrown forward as rapidly as possible to the support of the attacking columns. Owing to the nature of the ground that concert of action so essential to complete success could not obtain, particularly attacking such odds against us and in position. The enemy, however, was driven back slowly and steadily, contesting the ground inch by inch. He succeeded in getting some of his batteries off the field, and, by holding his last position until dark, in withdrawing his forces under cover of night.

The troops sustained their reputation for coolness, courage, determination, and devotion so well earned on many hotly contested fields.

Branch's brigade, of Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill's division, did not render the prompt support to our right which was expected, and it is believed that several of our officers and men were taken prisoners in consequence. The other brigades of this division were prompt, and advanced to the attack with an alacrity worthy of their gallant leader. They recovered and secured the captured batteries from some of which the troops of my division had been compelled to retire for want of prompt support. The odds against us on this field were probably greater than on any other.

Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill deserves much credit for the condition of his new troops and the promptness and energy displayed in throwing his forces forward at the proper time and to the proper points.

I would also mention, as distinguished among others for gallantry and skill, Brig. Gens. R. H. Anderson, Kemper, Wilcox, Pryor, and Featherston (the latter severely wounded), and Colonels Jenkins, Corse,

Strange, Patton, Perry (severely wounded), Lieutenant-Colonels Marye, Coppens, Royston, and Major Caldwell (both wounded); Captain Field, commanding Eleventh Alabama, and Captain King, commanding Ninth Alabama (both wounded); Captain Otey, commanding Eleventh Virginia, and Captain Kilpatrick, of the Palmetto Sharpshooters.

The country and the service mourns the loss of Lieut. Col. J. G. Taylor, of the Second Mississippi Battalion; Lieut. Col. D. W. Baine, commanding Fourteenth Alabama Regiment; Lieut. Col. J. V. Scott, commanding Third Virginia Regiment, and Maj. William Anderson, of the Palmetto Sharpshooters. These brave and valuable officers fell at the head of their commands in a desperate charge on the enemy's batteries.

Majors Sorrel, Manning, Fairfax, and Walton, Captain Goree, and Lieutenant Blackwell, of my personal staff, displayed their usual gallantry and alacrity. After five days of night and day work, they kept up with undiminished zeal and energy. My volunteer aide, General Wigfall, remained with me also, conspicuous for his courage, coolness, and intelligence.

Major Meade and Lieutenant Johnston, of the Engineer Corps, were assigned to duty at my headquarters at the beginning of the campaign, and were very energetic and untiring in their efforts to discover the various positions of the enemy.

I desire to render my thanks to the medical staff of my command, of which Surgeon Cullen is chief, for their humane and protracted efforts in the care of the wounded. The most untiring and unremitting attention was displayed by these officers, both after the actions of the 27th and 30th, and I refer to the report of Chief Surgeon Cullen for especial mention of the conduct of the subordinates.*

For the details of the operations of Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill's division I respectfully refer to his official report.

Early on the following day the troops of Major-General Jackson were reported approaching the late battle-field, also Armistead's brigade, of Huger's division. The entire force was concentrated around this field about 10 a. m., and Jackson's command advanced by the commanding general on the route of the enemy's retreat. It was soon ascertained that the enemy was in position and great force near Malvern Hill, at Crew's farm. Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill's and my own division, having been engaged the day before, were in reserve.

A little after 3 p. m. I understood that we would not be able to attack the enemy that day, inasmuch as his position was too strong to admit of it.

About 5 o'clock, however, I heard the noise of battle, and soon received a message from Major-General Magruder calling for re-enforcements, and understood from his staff officer that the enemy was attacking his position. I ordered the division of Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill to his immediate support, and put my own in position to secure his right flank, which was the only one that could be at all exposed.

One of Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill's brigades became engaged about night; no other portion of the two divisions.

On Wednesday those two divisions were thrown forward again to pursue the enemy, but after marching 2 miles through a very severe rain-storm they were halted for the night near Dr. Poindexter's house.

On Thursday morning the pursuit was resumed, and the command of Major-General Jackson moved forward, but by a different road. Both commands arrived near the new position taken by the enemy before night.

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* Not found.

On Friday morning I rode forward to examine the position of the enemy. He was found to be strongly posted under his gunboats. Major-General Jackson placed his command in front of the enemy, drove back the enemy's pickets, and made the necessary disposition of his troops. Some complaint was made that the troops were not in proper condition to attack the enemy under his gunboats. I ordered, therefore, that no advance should be made, and wrote to request that the commanding general would ride forward at his earliest convenience.

Brig. Gen. D. R. Jones, in command of his own brigade and that of General Toombs, reported to me just before the arrival of the commanding general. These brigades were put in position on Jackson's left, and Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill's division on his right, at Crenshaw's farm.

After consultation further offensive operations were not deemed expedient.

Some days were occupied in collecting the arms and other property thrown away and abandoned by the enemy, when our forces were withdrawn to their present positions near Richmond.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES LONGSTREET,
Major-General, Commanding.

Col. R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing of Longstreet's division in the actions of June 27 and 30, 1862.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
Kemper's brigade	8	36	14	191	19	146	41	373	414
Jenkins' brigade	10	125	47	587	.....	13	57	725	782
Pickett's brigade	10	62	52	511	.....	19	62	592	654
Wilcox's brigade	13	216	52	754	1	19	66	989	1,055
Pryor's brigade	15	154	35	645	.....	11	50	810	860
Featherston's brigade	7	107	31	510	3	6	41	623	664
Total	63	700	231	3,198	23	214	317	4,112	4,429

RECAPITULATION.

Killed	763
Wounded	3,429
Missing	237
Total	4,429

No. 301.

Report of Col. J. B. Walton, Chief of Artillery, of guns taken, &c.

Captured by—	3-inch rifles.	12-pounder howitzer.	Napoleon.	10-inch Parrott.	Turned in.					To whom.
					12-pounder howitzer.	Blakeley.	24-pounder howitzers.	12-pounder guns.	6-pounder gun.	
Captain Squires	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Captain Dearing	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	Left on field.
Captain Maurin	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	Ordnance depot.
Captain Stribling	....	....	3	....	....	....	2	1	....	Lieutenant-Colonel Coleman.
Captain Chapman	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Captain Rogers	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	General Pendleton.
Captain Braxton	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Captain Andrews	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	4	....	General Pendleton.
Captain Bachman	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Total	5	1	10	1	1	1	2	5	1	

No guns or caissons lost or captured by the enemy.

Recapitulation.—Seventeen guns taken by this corps; ten guns turned in.

J. B. WALTON,
Colonel and Chief of Artillery, Right Wing.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY CORPS, RIGHT WING,
Camp Longstreet, July 24, 1862.

No. 302.

Report of Brig. Gen. James L. Kemper, C. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of the battle of Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale).

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, LONGSTREET'S DIVISION,
July 17, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the recent operations of my command:

This brigade left its camp on the Williamsburg road about dawn on the morning of Thursday, the 26th ultimo, numbering 1,433 muskets, and provided with three days' rations, which were carried by the men in their haversacks.

The division being marched left in front during the late operations on the north side of the Chickahominy, the First Brigade brought up the rear of its line, and was not ordered into any of the actions which occurred prior to Monday, the 30th ultimo. It was held in reserve, however, in immediate proximity to the battle-fields of the 26th and 27th ultimo as well as that of the 1st instant, in readiness to be thrown into action at a moment's notice.

Upon the 30th ultimo the division was halted in the vicinity of the enemy on the road leading through Frazier's farm, and under the

orders of Brig. Gen. R. H. Anderson, commanding the division, I formed my command in line of battle on the right and nearly perpendicular to the road, one regiment of the Second Brigade being posted in line between my left and the road. My command constituted the extreme right of our general line of battle and was posted upon the rear edge of a dense body of timber, the Seventeenth Virginia Regiment (Col. M. D. Corse) occupying the right; the Twenty-fourth Virginia Regiment (Lieutenant-Colonel [Peter] Hairston commanding) the left; the First Virginia (Capt. G. F. Norton commanding) the center; the Eleventh Virginia (Capt. K. Otey commanding) the right center, and the Seventh Virginia (Col. W. T. Patton) the left center.

Soon after getting into position I received orders from Major-General Longstreet to use the utmost care in guarding against any movement of the enemy upon my right, and I at once caused Colonel Corse, of the right regiment, to change front to rear on his left company, so that his regiment formed an obtuse angle with the line of the brigade and fronted obliquely to the right. I also caused two companies of this regiment to move forward from Corse's new front as skirmishers, under command of Captain Simpson. After advancing several hundred yards these skirmishers were halted upon the rear edge of an open field, a good view of which was commanded from their position. I also posted Rogers' battery of four pieces upon an open eminence near the right of my line and in supporting distance of Corse's regiment, the position being such as to command an extensive field upon my right.

About 5 p. m. an order being received from Major-General Longstreet to advance my line, I immediately in person ordered Colonel Corse to change his front forward, so as to bring the right of his regiment up to the brigade line, and sent my staff along the line toward the left, so as to insure the simultaneous advance of the entire line. The brigade advanced in line of battle steadily and in good order, notwithstanding the unevenness of the ground (which in places was almost precipitous), the entangled undergrowth which filled the woods, and the firing of one of the enemy's batteries located directly in front, which rapidly threw shell and round shot over and almost in the midst of my command.

The advance continued to be conducted in good order until, very soon coming upon the pickets of the enemy and driving them in, the men seemed to be possessed of the idea that they were upon the enemy's main line, and in an instant the whole brigade charged forward in double-quick time and with loud cheers. Nothing could have been more chivalrously done and nothing could have been more unfortunate, as the cheering of the men only served to direct the fire of the enemy's batteries, and the movement in double-quick time through dense woods, over rough ground, encumbered with matted undergrowth and crossed by a swamp, had the effect of producing more or less confusion and breaking the continuity of the line, which, however, was preserved as well as it possibly could have been under the circumstances. But a single idea seemed to control the minds of the men, which was to reach the enemy's line by the directest route and in the shortest time; and no earthly power could have availed to arrest or restrain the impetuosity with which they rushed toward the foe, for my orders, previously given with great care and emphasis to the assembled field officers of the brigade, forbade any movement in double-quick time over such ground when the enemy were not in view. The obstructions were such as to make it impossible for any officer to see

more than a few files of his men at one view, and it was apparent that any effort to halt and reform the entire brigade would be futile, and would only serve to produce increased confusion. But whatever the error of the men in advancing two rapidly in disregard of previous orders to the contrary, it was an error upon the side of bravery.

After advancing in this way probably 1,000 or 1,200 yards, crossing two bodies of woods and a small intermediate field, the lines suddenly emerged into another field, facing a battery of the enemy, consisting of not less than eight pieces, distant but a few hundred yards, while the enemy's infantry were found protected by an imperfect and hastily constructed breastwork and a house near by. At the same time it became apparent that another battery of the enemy was posted a considerable distance to our left. These two batteries and the enemy's infantry poured an incessant fire of shell, grape, canister, and lead upon my line, and did much execution; still there was no perceptible faltering in the advance of these brave men, who rushed across the open field, pouring a well-directed fire into the enemy, driving him from his breastworks and the battery in our front. The guns of the battery were abandoned to us for the time being, and my command was in virtual possession of the chosen position of the enemy. A more impetuous and desperate charge was never made than that of my small command against the sheltered and greatly superior forces of the enemy. The ground which they gained from the enemy is marked by the graves of some of my veterans, who were buried where they fell; and those graves marked with the names of the occupants, situated at and near the position of the enemy, show the points at which they dashed against the strongholds of the retreating foe.

It is proper to be stated here that the left of my line was entirely unsupported, and greatly to my surprise and disappointment, for I had supposed that the movement of my brigade was part of a general advance of our entire lines. Up to this time no firing was heard upon my left except the firing of the enemy, which was directed upon my line with telling effect.

Afterward, at a late hour, I found the right regiment of the Second Brigade (on the right of which I had originally formed) standing fast at or near the position it occupied in the beginning, and near the line from which my advance was begun. I was informed that this regiment had remained from the first in that position, having received no subsequent orders to move forward. I trust that I shall not be understood as alleging or intimating any delinquency upon the part of the Second Brigade, and I certainly do not undertake to say at what time that brigade, commanded by Colonel Jenkins, advanced; but if its advance was simultaneous with my own, it must have happened that the lines of advance of the two brigades were so divergent as to leave a wide interval between the right of the one and the left of the other. Whatever were the operations of the Second Brigade, they were doubtless in keeping with its proud character in the past and that of its gallant commander.

All that I undertake to state positively in this connection is that the right regiment of the Second Brigade did not advance for a long time after my brigade had been moved forward, and that at the time when my command had obtained virtual possession of the enemy's position no Confederate troops were anywhere visible except my own.

It now became evident that the position sought to be held by my command was wholly untenable by them unless largely and immediately re-enforced. The inferior numbers which had alarmed the enemy

and driven him from his breastworks and batteries soon became apparent to him, and he at once proceeded to make use of his advantage. While greatly superior numbers hung upon our front considerable bodies of the enemy were thrown upon both flanks of my command, which was now in imminent danger of being wholly captured or destroyed. Already they were capturing officers and men at different points of my line, principally upon the right. No re-enforcements appeared, and the dire alternative of withdrawing from the position, although of obvious and inevitable necessity, was reluctantly submitted to.

Owing to the difficulties offered by the wilderness through which the brigade had advanced the task of reassembling and reforming the regiments was attended with much trouble. I sent out details as speedly as possible to direct officers and men where to reform, and as soon as this task was accomplished—imperfectly, it is true, but as effectually as was possible at so late an hour of the day—I repaired to General Longstreet's headquarters as soon as I could find them, and under instructions there received—it now being night—I proceeded to select a suitable position on the road in the rear at which stragglers could be arrested and such of my men as had not then come in could be re-collected.

I should have mentioned before that soon after my command was overpowered and before all of it had fallen back General Branch's brigade was found coming up, and General Branch was shown by me into the position which my gallant men had vainly sought to hold against overwhelming odds, and immediately afterward the Third Brigade of this division, Colonel Hunton commanding, took position on Branch's right. If it had been possible for these brigades to have advanced simultaneously with my own the victory of the day would have been achieved on the right of our line with comparatively little difficulty and at an early hour.

When my line emerged into the open field in front of the enemy's batteries the Seventh Virginia, commanded by Col. W. T. Patton, gallantly assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel [C. C.] Flowerree and Major [A. A.] Swindler, was in good order, considering the difficulties of the ground over which it had passed, and this regiment and the First Virginia, nobly sustained by such portions of the other regiments as had come up, made the first daring charge, which drove the enemy from his position. Seven companies of the Seventeenth Virginia were unavoidably delayed for sometime by the almost impassable nature of the swamp at the point at which they crossed.

Praise is due to Colonel Corse, Seventeenth Virginia, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hairston, Twenty-fourth Virginia, as well as to Col. W. T. Patton, Seventh Virginia (who acted with eminent gallantry), for discharging their duties with the utmost fidelity and bravery. The same praise is accorded to Capt. K. Otey, commanding the Eleventh Virginia, and Captain Norton, commanding First Virginia. Lieut. Col. R. H. Marye and Capt. R. H. Simpson, of the Seventeenth, fell into the hands of the enemy while discharging their duties with conspicuous gallantry. I am satisfied all the field officers did well. I especially commend the good conduct of Capt. W. T. Fry, my assistant adjutant-general, and Mr. A. Camp Beckham, who acted as my volunteer aide-de-camp.

Among those reported to me as deserving especial notice for gallantry on the field are Capt. Joel Blackard, Company D, and Lieut. W. W. Gooding, Company K, Seventh Virginia, who were both killed.

Lieut. W. F. Harrison, Company A; Sergeant-Major Tansill and Color-Sergeant Mays, both wounded, and both of whom had distinguished themselves in the battles of Williamsburg and Seven Pines; First Sergt. William Apperson, Company C, who was killed, and Private George Watson, Company F, who has also repeatedly distinguished himself for bravery, all of the Seventh Virginia Regiment. Capt. James Mitchell, Company C, and Lieut. Logan S. Robins, Company B, First Virginia Regiment, both of whom were wounded. Lieut. W. R. Abbott, Company E, and Lieut. E. T. Dix, Company K, Eleventh Virginia, both of whom were killed. Lieutenant Calfee, Company G, of the Twenty-fourth Virginia, who was killed within a few paces of the enemy's battery, and Captains Bentley and Nowlin, of the same regiment. I doubt not there are many others omitted in the reports who equally distinguished themselves. The lists of killed and wounded are made up of the very best officers and men of which my command could boast.

The following is a recapitulation of the losses of the day, of which few returns have already been rendered:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
1st Virginia Regiment:				
Officers	.....	2	.....	2
Privates	.....	3	6	9
Total	.....	5	6	11
7th Virginia Regiment:				
Officers	2	6	3	11
Privates	12	60	28	100
Total	14	66	31	111
11th Virginia Regiment:				
Officers	2	.....	2	4
Privates	7	50	39	96
Total	9	50	41	100
17th Virginia Regiment:				
Officers	3	2	13	18
Privates	14	21	60	95
Total	17	23	73	113
24th Virginia Regiment:				
Officers	1	4	1	6
Privates	3	57	13	73
Total	4	61	14	79
RECAPITULATION.				
Officers	8	14	19	41
Privates	36	191	146	373
Total	44	205	165	414

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES L. KEMPER,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. First Brigade, Longstreet's Division.

Maj. G. MOXLEY SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 303.

Reports of Col. John B. Strange, Nineteenth Virginia Infantry, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale).

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
July 15, 1862.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders from headquarters I respectfully submit a report of the part taken by this brigade in the battle of Gaines' Mill, Friday, June 27. The report should not have been so long delayed but for the fact that in three instances regiments were left without a field officer, and several instances occurred where companies were left without a single officer, thus causing unavoidable delay in the regimental reports:

The brigade reached Gaines' Mill about 4 p. m. and was immediately led to the right in the direction of heavy firing. Passing through woods we soon reached a large, open, undulating field, with heavy timber on all sides, where we were formed in line of battle and awaited a few minutes the approach of the enemy, which was momentarily expected, as they were exactly in our front. Finding they would not advance, General Pickett ordered the brigade to advance, which it did in good order and at a double-quick until it reached the brow of a hill about 75 yards in front of the intrenched enemy. Here the firing became so fearful that the men threw themselves upon the ground and commenced returning the fire with spirit. Seeing the inequality of the contest a charge was ordered, which was obeyed with promptness.

Here our gallant General Pickett fell badly wounded while nobly urging on our boys. Colonel [R. E.] Withers also was badly wounded at the head of his regiment, and Colonel [Eppa] Hunton was sick, though he did not leave the field I understood afterward, the command of the brigade thus falling upon me even before I was aware of it.

The enemy were driven from a triple row of defenses—first, from a deep ditch, second, from an abatis just beyond, and third from their last line of defense, a barricade upon the top of the hill. The brigade captured a battery of splendid Parrott guns and several hundred prisoners.

The long lists of killed and wounded will show the determined manner with which the brigade conducted itself.

We were relieved about dark and went back about three-quarters of a mile, where we bivonacked.

The brigade entered the battle with 1,481 men and officers, and lost in killed and wounded 426, including 41 officers.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the men and officers for their gallant conduct upon this occasion, and it is hard to discriminate where so many deported themselves so well, yet there are a few cases which cannot pass without honorable mention. Among the most deserving I submit the cases of those who acted pre-eminently brave: Lieutenants Hutchison and J. Thomas Green, Eighth Virginia Regiment, and Lieut. J. D. McIntire, of the Nineteenth Virginia, acted with a coolness and bravery never surpassed. Captain Boyd, Lieutenant Shepherd, and Sergeant Gilmer, of the Nineteenth Virginia, also acted with conspicuous bravery. Sergeant Gilmer, while urging his men over the breastworks and calling upon them to follow their colonel and to remember Butler, fell badly wounded. Also, Color-Corporal Lee, of the Twenty-eighth Virginia, and Captain Jeffress, of the Fifty-sixth, be-

haved with marked bravery. Privates Thacker, Company G, and Henry Melton, Company F, Nineteenth Virginia, deserve notice.

I omitted to state that a good many of the brigade did not hear the order to halt when given, and kept on in pursuit of the fleeing foe. When about 600 yards from our advanced lines these, who were joined by many stragglers from other brigades, were charged by a squadron of United States cavalry, but our boys, though scattered in every direction, waited until they approached within 75 yards, when a volley caused them to break and flee in all directions, leaving many men and horses dead upon the field. They did not attempt a second charge.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. STRANGE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. G. MOXLEY SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Casualties in the Third Brigade, Second Division, June 27.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Brigadier-General Pickett	.....	1	1
8th Regiment Virginia Volunteers:			
Officers	2	2	.....
Privates	6	42	.....
Total	8	44	.....
18th Regiment Virginia Volunteers:			
Officers	1	10	5
Privates	13	89	
Total	14	99	5
19th Regiment Virginia Volunteers:			
Officers	.....	8	1
Privates	11	72	
Total	11	80	1
28th Regiment Virginia Volunteers:			
Officers	1	7	.....
Privates	11	69	.....
Total	12	76	.....
[56th Regiment Virginia Volunteers:]			
Officers	.....	9	3
Privates	7	56	
Total	7	65	3
Grand total	52	365	9
Aggregate	.....	.....	426

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
July 15, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the operations of the Third Brigade in the engagement of Monday, June 30:

It was brought up, confronting the enemy, on the Darbytown road, in line of battle, about 4 p. m., under command of Colonel Hunton, Eighth Regiment Virginia Volunteers; was then halted and ordered to lie down, while skirmishers were thrown forward to ascertain the exact

position of the enemy's forces. Soon after Captain Dearing's battery came into position directly in front of us, and opened fire with such destructive effect that one of the enemy's batteries was soon forced to retire to another position, leaving, as it afterward appeared, a limber upon the field. We were then exposed to a most furious cannonade for an hour or more, sustaining, however, but little damage.

About 5 o'clock Colonel Hunton gave the order to charge, to which the respective regiments responded with alacrity; but after proceeding across an open field, exposed to grape and shell, we entered a skirt of woods, where we were halted and then ordered to march by the right flank, which was done until the brigade had crossed to the right of the Darbytown road, when we changed direction to the front, but over such broken ground and through an almost impassable marsh, as well as encountering a brigade in full retreat, which forced its way through our ranks, that the command was thrown into confusion. After passing through the marsh the line was again formed, but before starting forward a column of the enemy posted in the woods on our right flank opened fire upon us, while the batteries threw a shower of grape into us through the open field in front, to avoid which and gain cover we marched by the left flank—by order of Colonel Strange, who at this point took command by request of General Pickett's aide, as Colonel Hunton had become separated from the command, not being able to keep up on account of exhaustion, proceeding from his enfeebled condition—to a point of woods which afforded shelter to within a few hundred yards of the enemy's batteries. I then ordered the brigade forward in line of battle under cover of this wood, and on emerging from it discovered a large force approaching one of the batteries, which seemed deserted. Thinking our forces were in the woods in front engaging the enemy, as there was hot firing there, I assumed that those in their rear were friends, until convinced to the contrary by the open, honest display of the old flag, whereupon I ordered a fire, and a charge drove them from the battery back to their line in the woods beyond. I regret, though, that in this fire we had to kill nearly all the fine horses attached to the battery.

Upon capturing this battery, Adjutant McCulloch, of the Eighteenth Regiment Virginia Volunteers, asked my permission to turn the guns on the retreating enemy; but being satisfied that we had friends in front, and not knowing the exact position, I prohibited it, for fear of doing more damage to our own troops than to the enemy. I gave permission afterward, just before dark, to turn the guns upon the foe, which was done, and a continuous fire kept up until about 8.30 p. m., when night closed the conflict.

Among those whose names deserve special mention for courage and daring I find commended by their commanders Adjt. R. McCulloch, lieutenant Company B, and Ex-Lieut. Richard Ferguson, volunteer, Eighteenth Regiment Virginia Volunteers; Private John Lightner, Company B; Privates —— Bowyer, N. W. Herndon, and William Campbell, Company F, Nineteenth Regiment Virginia Volunteers; Lieut. J. W. Jones, Company B, and Private Rozall Lockett, Company G, Fifty-sixth Regiment Virginia Volunteers.

I would also bring to your notice the name of Capt. Charles Pickett, assistant adjutant-general, who acted with the most conspicuous gallantry, carrying a flag by my side at the head of the brigade on foot (having lost his horse), and urging forward, all the time forward, until shot down seriously wounded, and then begging those who went to bear

him off the field to leave him and go to the front if they could not bear him off conveniently, but to leave him his flag, which he still held, and let him die there under its folds. Lieutenant Symonton, volunteer aide, also acted with a bravery and coolness seldom equaled. His horse was shot down early in the action, but still he exposed himself to every danger, rallying retreating troops, stragglers, &c., and in every way rendering the most efficient service.

The brigade carried into action 723 muskets, and of this small number the loss was 228, including 4 officers killed and 13 wounded, as appears by the accompanying table, showing the loss of each regiment.*

I would respectfully suggest that more definite instructions be given to aides in regard to the delivery of orders, so as to insure their reception through the proper authorities. A failure to observe this rule often creates much confusion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. STRANGE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. G. MOXLEY SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 304.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Cadmus M. Wilcox, C. S. Army, commanding Fourth Brigade, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale).

HDQRS. FOURTH BRIGADE, LONGSTREET'S DIVISION,
July 13, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part borne by my brigade in the battle of Friday, the 27th ultimo:

Early in the morning of the 26th ultimo the brigade, in common with the other brigades of the division, moved from camp on the Charles City road across to the Mechanicsville turnpike. Here the division was halted and remained until nearly dark. While resting on this road, and between the hours of 2 and 3 p. m., artillery was heard in the direction of Mechanicsville. This fire continued with more or less vivacity until nearly dark, during much of which time musketry was also heard.

Near dark the division moved down the turnpike, crossed the Chickahominy, and bivouacked for the night at and near Mechanicsville, the enemy having been driven from the immediate vicinity of this place.

At dawn of day the following morning (Friday) the enemy opened fire with their artillery and continued for more than an hour, throwing shot and shell into our camp, without, however, causing serious inconvenience or inflicting any loss.

At sunrise I was ordered by the major-general commanding to move with my brigade across an open field down the Chickahominy to the support of Generals Pryor and Featherston, distant about one-half or three-quarters of a mile, and engaged at the time in a brisk skirmish with the enemy. Arriving at the position occupied by the brigades of Pryor and Featherston, I found them on the crest of a ridge in a pine

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* Omitted. Embodied in returns, p. 980.

woods; in front of them a ravine, through which ran a small stream in a direction nearly parallel with the Mechanicsville turnpike. This stream was reported as impracticable for infantry. The enemy were seen in rifle pits and behind trees on the crest of hills that rose rather abruptly from the far side of this stream, and were at the time delivering a well-directed and brisk fire upon our troops.

Halting my brigade in rear of Pryor and Featherston, I directed a company of the Eighth Alabama to be deployed as skirmishers into the woods skirting the Chickahominy to the right, and the Tenth Alabama was moved to the front and to the right of the positions of Pryor and Featherston, and formed in the woods on the bank of the little stream above referred to. Neither the skirmishers nor the Tenth Alabama met any of the enemy. A battery of artillery was now ordered into position on the ridge, where the two advanced brigades were then under fire of the enemy's sharpshooters. This battery opened a fire of shot and shell upon the enemy. The Thomas Artillery (Captain Anderson), of my brigade, was also placed in battery and commenced a fire of shot and shell upon the enemy's infantry, who were soon dispersed. The Thomas Artillery fired of shot and shell 150 rounds, losing 1 man killed by the enemy's sharpshooters while gallantly doing his duty—Corporal Bartlett, a brave soldier.

At this time orders were received from the major-general commanding for the three brigades to advance down the Chickahominy. The stream in front being impracticable for artillery, it became necessary to construct a bridge. The sleepers of an old bridge that had been destroyed by the enemy were found near the stream and plank from abandoned bivouacs of the enemy a short distance in rear; axes, spades, and nails were furnished by one of the batteries and a detail from the Eighth Alabama. In less than thirty minutes the bridge was rebuilt and the brigades, together with their batteries, crossed the stream safely.

The major-general commanding now assumed direct control and ordered the advance in line of battle down the Chickahominy—my brigade on the right, three regiments in line of battle, one near the Chickahominy, and the fourth in rear of the center of my line, Pryor's brigade in line on my left.

Having advanced nearly 1 mile a house was passed, the occupants of which reported that the enemy had just left it and that they were drawn up in line in the woods beyond. My brigade, passing the house, entered the woods and, descending for 100 or 200 yards, crossed a stream, and then, ascending a steep hill for 400 or 500 yards, emerged upon an open field, not having met the enemy. Here we found a large deserted camp of the enemy, in which was found forage, bacon, flour in small quantities, and boxes of valuable medicines and surgical instruments.

At this point troops were seen off to our left flank and front, and not knowing whether they were friends or enemies, a halt was made for a few minutes. It was soon ascertained that it was a part of Jackson's forces, Ewell's division. The command was then moved forward, my brigade still on the right and Pryor to the left, and inclining more to our right we again entered a wood, having traversed which we came to an open field. Here we were halted by the major-general commanding, and from this place we could see the Chickahominy to our right and extending far to our front, and upon the far side troops that we supposed to be our friends. Remaining here for a few minutes we were moved off by the left flank about 1 mile, and here being joined by Featherston's brigade we continued our advance, following a road

leading through a heavy pine forest, in which it was again supposed the enemy would be found.

Having cleared this forest, we arrived at the house of Dr. Gaines. Beyond this house as we approached it was an open field of at least a mile in extent and terminating by a heavy forest and marshy ground bordering the Chickahominy. On commanding heights beyond the Chickahominy we saw what we supposed to be both our own and the camp of the enemy. Slightly to the left of Dr. Gaines' house the field was bounded by a small growth of trees and the field again extended to the left, leaving a thin belt of timber to the right and fringing the banks of a small stream; the ground falling rapidly to this stream after ascending gradually for 100 or 200 yards, as it was approached from the Gaines house, and after crossing this little stream the ground rose quite steep and was covered with a belt of timber more than 100 yards deep, and in rear of this then came a field extending again as far as the Chickahominy. In the open field extending beyond the house of Dr. Gaines the enemy's skirmishers could be distinctly seen, some about 500 yards and others 800 or 1,000 yards, the near line of skirmishers being in front of the timber skirting the small stream above described. At Dr. Gaines' was found a deserted battery, which commanded the open field and the road passing this house down to and across the Chickahominy.

We had now advanced from Mechanicsville about 6 miles. The enemy's skirmishers were seen in our front and we were here halted, with instructions to engage the enemy's skirmishers, but to advance no farther for the present, and not to enter into a general action. General Pryor threw out skirmishers to the front, and firing for a short time the enemy's skirmishers withdrew. A battery (Pryor's) was now brought to the front, and from a commanding position in front of the Gaines house fired across the open fields to the forest beyond and bordering on the Chickahominy. The enemy were seen in this woods but no fire came from this quarter in reply to our artillery, but a battery upon an eminence beyond the Chickahominy soon began to return our fire. This was a battery of heavy rifled guns, and beyond the range of the pieces of our battery, which was now withdrawn.

The enemy's skirmishers again appeared in small numbers within 500 or 600 yards of us and on the crest of the hill in front of the small stream above referred to. When fired upon they would fall back behind the crest of the hill and would soon be out of sight. The enemy's battery of rifled guns on the heights beyond the Chickahominy continued to fire, but without doing any injury, although the shot and shell would frequently fall and burst near us.

After remaining for two and a half or three hours near the Gaines house the major-general commanding directed that the enemy's skirmishers that continued to reappear on our left should be driven in and followed to their supports, and at the same time that I should hold my own, Pryor's, and Featherston's brigades in readiness to commence the attack on the enemy when firing should be heard on our extreme left. One of General Pryor's regiments was ordered to advance against the skirmishers, the remainder of this brigade being held in reserve in close supporting distance. My own and Featherston's brigades were brought up near and in rear of Pryor. Pryor's regiment advancing against the skirmishers, they soon fell back over the crest of the hill, pursued by this regiment. Reaching the hill in pursuit of the enemy, it here came in full [view] of the enemy in position and drew upon itself a heavy fire of musketry, thus revealing the fact that the enemy

were there in strong force. The regiment was soon withdrawn to the rear and down a ravine to its support and out of fire of the enemy's infantry. The enemy did not follow.

I now made my preparations for an attack upon the enemy, intending it to be made with the utmost vigor and with all the force at my command. My brigade was advanced to the front, and two regiments (the Tenth and Eleventh Alabama, the latter on the right) were formed in line of battle in rear of the crest of the hill from which Pryor's regiment was withdrawn from the pursuit of the enemy's skirmishers. Pryor's brigade, with the exception of one regiment (Second Florida), formed in line on the left of mine. The two remaining regiments of my brigade (the Eighth and Ninth Alabama, the former on the right) were formed in rear of the Tenth and Eleventh Alabama, and Featherston in rear, to support both Pryor's and my brigade.

It is proper that I should state that this placing of troops in position to attack the enemy was made under a brisk enfilading fire of artillery from the enemy's batteries of rifled cannon from the heights beyond the Chickahominy. Our troops behaved admirably under this fire, no confusion or disorder being perceptible in their ranks.

Every preparation being made for a vigorous attack, firing was now heard on our left, which was the signal for our advance, and the order was immediately given. Our men moved forward in admirable order, preserving their alignments perfectly. Ascending the crest of the hill they came in full view of the enemy, and were instantly met by a heavy and destructive fire of infantry within less than 100 yards. Our men now make a dash at the enemy, and the conflict begins with an ardor and determination on our part that could not fail to inspire the utmost confidence in those that witnessed it.

Nothing could surpass the valor and impetuosity of our men. They encounter the enemy in large force directly in their front behind two lines of breastworks, the second overlooking the first, and from behind this, as well as the first, a close and terrible fire of musketry is poured in upon them. The bed of the small stream at their feet and between them and the enemy is used as a rifle pit, and from this a strong line of fire is also brought to bear on us. Thus exposed to the three lines of fire, they bravely confront it all and press forward and close in upon the enemy. Now there is a slight halt and some wavering and a few men give way, but a second supporting line is near—the Eighth and Ninth Alabama press on in rear of the Tenth and Eleventh Alabama and Featherston in rear of Pryor. The first impulse is more than redoubled. Other brigades come in on the left of Pryor and in rear of where we are so hotly engaged. Our men still press on with unabated fury. The enemy at length, with but a few yards between themselves and our men, are shaken and begin to yield. Our men, full of confidence, rush with irresistible force upon him, and he is driven from his rifle pit pell-mell over his first breastwork of logs, and here he vainly attempts to reform and show a bold front, but, closely followed by our men, he yields, and is driven over and beyond his second parapet of logs into the standing timber and finally into the open field. Now for the first time cheers are heard from our troops and the enemy is driven from his strong position. Our loss has been up to this time severe, but now the enemy is made to suffer. No longer screened by his breastworks or standing timber, his slaughter is terrible. Our men have no difficulty in chasing him before them in every and all directions. The precision of our fire is now demonstrated clearly. The numbers of the enemy's dead in regular lines mark in some places distinctly where the

lines of battle of their different regiments were formed. The enemy, yielding in all directions, loses his battery of Napoleon guns. Many prisoners are taken. We pursue them far across the open field to the woods of the swamp of the Chickahominy, and the pursuit is only arrested by night. The victory is complete, the enemy is repulsed and pursued at every point, and those that escape falling into our hands do so under the cover of the darkness of the night.

Before closing this report I beg to say that the magnificent courage of our men as displayed in this action is worthy of all praise. To properly appreciate the gallantry of those that aided in the achievement of this brilliant victory we have only to examine the position occupied by the enemy's infantry and to recall the fact that the open field over which our men advanced was swept by a direct fire of artillery, shot, shell, grape, and canister from the rear of the enemy's infantry and from an enfilade fire from batteries of rifled cannon from beyond the Chickahominy. The enemy's infantry, as previously stated, occupied the bed of a small stream as a rifle pit, and on the ascending ground in rear of this were two lines of log breastworks, behind which were sheltered in comparative security heavy masses of their infantry. Their lines of infantry fire could thus be used against our men at the same time and within less than 100 yards. In driving the enemy from this strong position our loss was heavy, but we should be profoundly grateful that it was not more so.

In closing this report of the operations of my brigade in the engagement of the 27th ultimo it gives me pleasure to state, for the information of the major-general commanding, that the general good conduct of both officers and men renders it difficult to mention specially the names of those most distinguished without injustice to others perhaps equally deserving of such notice.

It becomes my painful duty to report that early in the action the commanders of my two leading regiments—the Tenth and the Eleventh Alabama—fell while leading their regiments, closely and heroically confronting the enemy in his stronghold, the former, Col. J. J. Woodward, Tenth Alabama, dead (shot through the head), the latter, Lieut. Col. S. F. Hale, Eleventh Alabama, severely, perhaps mortally, wounded (left arm and shoulder broken and left leg broken).

These two regiments received the first volleys of the enemy's fire and suffered more on this part of the field than the two following regiments.

The list of killed and wounded of the brigade has been forwarded before this. Of the officers killed and severely wounded I may mention the names of Capt. W. M. Lee, Tenth Alabama, mortally wounded (since dead); Lieut. W. C. Faith, Eleventh Alabama, killed; Capt. Thomas Phelan, Lieuts. C. M. Maynard, Lane, and Aug. Jansen, of Eighth Alabama, killed. Capt. E. Y. Hill, Ninth Alabama, was killed far in advance on the field. Of the dangerously wounded are Captain Hannon, Lieutenants McHugh and McGrath, of Eighth Alabama; Captain [T. H.] Hobbs, Ninth Alabama; Lieutenant [J. E.] Shelley, adjutant Tenth Alabama, and Lieutenant Wayland, quartermaster of Ninth Alabama, severely wounded. The latter officer's duties did not require his presence with his regiment in battle, but he volunteered for it, and served with his company (Captain Hobbs') with great coolness and courage. This officer served in like manner at the battle of Seven Pines.

The casualties among the officers of the brigade number in killed, 8; wounded, 35; officers and men killed, 117; wounded, 463; missing, 4;

making an aggregate of 584 killed, wounded, and missing; this loss occurring in a force of about 1,850 men.

After the fall of Colonel Woodward the command of the Tenth Alabama devolved upon Major [J. H.] Caldwell, and after the wounding of Lieutenant-Colonel [S. F.] Hale the command of the Eleventh Alabama devolved on Captain [George] Field. Major [J. H. J.] Williams was in command of the Ninth Alabama, and late in the evening, before the battle was won, left the field sick. Lieutenant-Colonel [Y. L.] Royston, commanding the Eighth Alabama, was with his regiment during the entire engagement, and commanded it with great courage and good judgment, and the losses sustained by this regiment, the weakest in numbers, is evidence of the severity of the contest in which it was engaged.

Among the medical officers on duty with the brigade I may call to your favorable notice Surgeon [Robert T.] Royston, Eighth Alabama, acting as brigade surgeon; Surgeon [H. A.] Minor, Ninth Alabama, and Assistant Surgeon Saunders, Eleventh Alabama. These officers were prompt and efficient in providing for and attending the wounded, and are all men of marked skill in their profession.

To my personal staff—Capt. W. A. Harris, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. Walter E. Winn, Eleventh Alabama, aide-de-camp—my thanks are especially due for assistance cheerfully rendered at all times during the engagement.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. M. WILCOX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding, &c.

Maj. G. MOXLEY SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH BRIGADE, LONGSTREET'S DIVISION,
July 21, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade in the battle of the 30th ultimo:

Having remained on the battle-field the night of the 27th ultimo and the following day and night, on the morning of June 29 (Sunday) my brigade, in common with the other brigades of the division, recrossing the Chickahominy near the Gaines house, marched across the Nine-mile road, the York River Railroad, the Williamsburg and Charles City roads, and encamped for the night on the Darbytown, or Central, road, near the farm of Mr. Atlee, having made some 10 or 12 miles.

The march was resumed early the next morning and continued until about 2 p. m., it being now evident that the enemy was in front of us and not far distant. My own, Generals Pryor's, and Featherston's brigades were ordered to take positions in line of battle on the left of the road. Before, however, getting into position a second order was given to return to the road, and after advancing about 1 mile farther we were formed in line of battle in the edge of the woods, with a field in front of us, on the left of the road, and to the left of General Pickett's brigade. We remained in this position for two or three hours. Skirmishers were thrown out to the front, and some firing ensued between them and those of the opposing forces.

It was now near 5 p. m., and the enemy's artillery began to fire. Shot and shell passed over and fell beyond us, some exploding near

us. One of our batteries was placed in position on the road in front, and, replying to the fire of the enemy, continued for nearly an hour, but as a heavy forest intervened little effect was produced on either side.

At length, near 6 p. m. (5.40 o'clock), I saw the brigade (Pickett's) on my right advance across the open field in front, and I was ordered to form line in the same field, the line being at right angles to the road upon which we had been marching. The brigade was soon formed in line as directed, and I was then informed that General Featherston's brigade had been ordered to extend to the left, with the view of communicating with General Huger, and that I must also close in to the left; but a minute afterward I was ordered by General R. H. Anderson to advance with my brigade to the support of other brigades, then engaging or moving forward to engage the enemy. Twice was the order given to close to the left and twice to move forward, my brigade being in the mean time in line and under a brisk artillery fire of shot and shell. Finally I was directed to obey General Anderson's order and to move to the front.

The order was now given to forward, and the brigade was marched in line across the field to the woods. Finding this so thick with undergrowth that a forward movement in line of battle was impracticable, the order was given for the regiments to move by the right of companies to the front. Marching in this manner they made their way slowly for 100 or 200 yards until the woods became more open. At this place I met General Anderson, and was ordered by him to press on directly to the front. I was aware that the enemy was in my front, but as to the distance, his strength, the position of his batteries and their supports I knew nothing. I had no knowledge as to the character or topography of the ground over which I had to march in the execution of my orders. Marching directly to the front as ordered, and being guided alone by the artillery fire of the enemy, the shot and shell from which passed over and often very near, without, however, causing any casualties, I had not advanced more than 200 yards when I found that two of my regiments were on the right and two on the left of the road (Long Bridge road) which ran in the direction of my line of march. The woods on either side were so thick as to prevent my seeing well the extreme right and left regiments. The road, now descending slightly for some distance, at length crossed a small stream, in the bed of which rails had been thrown to fill it up, so as to allow wagons and artillery to pass. This stream on the right of the road was boggy, and with a dense growth of trees in it, rendering it difficult for the regiments on this side to make their way through it. We were now under a close fire of artillery, the grape shot coming thick and fast through the trees.

Having crossed the little stream above referred to (on the left the woods were less dense, being small and scattered pine), and ascending slightly for some distance, we came to a field on the left of the road, and the enemy's infantry, in the woods on the left of this field, opened a brisk and close fire upon the left regiment of my line. This regiment (the Eighth Alabama) halted and engaged the enemy at this point. In this field, about 300 yards to the front and 100 yards to the left of the road, was a house, and beyond the house about 200 yards more was a six-gun battery of the enemy. This battery had an open field of fire, the ground in front being perfectly level.

The Eighth Alabama being engaged with the enemy, the Eleventh Alabama, the next regiment to it, continued to advance, and entering

upon the open field, came within full view of the six-gun battery on this side (the left) of the road. This battery began at once a rapid discharge of grape and canister upon this regiment. It did not halt an instant, but continued to advance steadily and rapidly and without firing until it approached within 200 yards of the battery, when it gave loud cheers and made a rush for the guns. Halting for an instant in front of it, they fire upon the battery and infantry immediately in rear of it and then make a successful charge upon and take the battery. The enemy's infantry are in the woods in heavy force beyond and 200 yards distant and in the woods skirting the field to the left of the battery and not so far, and here in like manner in strong force. The enemy have a direct and flank fire upon this regiment, now at the battery.

The two regiments on the right of the road continued steadily to advance through the woods which extended along the road-side to within 100 yards of a second six-gun battery, this battery being nearly opposite to the one on the left of the road and some 200 yards distant from it. Halting for a few minutes in the woods fronting this battery to deliver their fire, these regiments—the Ninth and Tenth Alabama—charge upon and take this also, the enemy's infantry supports being driven back.

Both these batteries were now in our possession, having been carried in the most gallant manner, the men and officers behaving with the most determined courage and irresistible impetuosity. The taking of the battery on the right of the road was not attended by such a bloody strife as followed the assault and capture of the one on the left, for here the enemy had not the heavy pine forests so close in rear and on one flank in which he could retire, reform, and then renew the conflict with increased numbers. On the contrary, the pine was in our possession, and our men, under cover of it, were within 100 yards of and in front of the battery, the field extending far off to our right and the timber in rear of the battery being more distant. Other brigades, too, were on our right engaging the enemy, but none on our left and near the batteries. The battery on the left of the road was the first taken. The Eleventh Alabama had experienced severe loss in crossing the open field while advancing against this battery. Here the enemy, at first repulsed and driven from the battery, retire to the woods both on our left and in rear of the battery, and from there, under shelter of the woods and with superior numbers, deliver a terrible and destructive fire upon this regiment. With its ranks sadly thinned it heroically stands its ground and returns the enemy's fire with telling effect. The latter, under cover of trees on our left flank and directly in our front, confident and bold from their superior strength, and seeing this regiment isolated and unsupported, now advance from their cover against it. Our men do not flee from their prize so bravely and dearly won overwhelmed by superior numbers, but, with a determination and courage unsurpassed, they stubbornly hold their ground, men and officers alike engaging in the most desperate personal conflicts with the enemy. The sword and bayonet are freely used. Capt. W. C. Y. Parker had two successive encounters with Federal officers, both of whom he felled with his sword, and beset by others of the enemy he was severely wounded, having received two bayonet wounds in the breast and one in his side and a musket wound breaking his left thigh. Lieutenant Michie had a hand-to-hand collision with an officer, and having just dealt a severe blow upon his adversary he fell, cut over the head with a saber-bayonet from behind, and had afterward three bayonet wounds in the face and two in the breast, all severe wounds, which he survived,

however, for three days. Many of the men received and gave in return bayonet wounds.

Having assaulted and carried this battery and driven the infantry into the woods to the left and beyond they hold it until the enemy reform and return in superior force, and now they resist in a hand-to-hand conflict with the utmost pertinacity. There are no supports for them—no re-enforcements come, and they are at length forced to yield and retire to the pine woods on the right of the road and in rear some 150 or 200 yards, the enemy not pursuing, having left dead upon this field, in the battery and its vicinity, in front and rear beyond it, Capts. J. H. McMath, S. E. Bell, T. H. Halcombe, W. M. Bratton, and Lieut. A. B. Cohen, commanding company; Lieut. A. N. Steele and Lieutenant Michie, commanding company, were both mortally wounded and since dead; Capts. J. C. C. Sanders and W. C. Y. Parker severely wounded, and also Lieut. J. H. Prince, commanding company, slightly, and Lieut. R. H. Gordon dangerously; Forty-nine privates killed and Lieutenant Higginbotham and 11 privates taken prisoners.

The Eleventh Alabama retired, as above stated, to the right of the road into the pine woods, and there, together with the Ninth and Tenth Alabama, remained. From this position the battery on the right of the road was in full view and not more than 100 yards distant. The enemy made no effort to retake this battery, though their infantry continued to fire at long range upon our men then in the pine woods.

The Eighth Alabama, as explained previously, became engaged with the enemy's infantry before reaching the batteries, and contending against superior forces maintained its ground until regiments from General Pryor's brigade, and afterward Featherston's, arrived on this part of the field. The severity of the fight at this point of the field is evident from the loss sustained by this regiment.

It was now sunset, and, other troops arriving upon the field, my brigade, with ammunition now quite exhausted, was withdrawn for some 150 or 200 yards and there remained until 9 p. m , when it was withdrawn from the field, other and fresh troops in sufficient force having arrived, and the enemy having been driven back from the field far to the rear.

I cannot close this report without assuring the major-general commanding that on this occasion both officers and men of my brigade behaved with remarkable coolness and gallantry, and I beg to call his attention to the fact that two of the enemy's batteries of six guns each were taken, and if one of them was retaken, it was only owing to the fact that overwhelming numbers were brought to bear against a solitary regiment unsupported, and which entered this engagement with 357 men, of which number 181 were killed and wounded, among whom was the commander of the regiment (Captain Field), who received two wounds, one through the leg and the other through the arm; and of the 10 officers commanding companies 5 were killed on the field near the battery, 1 has since died of his wounds, and 2 others were severely wounded and 1 slightly, there being but one company commander that escaped unhurt. Although this battery was retaken, I have no personal knowledge that the enemy ever again used it against us. The other battery remained in our possession and the enemy made no effort to retake it.

Of my four regimental commanders all were wounded. It gives me pleasure to bring to your particular notice the conduct of them all as deserving high praise. Lieutenant-Colonel Royston, commanding Eighth Alabama, received a severe wound from a fragment of a shell.

Major Caldwell, commanding the Tenth Alabama, was also wounded by a piece of shell striking him over the eye. Captain [J. H.] King, commanding the Ninth Alabama, is deserving of especial praise for his coolness and bravery, and he also received a severe wound in the leg. Other officers and men of the different regiments gave evidence of marked courage in this sanguinary engagement.

A list of the killed and wounded in this battle has been forwarded before this. It will suffice in this report that I should state that the total loss in killed, wounded, and missing was 471, of which 16 are missing and since ascertained to have been taken prisoners—a loss proportionately greater than in the engagement of the 27th ultimo.

Of the medical officers attached to the brigade it gives me pleasure to commend to your favorable notice Surgeon Royston, Eighth Alabama; Surgeon Minor, Ninth Alabama; Surgeon Taylor, Tenth Alabama, and Assistant Surgeon Saunders, Eleventh Alabama. They have each given abundant evidence of their skill and untiring industry and zeal in the treatment and constant care they have bestowed upon the wounded of their respective regiments.

The brigade quartermaster and commissary, Majors Pierce and Robertson, were active and efficient in providing promptly for the wants of the men in their respective departments.

To my personal staff—Capt. W. A. Harris, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. Walter E. Winn, Eleventh Alabama, aide-de-camp—my thanks are due for efficient service, cheerfully and promptly rendered at all times.

I beg leave also to call to your favorable notice one of my couriers, Private James C. Causey, of the Third Virginia Cavalry. He was of great service to me in the transmission of orders to various parts of my command, and often when under the heaviest fire; though not wounded, his clothing bears evidence of the dangers through which he has passed, being frequently perforated with Minie balls.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. M. WILCOX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding, &c.

Maj. G. MOXLEY SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 305.

Report of Brig. Gen. Roger A. Pryor, C. S. Army, commanding Fifth Brigade, of the battle of Gaines' Mill, and Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale).

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH BRIGADE,
July 29, 1862.

MAJOR: I beg to submit the following report of the operations of the Fifth Brigade in the recent engagements around Richmond:

About 11 o'clock in the night of June 26 I was directed by Major-General Longstreet to relieve the brigade of Colonel Colquitt in its advanced position on the field of the day's fight. Expecting the enemy to renew the combat in the morning I disposed my regiments in such

manner as to prevent a surprise, to resist an assault, and to re-enforce Featherston, whom a march by the left flank had placed in my front. Maurin's battery I posted on an elevation in the rear, whence it might fire without affecting our men and yet attain the enemy, who occupied another eminence across Beaver Dam Creek. Scarcely had I completed my arrangements when, by the light of the earliest dawn, the enemy began the attack. Featherston, being in advance, received the first shock. As rapidly as possible I hurried my troops to his assistance. We assumed the aggressive, and after an obstinate resistance of two hours the enemy were pushed back until our brigades were prepared to pursue them across Beaver Dam Creek; but General Wilcox arrived meantime with his brigade and determined not to take this step until a bridge could be constructed for the passage of the artillery. While we were engaged in that business Major-General Longstreet came up and assumed personal direction of our movements.

In this affair at Ellison's Mill my command sustained a considerable loss. The battalion of Lieutenant-Colonel Coppens and the Third Regiment Virginia Volunteers were especially distinguished.

Arriving at Hogan's house in pursuit of the enemy I was directed by Major-General Longstreet to conduct my brigade as an advance guard. I had not proceeded more than a mile when the enemy were observed in the woods on Dr. Gaines' farm. I detached a few companies to drive in his nearest skirmishers and to dislodge his sharpshooters from their cover. This was effected without much difficulty. A line of skirmishers extending along the entire front of the woods in rear of Dr. Gaines' house discovered to me the position in which the enemy had resolved to offer battle.

Of this position about 11 o'clock I attempted a reconnaissance. I deployed my entire brigade under a galling fire from the enemy's battery over the river and advanced across the field a distance of half a mile to within range of the enemy's infantry. I found him in very great force.

A few hours afterward Captain Meade, of Major-General Longstreet's staff, delivered me an order to engage the enemy. Immediately I moved from my position at Gaines' house straightforward to the wood in which the enemy was concealed. Ascending the hill in front of his position, my men were staggered by a terrific volley at the same time that they suffered severely from the battery across the Chickahominy. I was compelled to retire them to the cover of a ravine in my rear. After the lapse of a few moments I again moved them forward, and again they encountered a fire which it was impossible to endure. This time, however, they were not arrested before they had rushed down to the edge of the wood where the enemy lay.

In these assaults I sustained a very great loss—as much almost from the enemy's artillery as from his infantry fire. A single shell killed and disabled 11 of my men.

Meanwhile Wilcox had come to my assistance. Then Featherston and Pickett appeared. Forming line on the acclivity of the hill which screened us from the enemy we moved forward, but for several minutes of painful suspense we were held in check by the deadly volleys poured upon us. At last, with a terrific yell, our brave men rushed down the hill, leaped the ditch, and drove the enemy from his position at the point of the bayonet. Emerging from the woods, they encountered an awful fire of grape and canister from several batteries in the field before them. Nevertheless they pressed on, drove the enemy from his second line, and captured his artillery. So the field was won.

In this brilliant fight my brigade bore a not unworthy part. Although they had been engaged with the enemy from the earliest dawn and had already suffered serious losses, they were not behind the foremost in the final victorious charge.

At Frazier's farm the position of my brigade was indicated by yourself. About 4 o'clock I received an order from Major-General Longstreet to go into the fight. At once I moved in line toward the field, but the wood and other obstructions forced me to form column and to send my regiments in successively. Arriving on the field, I discovered that the brigade on my right had been repulsed and that my command was exposed to a destructive fire on the flank as well as in front. Nevertheless they stood their ground and sustained the unequal combat until re-enforced by the brigade of General Gregg. We did not return to our original position until the enemy had abandoned the field and surrendered his artillery into our possession.

In this engagement my loss was uncommonly heavy in officers as well as men. The Fourteenth Alabama, bearing the brunt of the struggle, was nearly annihilated. I crossed the Chickahominy on the 26th with 1,400 men. In the fights that followed I suffered a loss of 849 killed and wounded and 11 missing.

In a report which I had the honor to submit some days ago I distinguished the officers whom I thought worthy of promotion. I will only add now that Capt. V. Maurin, of the Donaldsonville Artillery, attached to my brigade, exhibited himself a most courageous and capable officer.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROGER A. PRYOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Major SORREL, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 306.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Featherston, C. S. Army, commanding Sixth Brigade, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale).

RICHMOND, VA., *July* 12, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to orders I beg leave to submit the following report of the part taken by the Sixth Brigade, of Major-General Longstreet's division, in the late battles of the Chickahominy:

About 10 o'clock on the night of June 26 I crossed the Chickahominy with my brigade near Mechanicsville. We were marching at the head of General Longstreet's division, and passed through the town of Mechanicsville, halting not far on the other side.

Here we remained until about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, when I was ordered with my brigade to relieve General Ripley and his command as soon as practicable. I immediately marched to General Ripley's position, which was about three-fourths of a mile to the right of the road we traveled to Mechanicsville, and about the same distance from the town and near Beaver Dam Creek, some distance above its connection with the Chickahominy. The position of the enemy and the nature of the ground were unknown to me, for a knowledge of which I was dependent upon a short interview with General Ripley, who had occupied the position the evening before and that night until

relieved by me. My brigade was placed in the position vacated by General Ripley's command, which was a ridge of woodland some 600 yards in length, with an average breadth of some 1,000 yards, and entirely surrounded by an open field.

My brigade got into position about 3 o'clock in the morning in the edge of the woodland fronting Beaver Dam Creek. Beaver Dam Creek was not more than from 100 to 200 yards in front of the portion of my command in line of battle, and from my position to the bank of the creek was a gradual declivity. After crossing the creek immediately in my front the ground rose by a gradual ascent to a continuous ridge, the summit of which commanded the position occupied by me as well as the open ground surrounding my position. Upon this summit the enemy had planted his artillery and thrown up breastworks, dug rifle pits, &c., extending down in the direction of the creek. General Pryor, with his brigade, was ordered to take position in my rear, to support me in case of an attack. He took position in the field not far in my rear very soon after I did. The brigades of Generals Ripley and Pender and Colonel Colquitt, which had previously occupied the ground, were withdrawn so soon as my brigade and General Pryor's got into position.

Between daylight and sunrise on the morning of the 27th the enemy opened a very brisk fire of musketry on my brigade from the right to the left. We were anticipating the attack. Three companies of skirmishers had been thrown out to the front of my lines, and the entire brigade had been ordered to rest in line with guns in hand. The brigade advanced in line of battle a few steps only in the direction of the creek, and were halted in the edge of the woods near the open field and returned the enemy's fire. Here they remained in position about one hour, during which time the firing was rapid on both sides and continuous. The enemy appeared to be in greatly superior numbers, judging from the firing, and obstinate and determined to drive us back, if possible. As soon as the sun arose and I saw the nature of the ground in front and the position of the enemy beyond the creek, I directed Captain Smith's battery (Third Richmond Howitzers), attached to my brigade to be placed in position 200 yards from the left wing of my brigade, and return the fire of the enemy's artillery, which was then playing on us sharply. This was the most elevated and practicable position on the field for artillery. I then ordered my men to charge the enemy's lines. This order was promptly executed from right to left, the men moving forward in an unbroken line and with great rapidity, driving the enemy before them until they reached Beaver Dam Creek. This creek could be crossed at only a few places, a fact unknown to me, but known to the enemy. Finding it impossible to cross the creek in line on account of its precipitous banks, the command was ordered to halt at the creek, where it was to some extent protected by the bank of the creek and its skirting. The impossibility of passing the creek in line for the reason stated, and the consequent necessity of reforming under the enemy's fire from his breastworks and rifle pits, now in easy range, would have involved a loss so heavy that I was induced to halt the men in this partially protected position. From my position on the creek a very heavy fire on both sides was kept up for an hour or an hour and a half, when the enemy retired from his works and retreated rapidly in the direction of Gaines' farm, or Cold Harbor, down the Chickahominy. After my brigade had reached the bank of Beaver Dam Creek I directed General Pryor to bring his brigade into action, who informed me that his brigade had been sent

forward, and that he had sent to General Longstreet for re-enforcements. On returning to my lines I found one of his regiments on the hill, and directed [it] into line on my right to prevent a flank movement. General Pryor's battery (the Donaldsonville (La.) Artillery) was also placed in position near Smith's, of my brigade, when the two played very handsomely on the enemy's lines, keeping up a constant and well-directed fire. Both companies behaved with great gallantry and coolness, and displayed a skill in the use of their guns highly creditable to that arm of the service. After a protracted and heavy firing on the bank of the creek some hour or hour and a half the enemy abandoned their works and retreated, as I have already stated. Here the firing of small-arms ceased.

About this time General Wilcox's brigade came up as a re-enforcement. The battery of Wilcox's brigade (Thomas Artillery) was also placed in position and fired a few well-directed shots at the retreating foe.

General Wilcox sent one of his regiments down Beaver Dam Creek, on our right, to find a place across which the brigades might pass. Some distance below they found an old bridge which had been torn up by the enemy, but was rebuilt in an hour or two, and the three brigades crossed Beaver Dam Creek and continued the march in pursuit of the enemy in the following order, viz, General Wilcox in front (who after his arrival was senior brigadier), General Pryor next, and my brigade in the rear.

I cannot close this report without expressing my admiration of the conduct of my entire brigade from the beginning to the close of the action. While holding their position on the hill, which was never for a moment yielded, they were subjected to a very heavy and galling fire. The charge was made in excellent order and a good line was preserved, and continuing the fight from the bank of the creek under a very heavy fire of small-arms, they were equally cool and eager to advance upon the enemy. Captain Smith and his company (Third Richmond Howitzers) could not have acted better.

I regret to say that our loss in killed and wounded was comparatively heavy. A list of casualties is herewith appended. Maj. W. H. Lilly, who was in command of the Twelfth Mississippi Regiment, was wounded while gallantly and coolly discharging his duties at the head of the regiment, and, retiring from the field, left the command to the senior captain (Thomas).

Major [John] Mullins, commanding the Nineteenth Mississippi Regiment, displayed coolness, courage, and skill in the command of his regiment. The Mississippi Battalion, commanded by Lieut. Col. John G. Taylor, could not have had a more gallant and skillful officer to direct its movements.

I am also much indebted to my volunteer aides, Captain Parker, Lieutenant Sykes, and Lieutenant Redding, for their valuable services on that occasion. They were always ready to execute with coolness and dispatch any orders delivered to them.

I regret very much that my assistant adjutant-general, Capt. George P. Foote, who had been by my side all the time on the field, was killed in this engagement. He fell while gallantly leading one of the regiments in the charge far in advance of the main line. In his fall the army has lost a gallant and skillful officer; society has lost one of its most perfect members, and the Southern Confederacy one of its most promising young man.

For a list of those who particularly distinguished themselves in the

fight, as well as the casualties, I refer you to the lists furnished by regimental commanders, herewith attached.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. S. FEATHERSTON,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Sixth Brigade, Longstreet's Division.

Maj. G. MOXLEY SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Longstreet's Division.

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RICHMOND, VA., *July* 12, 1862.

SIR: About 11 o'clock on June 27, after crossing Beaver Dam Creek, my brigade moved forward with General Longstreet's division in the direction of Gaines' farm, or Cold Harbor. The division was halted near Hogan's farm. Soon after the division was halted General Pryor was ordered forward with his brigade to Gaines' house to drive back some skirmishers and a body of the enemy supposed to be in a skirt of wood near the house. General Wilcox and myself were ordered forward with our brigades to support him, the balance of the division remaining in a line at the Hogan farm. General Pryor advanced, General Wilcox's and my brigade close in his rear. After a sharp skirmish the enemy was handsomely driven from the skirt of woods by General Pryor's brigade. The three brigades were subjected to a very heavy artillery fire from the enemy's batteries, planted on the other side of the Chickahominy. They were therefore thrown back into the woods in rear of Gaines' house, after the skirmishers had been driven out from the skirt of woods in front, to await further orders.

Here they remained until almost 4 o'clock in the evening, when they were ordered to advance and unite in a joint attack upon the enemy, who were posted on our side of the Chickahominy, southeast from Gaines' house. These three brigades—Wilcox's, Pryor's, and my own—constituted the extreme right of our attacking column, and were separated some distance from the balance of our attacking forces. General Wilcox was the senior brigadier present, and directed well the movement. The three brigades were thrown in line of battle near a ravine, where they were partially protected in front from the fire of the enemy. After they were formed in line of battle they were ordered to move rapidly over the field in front, some 600 or 800 yards in width, to the edge of the woods, where the enemy was posted. During this advance they were exposed to a raking fire from the enemy's artillery in front, as well as from his long range rifles. The advance was rapidly made with unbroken lines, displaying an order and discipline that would have been creditable to the oldest veterans. A more dangerous charge could not be made by troops than the one made by these three brigades on this occasion. The woods were reached with considerable loss in our ranks. A murderous fire was opened upon the enemy by our men and they were driven back. Our men encountered, on entering the woods, ditches and ravines, and in pursuing the enemy through the woods had to ascend a steep hill, but their course was onward and steady. The enemy, fighting with great desperation, were driven gradually back from one position to another; first from the edge of the wood back behind their works on the top of the hill, then their works were stormed and taken. Hard pressed, they were compelled to aban-

* Embodied in returns, p. 981.

don their artillery, four pieces of which were passed over by my brigade and a number of prisoners taken by them, and finally to flee in wild confusion. Our troops held the ground and occupied their encampments that night.

The struggle was a desperate one from the time our troops were ordered to advance until the close of the fight, about three hours; they were opposed by superior numbers, and exposed to the heaviest kind of artillery and infantry fire. While these three brigades were attacking the enemy from the direction of Gaines' house our column was moving simultaneously on our left.

Our loss was heavy in this engagement, but it is believed that the enemy suffered much more severely, notwithstanding he fought under the cover of his works, with every advantage in the ground, and with the additional advantage of a position for his artillery which commanded the entire field occupied by our troops. I directed Captain Smith's battery to be planted on a hill not far from Gaines' farm, the most commanding position that could be found in the open field in which we were marching. From this position he fired several rounds at the enemy immediately in front and some distance to the right in the woods.

I regretted to lose in this engagement Major Mullins, in command of the Nineteenth Mississippi Regiment, who was severely, though not mortally, wounded.

A list of the casualties in the different regiments is herewith transmitted; also a list of those who were particularly distinguished in the action.

To the members of my staff who were present—Captain Parker and Lieutenant Redding (Lieutenant Sykes having been sent to Richmond by me)—I am indebted for the promptness and coolness with which all orders were executed.

To the commissary department, under charge of Major Partridge, and the medical department, under the charge of Dr. Craft, and the quartermaster's department, under charge of Major Barksdale, we were greatly indebted for the industry and attention displayed by them in supplying our wants in their respective departments.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. S. FEATHERSTON,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Sixth Brigade, Longstreet's Division.

Maj. G. MOXLEY SORREL,
A. A. G., Major-General Longstreet's Division.

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RICHMOND, VA., *July* 12, 1862.

SIR: On Monday morning, June 30, General Longstreet's division engaged the enemy to the left of the Darbytown road, some 15 miles from this place and not far from the James River. This was about 4 o'clock in the evening. The engagement soon became general from his right to his left. My brigade was held in reserve at the beginning of the fight, but about 5 o'clock in the evening was ordered to attack the enemy on the left of General Longstreet's division. As I passed up to the place designated I found the contest was becoming very hot on the left, and I thought the enemy advancing. On reaching General

Pryor's brigade, which was then on the extreme left of General Longstreet's division, I was requested by General Pryor to bring my brigade to the support of his. I immediately saw the necessity of doing so, threw my men into line of battle, and marched them in. On looking to our extreme left I saw that an attempt would be made by the enemy to flank us, probably with a very heavy force, and immediately sent back one of my aides (Lieutenant Sykes) to General Longstreet, requesting him to hurry up the re-enforcements. General Longstreet had informed me on our march to the field of action that re-enforcements would be sent forward.

My brigade was advanced to the front lines to or near a fence at the edge of the field. Here they opened a steady fire on the enemy's lines, and the enemy pouring a well-directed fire into our ranks, and seemed not to be giving way, but inclined to advance. My first determination after giving them a few fires was to order a charge, but believing the force in front to be vastly superior to ours, and seeing that a flank movement was contemplated by the enemy, I declined to do so, for the reason that it might have resulted in having my small command surrounded and cut off before the re-enforcements sent for could come up to our support. At this time I received a painful wound in the shoulder and was compelled to retire from the field. When I left the field General Gregg's brigade had reached it and was but a short distance in rear of mine, forming in line.

For what occurred subsequently I refer you to reports of regimental commanders, herewith transmitted.*

For the casualties† and list of those who distinguished themselves in this engagement I also refer you to lists appended hereto.

I regret to learn that in this engagement Lieut. Col. John G. Taylor, of the Second Mississippi Battalion, fell mortally wounded and died in a few hours. The loss of so gallant, skillful, and experienced an officer at such a time cannot but be seriously felt to the cause. Resigning his office in the old Army at an early period in this revolution, and quitting his native State (Kentucky) and coming here to unite his fortune with ours, the people of the Confederacy should cherish his memory and mourn his loss.

On this occasion as on the former I am greatly indebted to my staff for their valuable services. Captain Parker and Lieutenant Redding were at the right place at the right time in the execution of orders. Maj. W. R. Barksdale was also present and rendered valuable services, assisting me to bring the men into line of battle and getting them into position. Knowing the scarcity of field officers, I sent him to the left of the brigade, to remain there and aid in controlling the movements of that wing. He displayed great coolness, courage, and sagacity. Captain Winn, of General Wilcox's staff, tendered his services to me as we were going on the field as a volunteer aide, to whom I felt much indebted for his assistance and gallant bearing.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. S. FEATHERSTON,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Sixth Brigade, Longstreet's Division.

Maj. G. MOXLEY SORREL,
A. A. G., Major-General Longstreet's Division.

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* Not found.

† See pp. 761, 981.

No. 307.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Benjamin Huger, C. S. Army, commanding division, of operations June 25–July 1, including the engagement at King's School-House, or Oak Grove, action at Brackett's, and battle of Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS OF DIVISION,
Falling Creek, Chesterfield County, July 21, 1862.

GENERAL: I submit herewith the reports of different commanders in this division, showing the part taken by the troops under their command in the battles near Richmond between June 25 and July 1:

Immediately after the battle of Seven Pines my division was posted in the advance opposite that position of the enemy from which our troops retired on the morning of June 2. Our line extended from the York River Railroad across the Williamsburg road to and beyond the Charles City road. Major-General Longstreet, commanding right wing, furnished additional brigades to assist in performing the arduous picket duty, and placed all the troops of his command at my disposal for support in case of need. I continually pushed the pickets up to the enemy's works and offered them battle daily, always shooting or capturing every individual we could.

The enemy made no advance upon us, and seemed to be occupied in strengthening and enlarging his fortifications and clearing away the woods near them until June 18, when he advanced and drove in some of our pickets. The Fifty-third Virginia Regiment, on picket duty that day, were driven in on part of the line. Colonel [A. R.] Wright came to their assistance with his regiment (the Third Georgia) and drove the enemy back.

In the course of the next day or two we found and buried 29 bodies of the enemy who were killed in this skirmish; 11 prisoners also being captured, from which we may suppose their loss was severe. The Fifty-third Virginia had 7 wounded. The Third Georgia had 5 killed and 2 wounded. I consider that the enemy were severely punished for their attempt.

On the morning of June 25 the brigade of Brigadier-General Ransom (six regiments of North Carolina troops) joined me, by your order, and was placed in rear of our line as a support. The picket line, which extended through the woods close up to the enemy's works, consisted of the Fourth Georgia Regiment, Colonel [George] Doles, on the right of the Williamsburg road, and the Ninth Virginia Regiment, Fifth Virginia Battalion, and Fifty-third Virginia Regiment, of General Armistead's brigade, between the Williamsburg road and the railroad.

At daylight the enemy made a severe attack on our picket line, which was re-enforced by Generals Armistead and Wright bringing up their regiments from our intrenchments, and by the regiments of General Ransom's brigade, which had just arrived, and were promptly brought up by him as supports. One of the latter regiments (the Twenty-fifth North Carolina, Colonel [Henry M.] Rutledge) was pushed to the left of the Williamsburg road, where the enemy had advanced, and drove them back in gallant style, holding our original line of pickets. General Armistead's troops, pushing back the enemy, resumed our line of pickets from Colonel Rutledge's left to the railroad. General Wright brought forward the First Louisiana Regiment and the Twenty-second Georgia to the support of the Fourth Georgia, and drove the enemy back; in doing which our loss was considerable, espe-

cially in the First Louisiana Regiment, as shown by the list of casualties herewith appended.* Our pickets were relieved by regiments of General Ransom's brigade, and most of them, composed of new troops, behaved with great steadiness and coolness in this their first conflict with the enemy.

Late in the evening we pushed the enemy on our right to recover the ground lost in the morning. This was accomplished by the Fourth Georgia Regiment, supported by Colonel [Robert C.] Hill's regiment, of Ransom's brigade (Forty-eighth North Carolina). Brigadier-General Mahone had sent Grimes' battery to a position near French's house, and it was well served against the enemy. He also moved a portion of his brigade so as to protect the right of General Wright's line. The Forty-ninth Virginia, Col. William Smith, supported by the Forty-first Virginia Regiment, were so placed as to flank the enemy on their left as they advanced on Colonel Hill. Their fire assisted greatly in repulsing the enemy. I inclose the reports of Generals Mahone and Wright. General Armistead's whole force was engaged on our left, and by evening they had fully recovered our original picket line. General Wright reports the handsome manner in which a portion of Capt. Frank Huger's battery drove off the pieces the enemy had advanced down the Williamsburg road and with which he kept up a fire on our whole line until driven off by our guns, which were afterward advanced to the position held by the enemy and fired into his camps.

The brigade of Brigadier-General Walker reported to me on the 26th and was held in reserve as a support, but was next morning, by your instructions, sent elsewhere. The troops which were in my rear all moved off during the night of the 25th or morning of the 26th to commence that series of brilliant actions which began on the enemy's right. My division alone remained between the enemy and Richmond on this approach.

During June 26, 27, and 28 we pushed forward our scouts and advanced to the abatis around the enemy's works, but found them in force; and similar reconnaissances made by Generals Magruder and McLaws, with whom I was in communication, indicated that the force in our front was not reduced by the operations taking place on our left.

On Saturday, June 28, the enemy kept quiet and we suspected they were retiring. The pickets heard wagons moving off during that night. I ordered the pickets to advance and push scouts up at daylight Sunday morning to give information. No report coming from them, after sunrise I rode forward to the advanced pickets and met Colonel Doles, of the Fourth Georgia, who had just come to the conclusion that the enemy had left and a white flag was shown from the works. With a company of the Fourth Georgia Regiment I rode forward with one aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Sloan, and entered the works. A few men, who represented themselves left as hospital attendants, were the only persons there. The tents were left standing, cut, and I was informed a surgeon was left with [the] sick. I rode on and found him and read his order, and directed him to remain with the sick and he would not be considered a prisoner of war.

By this time all the regiments on picket duty had marched up to the works. I rode along the lines, announced to them the enemy had left, and we were ordered to follow them down the Charles City road. General Wright had joined me, and he and the other brigadiers were or-

* Embodied in returns, pp. 981, 982.

dered to get ready to march at once and move over to the Charles City road. General Mahone, who was on that road, was ordered to move down it, General Armistead to follow him, Generals Wright and Ransom to follow.

Soon after Generals Wright and Ransom got their brigades in motion a message was received from General Magruder, at Fair Oaks Station, that the enemy were advancing on him in force and asking me to support him with two brigades. Ransom's brigade was at once recalled and I marched with it back to the Seven Pines. Wright's brigade was ordered back.

The day was intensely hot and this marching and counter-marching exhausted the men. I met General Magruder, who insisted the enemy were advancing in great force, and he desired my assistance, asking me to form line of battle, left on railroad and right at Seven Pines. I had commenced moving the troops into position when I saw a line in my front, and inquiring what troops they were, was informed it was McLaws' division.

At the same moment I received a dispatch from General Lee, whom I left at my late headquarters, saying it was very important I should proceed at once down the Charles City road, and, if my assistance was not necessary to General Magruder, to move on. As the enemy had abandoned their works and retired I could not conceive their attack was a serious one, but the demonstration was only to delay us, and as General McLaws occupied the ground I might leave, and sent a message to General Magruder that under my orders I had decided it was not necessary for me to stay. I had halted General Wright near French's house, and I sent him orders to resume his march to the Charles City road, and General Ransom was sent off in the same direction at once.

In the mean time Mahone and Armistead had advanced down the road. In the evening Ransom and Wright followed. I reached the head of the column late in the afternoon near Brightwell's (on map), when our flankers on the left were fired on by the enemy. We pushed light troops into the woods and examined the country. It appeared the enemy had not retired from the camps on our left, and as I went down the road I was leaving Kearny's division behind me. I was informed there was a road, called the New road, running along the edge of White Oak Swamp, and Kearny's division was on the other side of the swamp. A boy who had been over the swamp on a message and prisoners captured gave me this information.

I ordered a battery of artillery, supported by the Forty-fourth Alabama Regiment, to protect the junction of the New road with the Charles City road, and directed Brigadier-General Wright to proceed at daylight June 30 down the New road to find the enemy and guard our left flank and the main body to proceed down the Charles City road.

The troops bivouacked in their position while it was dark and resumed the march at daylight. Mahone advanced cautiously, captured many prisoners, and killed some cavalry scouts, one bearing an order to Kearny to retire and keep a strong battery of artillery with his rear guard. After passing Fisher's house (map) we found the road obstructed by trees felled all across it. General Mahone found it best to cut a road around the obstructions. For such work we were deficient in tools. The column was delayed while the work was going on, and it was evening before we got through and drove off the workmen, who were still cutting down other trees. As we advanced through the woods and came to an open field on high ground (P. Williams' on map) a

powerful battery of rifled guns opened on us. General Mahone disposed his troops and advanced a battery of artillery (Moorman's), and a sharp artillery fire was kept up for some time. The enemy's fire was very severe, and we had many men killed and wounded. List of casualties sent herewith.*

I went to the front and examined the position. I withdrew most of our guns and only kept up a moderate fire. On our left the White Oak Swamp approached very near; the right appeared to be good ground, and I determined to turn the battery by moving a column of infantry to my right. It was now dark. I issued the following order for the morning: Order for Armistead's and Wright's brigades to move to the right; Mahone to push pickets forward and move on as soon as the road was clear; Ransom to follow.

My headquarters Monday night was at Mrs. Fisher's. Wright reported the camps on White Oak Swamp abandoned. He went on to White Oak Bridge, where he met General Jackson, who informed me he was stopped at that point by the destruction of the bridge. General Wright, having only infantry, crossed the swamp and joined me at Mrs. Fisher's Monday evening, June 30.

Tuesday, July 1, at 3 a. m., I saw Armistead with his brigade ready to move, but passing through the woods the progress was slow; as soon as he cleared the road Wright followed. I now received notice from General Longstreet that the Charles City road was clear, and was much disappointed that General Mahone had not discovered the retreat during the night. He informed me he saw the pickets this morning, which was true, for, on advancing, the pickets gave themselves up as prisoners and said the army had retired without ordering them in.

I now pushed on as rapidly as I could with Ransom's and Mahone's brigades; we were delayed by meeting our troops (first Cobb's brigade and afterward Jackson's troops), and I had no one to show us what road to take. Major Taylor, aide-de-camp to General Lee, came up and conducted us to the front, where I reported to General Lee. I found Armistead's and Wright's brigades on front line, exactly opposite the enemy, who were posted in large force, with powerful batteries of artillery, on a commanding plateau near Crew's house.

On riding to the ravine where these brigades were posted the action commenced between the pickets. I had previously, by direction of General Lee, sent Mahone's brigade to support Cobb's, and as the action progressed, at the request of General Magruder, I ordered Ransom's brigade to report to him. All the brigades of my division were thus sent into the battle and were engaged in the attack on the enemy's batteries. They were during the action under the immediate command of General Magruder.

As the different brigades of my division were sent forward into the battle at Malvern Hill, and I was directed to report them to another commander, though present myself, I was not in command during this battle. As I was treated in the same manner at Seven Pines, I can only hope this course was accidental and required by the necessities of the service. I therefore make no report, and I have to refer you to the subordinate reports, herewith transmitted, and to the reports of other commanders, for details of the action of Malvern Hill. After this battle, as required, the division was occupied, under my orders, in removing the wounded and burying the dead.

From my personal staff I received every assistance, and I beg to name Lieut. Col. S. S. Anderson, assistant adjutant-general; Capt.

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* Embodied in returns, p. 981.

Benjamin Huger, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenants Sloan and Preston, aides-de-camp; Lieuts. Willoughby Anderson (Engineers) and Thomas Pinckney, volunteer aides-de-camp, as officers who rendered important service, and to whom my thanks are especially due.

To Surg. E. N. Wood, medical director, and Maj. J. A. Johnston, quartermaster, I beg to call the attention of the general for the prompt care bestowed on the wounded and the transportation of them to the hospitals, &c.

I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

BENJ. HUGER,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

FALLING CREEK, *July* 21, 1862.

GENERAL: In forwarding my reports of the different engagements of the division which I commanded I have to request of you, as a reward to the regiments who most distinguished themselves, that an order be given authorizing the following regiments to inscribe on their banners as follows:

1st, the Third Georgia Volunteers, "South Mills;" 2d, the First Louisiana Volunteers, "King's School-House;" 3d, the Fourth Georgia Volunteers, "King's School-House;" 4th, the Twenty-fifth North Carolina, "King's School-House;" 5th, the Forty-ninth Virginia Volunteers, "King's School-House."

The whole division was sent forward in the battle at Malvern Hill on July 1, but as the brigades were sent to report to other commanders, I am unable to make a special report of that action.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. HUGER,
Major-General.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding.*

No. 308.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Robert Ransom, jr., C. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, Department of North Carolina, temporarily attached to Huger's division, of the engagement at King's School-House, or Oak Grove, and battle of Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, DEPT. OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Drewry's Bluff, Va., July 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the different regiments composing my brigade at the time on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of last month:

On the 24th ultimo the brigade left Petersburg for Richmond, with orders to report to General Lee. About 10 o'clock at night I reached Richmond with the Twenty-fifth North Carolina Volunteers (Colonel Rutledge), the Twenty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, and Forty-ninth having preceded, the Twenty-sixth and Forty-eighth being left to follow.

Before daylight on the 25th all had reached Richmond. Upon my

arrival in Richmond I received orders to report to General Huger, to be placed by him in reserve on the Williamsburg road. At an early hour I started the troops, giving directions for them to report to General Huger.

At 9 a. m. I reported at the headquarters of General Huger for orders, and, after waiting for an hour or more, ascertained that General Wright had sent back and ordered forward two of my regiments (the Twenty-fifth and Forty-ninth, Colonels Rutledge and [S. D.] Ramseur). I at once went to the front and passed the intrenchments, when I learned that Colonel Rutledge's regiment was then actually engaging the enemy just to the left of the Williamsburg road, about three-fourths of a mile in front of our works. From that time, 11 a. m., until sunset this regiment held in check the enemy's troops, who three times attempted to force them, but without effect.

About 6 p. m. the enemy opened upon that regiment with grape, but they held their position without wavering until Captain Huger, with a section of his battery, completely silenced the fire of the enemy. During the whole afternoon the enemy was throwing shell and at one time very rapidly. Casualties, 2 killed and several wounded. This was the first time that this regiment (Twenty-fifth) was ever under fire, although in service for nearly a year. The regiment behaved admirably, and I am proud to bear witness to its unwavering gallantry.

The Forty-ninth North Carolina Volunteers, Colonel Ramseur, was the next to take position under fire on June 25. It was placed in support of a regiment of Colonel Wright's and several casualties occurred. In the afternoon it was relieved by the Twenty-fourth, Colonel [William J.] Clarke.

On several occasions from the 25th to the 29th the regiment was under fire and acted handsomely. It had then been in the service only about two months. I have before reported its conduct on the 1st instant.

The Twenty-fourth, Colonel Clarke, relieved Colonel Ramseur's regiment in the afternoon, and was pushed forward to the advance pickets, where it met a severe fire, but it repulsed the enemy and captured several muskets. During the evening 2 were killed and 7 wounded. At sunset the regiment was relieved.

On the 27th the regiment went again on picket. During the afternoon the enemy attempted to dislodge it with both artillery and infantry, but without effect. At 2 o'clock at night he made an attack, but was signally repulsed.

Early on the morning of the 28th the line was advanced, a few prisoners captured, and the enemy's pickets driven to his works. This regiment had never before been under fire, and its conduct deservedly received my commendation.

The Forty-eighth, Col. R. C. Hill, early in the day (June 25) had been thrown out to support Colonel Doles. During the afternoon, by some misapprehension, it had retired to the works a few hundred yards in rear. As soon as I ascertained this fact the regiment was ordered out to its former position. This was about 6 p. m. Hardly had the regiment gotten to the ground before the enemy was seen advancing in strong force. Colonel Hill had formed his regiment just in front of French's house, behind a low hill and under the cover of a fence. Before the approach of the enemy, the regiment, which was lying down, rose, charged, and drove him back several hundred yards, covering the ground with his dead and wounded. There were known to have been two regiments (the First New York and Tenth Indiana) opposed to them.

Colonel Hill's loss was 18 killed and from 60 to 80 wounded. He has made no official report, as on the day after this he was detailed from my brigade and I have not since been able to communicate with him. Colonel Hill was conspicuously gallant. His regiment was only two months old, and I am happy to have witnessed its courage.

At sunset June 25 Colonel [M. W.] Ransom's regiment (Thirty-fifth North Carolina Volunteers) relieved the Twenty-fifth on picket. About 9.30 p. m. the enemy, under cover of darkness, approached to within less than 100 yards, and opened with a heavy fire of musketry upon the regiment. The fire was instantly returned with fearful effect, as the enemy was standing and our men lying down. A small portion of the regiment became disordered, but the colonel soon brought them into position, and although twice afterward during the night they were attacked, the regiment held its position until morning without giving a foot of ground, losing 1 killed and 5 wounded. At the battle of New Berne this regiment is said to have acted badly. On the night of the 25th ultimo and 1st instant it acted with wonderful stanchness and admirable gallantry. Any officer may be proud to command it.

At a little before dark June 25 Colonel [Z. B.] Vance, Twenty-sixth North Carolina Volunteers, relieved the Twenty-fourth in front of the enemy. During the night it was attacked by a strong body of the enemy. Most of the regiment held its ground and did good service. A part, however, became detached and left its position, which it did not retake until morning. The loss was 3 killed and 8 wounded.

On June 27 the regiment was again on picket, pushed to the front, and took possession of some unfinished works of the enemy. Just as it was about to be relieved it was attacked by the enemy, but returned the fire so briskly and with such effect as to drive them back. The loss to us was 2 wounded.

In making this report I am without any official communication from Colonels Hill and Ramseur. The cause of the absence of a report in case of Colonel Hill I have explained. Colonel Ramseur was severely wounded on the 1st instant in the engagement, and has not been able to communicate with me since. My brigade was composed of new troops, and those principally who had never been under fire of any description.

During the whole of the afternoon of the 25th all of them were subjected to quite a lively fire from the enemy's artillery, and during that and the conflicts of the days and nights subsequent it behaved in a manner highly creditable to well-tried veterans. To all the field officers I owe thanks, particularly to Colonels Clarke, Rutledge, Ransom, and Ramseur.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. RANSOM, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
General Huger's Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, HOLMES' DIVISION,
Drewry's Bluff, Va., July 11, 1862.

SIR: Having been temporarily attached to General Huger's command at the time, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the action on Malvern Hill during the afternoon and evening of the 2d [1st ?] instant:

My brigade consisted of the following-named regiments, all from North Carolina: Twenty-fourth, Colonel Clarke; Twenty-fifth, Colonel Rutledge; Twenty-sixth, Colonel Vance; Thirty-fifth, Colonel Ransom; Forty-eighth, Colonel Hill; Forty-ninth, Colonel Ramseur. Colonel Hill's regiment was absent on duty with the brigade of General Walker. The effective force present was about 3,000.

Between 2 and 3 p. m. the brigade left the Quaker road and was put in line of battle, by General Huger's order, about 1¼ mile from where the action was then going on. The ground occupied was a belt of woods bordering a small stream. In this position we remained exposed to the bursting of an occasional shell until about 5 p. m., when a messenger reached me from General Magruder, asking that I would go to his support. The summons was not obeyed, but I sent word to General Huger to get instructions. His reply sustained my action. In about half an hour another order from General Magruder arrived. General Huger was present, and under his dictation I informed General Magruder that orders to me must come through General Huger.

The engagement was now very warm and extended along our whole front. At 7 p. m. I received word from General Magruder that he must have aid, if only a regiment. The message was so pressing that I at once directed Colonel Clarke to go with his regiment and report to General Magruder, and at the same time sent my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Broadnax, to General Huger for orders. Lieutenant Broadnax brought me somewhat discretionary orders, to go or not, but not to place myself under General Magruder.

The brigade was at once put in motion by the right flank, as the line we had been occupying was at right angles to that upon which the battle was raging. Colonel Clarke's regiment had already gone; Colonel Rutledge next followed, then Colonel Ransom. Colonel Ramseur and Colonel Vance all moved to the scene of conflict at the double-quick. As each of the three first-named regiments reached the field they were at once thrown into action by General Magruder's orders. As the last two arrived they were halted by me to regain their breath, and then pushed forward under as fearful fire as the mind can conceive.

In the charge made by Colonel Ransom's regiment he was twice wounded and had to be taken from the field. The lieutenant-colonel, Petway, then took command, and in a few moments he fell mortally wounded. Colonel Rutledge's regiment went gallantly forward, and the colonel was seriously stunned by the explosion of a shell and the major severely wounded. The fire was so fierce that the three regiments were compelled to fall back under the crest of some intervening hills. At this juncture I arrived with Ramseur's and Vance's regiments, and ordering the whole to the right, so as to be able to form under cover, brought the brigade in line within 200 yards of the enemy's batteries. This was upon our extreme right. The hills afforded capital cover. I had no difficulty in forming the line as I desired.

In going to this position I passed over a brigade, commanded by Colonel Anderson, from Georgia, and requested him to support me in the charge which I was about to make. This, to my sad disappointment, he declined to do.

It was now twilight. The line was put in motion and moved steadily forward to within less than 100 yards of the batteries. The enemy seemed to be unaware of our movement. Masses of his troops seemed to be moving from his left toward his right. Just at this instant the brigade raised a tremendous shout, and the enemy at once wheeled into line and opened upon us a perfect sheet of fire from musketry and the

batteries. We steadily advanced to within 20 yards of the guns. The enemy had concentrated his force to meet us. Our onward movement was checked, the line wavered, and fell back before a fire the intensity of which is beyond description. It was a bitter disappointment to be compelled to yield when their guns seemed almost in our hands. It was now dark, and I conceived it best to withdraw the brigade, which was quickly done to near the point from which we had started at about 7 o'clock.

Although we did not succeed in taking the enemy's guns, I am proud to bear testimony to the resolute and gallant charge of the brigade. Officers and men behaved in every way as becomes the soldier of the Southern Confederacy.

While I cannot but be happy in commending those who survive, we must not pass unnoticed the gallant dead, and most conspicuous among them the noble young Lieutenant-Colonel Petway, who fell at the head of his regiment.

I should do injustice if I failed to mention the conspicuous conduct of Colonels Rutledge, Ransom, and Ramseur, the two latter being severely wounded. Major [John W.] Francis, too, of the Twenty-fifth, deserves the highest approbation.

To my staff, Lieut. J. G. Ashe, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. W. E. Broadnax, aide-de-camp, and Capt. Fred. Blake, volunteer aide-de-camp, I am indebted for valuable assistance on the field. To Lieut. J. L. Henry, First North Carolina Cavalry, ordnance officer, I must express my thanks for his energy and zeal in collecting arms and accouterments under fire.

A list of casualties is hereto appended: Sixty-nine killed, 354 wounded, 76 missing; total, 499.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. RANSOM, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

Col. S. S. ANDERSON, *A. A. G., General Huger's Division.*

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, DEPT. NORTH CAROLINA,
Drewry's Bluff, July 26, 1862.

General J. B. MAGRUDER:

DEAR SIR: Your note of a few days ago has just reached me. In reply I have to say that my brigade remained upon the field until after 10 o'clock p. m. on the night of the 1st instant, when I withdrew the greater part; some of it, however, did stay on the field until morning, but by accident.

The action taken by it was late in the evening, and the last attempt upon the batteries by it was made just before dark, and receiving orders from no one, I withdrew the brigade to a point where it could be used in any direction. Our attempt to take the batteries of the enemy opposite to our right was the last effort made in that part of the field. The loss sustained in our force was 499. Three colonels wounded, 1 lieutenant-colonel killed, and several other field officers and many company officers killed and wounded. Most of my troops were green, two of the regiments being not more than two months old.

The behavior of all was highly creditable. I believe we failed to take the batteries from two causes—want of support and darkness.

Very respectfully,

R. RANSOM, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

No. 309.

Report of Capt. Joseph Graham, Company C, Tenth North Carolina Troops, commanding Brem's Battery, of engagement at Malvern Cliff.

CAMP DREWRY, VA., *July* 25, 1862.

Yesterday I was informed by my brigade commander, General R. Ransom, jr., that the impression prevailed with General Lee that the guns lost in the engagement at Malvern Hill on June 30 belonged to a North Carolina battery. This battery, under command of Capt. T. H. Brem, was the only one from North Carolina in the battle, and lost no guns at all. Since that time, Captain Brem having resigned, I have been promoted to the captaincy, and I presume the mistake has arisen in consequence of the identity of the two names, that of Captain Graham, from Petersburg, Va., who lost two guns, and my own. His case is now undergoing an examination before a court-martial in Petersburg.

At the time of the engagement we were in General Holmes' division, and under the immediate supervision of Colonel Deshler, his chief of artillery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH GRAHAM,
Captain, Comdg. Company C, Tenth North Carolina Troops.

Colonel CHILTON.

No. 310.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William Mahone, C. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations June 1–*July* 1, *including the engagement at Oak Grove, skirmish at Jordon's Ford, action at Brackett's, and battle of Malvern Hill.*

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., VA. VOLS., HUGER'S DIV.,
July 10, 1862.

COLONEL: In obedience to instructions from the major-general commanding the following report is submitted of the services performed by this brigade subsequent to the battle of Seven Pines, Sunday, June 1, to that of Malvern Hill, Tuesday, July 1, inclusive:

Having returned from the battle-field of Seven Pines Monday, June 2, it was assigned to position on our front line, upon the Charles City road, at Parada's house, connecting on the left with Brigadier-General Wright's brigade, stationed in like manner on the Williamsburg road. Being wholly unsupported on the right toward the Darbytown road, the protection of a long line was committed to its charge, which, in its diminished condition, numbering only about 1,800 men and officers, imposed constant and vigilant exertions. For four weeks the laborious duties incident to this outpost position were cheerfully and faithfully performed by the troops, though often with severe trials to their health, owing no less to the season of the year than to the locality which they occupied.

During this period several skirmishes between scouting parties in advance of the lines occurred, but no engagement of any consequence except that at French's field, on Wednesday, June 25, upon which a separate report is submitted.

In these skirmishes 2 men were killed and 2 wounded on our side. The enemy's loss is not known with certainty beyond 4 killed.

On Sunday, June 29, orders were received to proceed down the Charles City road for the purpose of co-operating with other forces of our army now pursuing the retreating enemy along the line of the Chickahominy, but mainly in reference to the forces which had been stationed on the north side of the White Oak Swamp, immediately confronting our position on the Charles City and Williamsburg roads.

This brigade, which was followed by those of Brigadier-Generals Armistead and Ransom, pursued their march without the occurrence of any incident worthy to be noted until they arrived at the place known as Brightwell's house, where a small party of the enemy's cavalry were met.

At this point a cross-road leading from the Darbytown road was known to pass down to the White Oak Swamp, crossing the swamp at a passable ford in rear of Chapman's, leading thence into the main White Oak Swamp road, which had been heretofore held by the enemy and upon which his camps and fortifications had been established. It was anticipated that by this White Oak Swamp road Kearny's division, which had been more immediately confronting our lines, would attempt its retreat, crossing the swamp either at this point or at Fisher's Crossing, where another division of the enemy was known to have been fortified, or at White Oak Bridge, where he was also known to have been in large force formidably fortified.

Upon meeting this cavalry scout it was deemed essential to our safety, before leaving this pass to the Charles City and Darbytown roads in our rear, to ascertain if the enemy had left his camp on the opposite side of the swamp at Chapman's. With this view a reconnoitering party was immediately dispatched, which soon returned, and reported the enemy's column then in the act of crossing the swamp about half a mile distant from our troops. The brigade was promptly placed in position to meet the approach of this force, whose advance guard and our skirmishers in a few minutes afterward came into collision. This guard was dispersed, and two regiments of the brigade pushed forward upon the crossing at the swamp. Meantime a cavalry scout of the enemy again made its appearance, advancing up the road, and were routed with a loss of 3 men and 3 horses killed.

It was now night, and our forces, holding this position, slept upon their arms. At this point we captured 15 prisoners.

Early the next morning it was ascertained that Kearny's division, upon coming up with our skirmishers, had recrossed the swamp. Satisfied that the enemy had changed his route of retreat across the swamp, the next point which seemed to require the like precautions as at Brightwell's was Fisher's, near by, where there was a still better crossing of the swamp, and which was known to lead directly to a large camp of the enemy. The brigade was now advanced to a position covering the crossing at Fisher's, when it was ascertained that a considerable body of the enemy had passed from across the swamp into the Charles City road the evening before. Again moving forward we at once came upon the rear guard of the enemy, and found the road for more than a mile blockaded. Skirmishing was kept up along this section of the road, the enemy readily yielding to our advance until we came to Brackett's field, where he was found in force, fortified by the advantages of a superior position, which it was deemed necessary to reconnoiter before pushing farther, and the propriety of this precaution, it may be well to remark, was fully sustained by subsequent actual

examination of the ground he occupied. Meantime two pieces of Moorman's battery were put in position and opened fire upon his lines, which was returned with great energy and effect. This continued until late at night.

The loss of the brigade in this engagement was serious, considering that it was confined exclusively to the artillery, the conduct of whose officers and men deserve high commendation, and especially that of Captain Moorman, who directed the operation of his pieces under a galling fire with great vigor and self-possessed deliberation. He lost in killed 1 man; in wounded 1 lieutenant, 2 non-commissioned officers, and 1 private.

The Forty-first Virginia, which suffered more severely than any other regiment, owing to its position as a supporting force to our battery, and where it behaved well under the authority of the gallant Parham, lost in killed 1 officer and 17 privates and in wounded 18 privates.

The Forty-ninth Virginia, occupying like relations to the battery, with the same commendable firmness, stimulated by the characteristic coolness of its fearless commander, Col. William Smith, also suffered heavily under this fire, losing in killed 2 men and 28 wounded.

The Sixth Virginia, which firmly maintained its place on the right of our front, lost in killed 1 commissioned officer and 2 privates and in wounded 2 privates.

When it is considered that these regiments suffered this entire loss from a terrific cannonading of short duration, which it was impossible for them in any manner to return, their intrepidity cannot be too much admired.

The next morning, Tuesday, July 1, we took up our march along the Charles City road and thence into the Quaker road, under the more immediate directions of the major-general commanding, until reaching the scene of the engagement of that day, when, by his order, the brigade was reported to Major-General Magruder, by whom it was at once put into the battle of Malvern Hill, in connection with which its conduct and casualties are made the subject of a separate report.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MAHONE,
Brigadier-General.

Col. S. S. ANDERSON,
[*Assistant*] *Adjutant-General, Huger's Division.*

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HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., VA. VOLS., HUGER'S DIV.,
In Field, July 10, 1862.

COLONEL: The importance given by Major-General McClellan, U. S. Army, to the engagement which took place in French's field Wednesday, June 25, between a portion of his forces and those of Major-General Huger's command, in front of our lines on the Williamsburg road, makes it but just to the troops of this brigade that the part performed by them in that action should be recorded. It is apparent, from the dispatches of the Federal commander to his Government, that he was present in person directing the attack, and that he looked to it as the beginning of a general demonstration upon our lines. The series of victories achieved by our army immediately subsequent may give to this day's proceedings still more consequence.

This brigade, it will be remembered, occupied that portion of our

front lines which covered the Charles City road, its passes, and approaches, while that of Brigadier-General Wright held a like position on the Williamsburg road immediately on my left.

Early on the morning of June 25 it was discovered that the enemy were pressing with energy upon General Wright's front. Assistance from this brigade was immediately tendered, but in a short time General Wright, sustained by a portion of Brigadier-General Ransom's brigade, succeeded in driving him back over the ground he had so boldly presumed to occupy and the firing had now ceased. With the view, however, of providing against a renewal of the attack by the enemy with an increased force, and any attempt which might be made to flank General Wright's position on the right of his line, where, it appeared, he was not sufficiently protected, a large portion of this brigade, with two pieces of Grimes' artillery, were brought up and placed in position, the former under cover of woods and the latter masked.

Soon after skirmishing with some severity was renewed on General Wright's front, and in the afternoon a vigorous attempt was made to turn his flank where I had anticipated such effort would be made. For this, however, we were prepared, and a few well-directed shots from Grimes' pieces drove the enemy with loss and confusion from his position, but in a few minutes he returned to the conflict under cover of a piece of artillery, which was placed in position favorable to his contemplated advance.

At this point of time, now late in the evening, Colonel Hill's regiment, of Ransom's brigade, moved forward in line of battle, supported on the left by Colonel Doles' regiment, of Wright's brigade. The firing now became active and serious in its effects. Colonel Hill's regiment, having moved up close upon the enemy in his covered position, had suffered severely and for a moment gave way. Their ground, however, was promptly occupied by the Twelfth and a battalion of the Sixth Virginia Regiment, of this brigade.

Meantime Colonel Smith, of the Forty-ninth, whose regiment, with that of the Forty-first and the Second Battalion of the Sixth Virginia, had been placed in a skirt of woods leading out on the enemy's left flank, most opportunely moved forward and attacked him upon his rear and flank. Thus pressed simultaneously upon front and flank the enemy fled precipitately, leaving a large number of his dead and wounded scattered upon the field. Colonel Smith captured nine prisoners.

The timely appearance of Colonel Smith with his regiment, his deliberate and judicious direction of its actions, rendered the combined movement of our forces at this point eminently successful. His written report to me is herewith forwarded as an interesting paper in connection with the engagement.

In this action the Forty-ninth had 2 officers and 6 men wounded, the Sixth Virginia 1 man wounded, and the Twelfth 23 men wounded.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM MAHONE,
Brigadier-General.

Col. S. S. ANDERSON,
[*Assistant*] *Adjutant-General, Huger's Division.*

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HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., VA. VOLS., HUGER'S DIV.,
July 15, 1862.

COLONEL: In conformity to usage and in compliance with the major-

general's request I beg to report the conduct and casualties of this brigade in the battle of Malvern Hill, Tuesday, July 1:

As directed by him, the brigade was reported to Major-General Magruder, who ordered that it should take position immediately in rear of Brigadier-General Wright's brigade, already in position, for the purpose of a combined charge upon the line of the enemy's batteries, which he had arranged to make by simultaneous movement from our front and flanks.

The brigade, although prompt in moving to the position assigned it, and in doing which was exposed to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, adroitly posted behind wheat shocks in the valley on our right, had not gotten into place when the order came from General Magruder, who, I presume, supposed all was ready with us, that the charge assigned to our forces (General Wright's brigade and my own) should be made. It was now about 5 p. m. The order was responded to with spirit and alacrity by our troops, but with less order and effect than was desirable and would otherwise have been secured, owing to the circumstances which I have adverted to.

Our troops, however, went forward with an earnest over a succession of steep hills and ravines, until coming up within a few hundred yards of the enemy's left batter.es, where they encountered his advance troops in large force, strongly positioned behind the crest of hills under cover of his guns.

At this time there were no other troops engaging the enemy in our view or in supporting connection, and here for about two hours the fire and fury of battle raged with great obstinacy and destruction on both sides, our men finally succeeding in driving the enemy from the heights occupied in our front and immediately under his guns and upon his reserves at that point, and occupying the position from which he had resisted our advance with such obstinacy and deadly effect.

It was now near night, when it was discovered that the enemy had advanced from his right across the field and had enfiladed our position. Our men were then suffering severely from his fire in this direction, when, opportunely for our protection and perhaps rescue from utter destruction, our troops came upon him from the right of the line, disconcerting this plan of his and driving him back with great slaughter upon his line of artillery and reserves. In the mean time the portion of our command which had driven the enemy from our front and occupied his position pressed on until more intimately engaged, many of them falling side by side with his men and near his batteries.

Utter darkness now covered the scene and the tragedy closed, leaving General Wright and myself with the remnants of our shattered brigades in possession of the ground which they had at a heavy sacrifice of kindred blood, but with spirit and gallantry, won. General Wright and myself, conjointly as equals and not as his senior, arranged and positioned for the night all the various troops which were now within the reach of our authority, first establishing our picket line, and then giving such attention to the wants of the wounded around us as our capacity and resources would admit.

These more exigent dispositions completed, General Wright and myself made a reconnaissance of the enemy's operations, when it was readily discovered that he was rapidly, though in evident good order, abandoning his lines, which information was promptly communicated to General Magruder.

At an early hour next morning a large body of the enemy's cavalry made their appearance on the line which he had occupied with his

artillery, at first and for a while indicating by their movements the purpose of a descent upon our ambulance corps and details then employed on the field, the one in their legitimate duties and the other in collecting scattered arms and accouterments.

The small body of troops now remaining upon the field and under my command were of my own brigade exclusively, and with but few exceptions of the Twelfth Virginia, the exertions and gallantry of whose colonel (D. A. Weisiger, esq.) in conducting the operations of his regiment merit high commendation. With these I continued to hold the ground which we had occupied during the night, mainly with the view of protecting our details from any onslaught by the enemy's cavalry, employing details from my own limited force to care for the wounded and to gather up the scattered arms and accouterments in my own immediate vicinity.

This work completed, and the enemy's cavalry having withdrawn and other bodies of our own troops having come upon the field, I withdrew my small band, which was now much in need of rest and food.

It would be unjust, perhaps, to particularize any acts of personal gallantry, as my own inability to overlook the conduct of all might lead to injustice to some equally distinguished for deeds of heroism. The banners, however, of the regiments of this brigade which were engaged in the fight (the Sixth, Sixteenth, Twelfth, and Forty-first Virginia Regiments) bear evidence of [the] severity of the fire under which they were pressed upon the enemy's lines; unfortunately that of the Sixteenth—which was borne forward with conspicuous gallantry by Lieutenant-Colonel [Joseph H.] Ham, commanding, and returned to me completely riddled and its staff shattered to pieces—was taken by some unworthy hand during the night we remained upon the field.

Lieutenant-Colonel [William A.] Parham, of the Forty-first, the only field officer with the regiment, was unfortunately seriously wounded while boldly leading his regiment into action, and on this account this regiment participated to a less extent in the fight, though it suffered quite as much, owing to its exposed position while engaged.

The brigade carried into this battle 93 commissioned officers and 1,133 non-commissioned officers and privates, and lost in killed, 4 officers and 35 men; wounded, 13 officers and 151 men; missing, 120 men.

All of which, colonel, is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM MAHONE,
Brigadier-General.

Col. S. S. ANDERSON,
[*Assistant*] *Adjutant-General, Huger's Division.*

No. 311.

Report of Capt. Carey F. Grimes, commanding battery, of the engagement at French's Field, or King's School-House (Oak Grove), and battle of Malvern Hill.

CAMP NEAR FALLING CREEK, VA.,
July 21, 1862.

SIR: Below please find a report of the movements of my battery from June 20 last, when I was ordered to report to Brigadier-General Mahone, on the advanced lines, for the purpose of relieving Captain Moorman's battery:

After reporting to General Mahone we were expecting an engagement with the enemy every day, but had none until the 25th, on which day we discovered the enemy on the opposite side of French's farm, between the Charles City and Williamsburg roads, at which place I engaged them with one section of my battery at 850 yards' distance, driving the enemy from his position. I afterward moved one piece up to French's house, within 450 yards of his position, and opened on him, which was quickly replied to by him with a 12-pounder Parrott rifle gun; but I had the pleasure of driving him from his position, leaving his horses and gun behind, which fact I was not aware of until informed of it the next morning by Colonel Smith, of the Forty-ninth Virginia, and others. The enemy was then attacked by a portion of three regiments of General Mahone's brigade—the Twelfth, Sixth, and Forty-ninth Virginia. The Fourth Georgia and Twenty-eighth North Carolina Regiments were also on the field. The enemy was driven from the field, making a complete stampede. I had the good luck on that day to lose neither man nor horse.

Nothing of importance occurred with my battery after the 25th until July 1. On that day I was on the Charles City road with General Mahone's brigade, and was ordered back to Darbytown road to report to Brigadier-General Armistead, which I immediately did. When I arrived at the position and reported General Armistead told me that a captain had just reported his battery to him for duty, and directed me to report to the first general I saw, and General Wright being the first, I reported to him, and while talking with General Wright General Armistead's aide came up, stating that General Armistead had become disgusted with the captain that had reported his battery to him and had driven him with his battery from the field, and that he wished to see General Wright. General Wright asked me to ride with him, which I did. When we found General Armistead he told General Wright that the captain alluded to above had formed so many excuses about getting his battery on the field that he had driven him from the field, and that he wanted General Wright to send a battery that was willing to go in and engage the enemy. General Wright told him he had one, naming mine. General Armistead asked me if I could carry my battery on the hill. I told him if any battery in the world could go mine could. He directed General Wright to show me the position to take, which he did. I found the enemy with their batteries planted and their infantry drawn up in line of battle at about 1,200 yards distant. I then went to the rear for my battery and carried it on the field. As soon as the battery entered the field the enemy opened fire on it, killing 1 man and wounding 3 and killing 1 horse and wounding 2 before I fired a gun. I unlimbered and commenced firing as soon as possible and with telling effect on the enemy.

I remained on the field about two hours. Lost 3 men killed outright and 8 wounded; 2 of them have since died. I lost 10 public horses killed and 7 wounded; 1 of them has since died. My own private horse was killed; also my first lieutenant's horse.

My officers behaved very well, but feel it to be my duty to speak more particularly of First Lieut. John H. Thompson, who remained on the field with me until the last gun was taken off. I had so many horses killed and wounded that it took three trips to get my guns all off. My men, with a few exceptions, acted nobly.

On the next day, the 2d, Colonel de Lagnel, chief of artillery, ordered me back to the old camp, near Richmond, to refit my battery. As soon as I completed it, I was ordered by yourself to camp near

Falling Creek, on the Richmond and Petersburg turnpike, where I now am, with my battery complete and in good condition, ready and willing to meet the invader of our soil at any time and anywhere.

I have, general, the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. F. GRIMES,
Captain Field Battery, Virginia Volunteers.

Maj. Gen. B. HUGER.

No. 312.

Report of Col. William Smith, Forty-ninth Virginia Infantry, of the engagement at King's School-House, or Oak Grove.

HDQRS. 49TH VA. VOLS., 2D BRIG., HUGER'S DIV.,
July —, 1862.

GENERAL: In consequence of the degree of importance attached to the battle of June 25, within the lines or front of Brigadier-General Wright, and of your order, I respectfully report as follows:

On the morning of June 25, a considerable firing having been heard on your left, or rather on the right of General Wright's position, you ordered me to move my regiment, consisting of about 150 rank and file, being the number not on other duty. Approaching the scene of conflict, you ordered me to take a position in the woods to arrest a movement which you thought the enemy might make to flank one of our regiments, the Fourth Georgia, which had lain down in the wheat near French's house, or to flank the enemy, should it at any time prove judicious to do so. Having ordered the Forty-first Virginia to support me, I remained in my position some hours, when shortly before sunset a large regiment, the Forty-eighth North Carolina, Colonel [Robert C.] Hill, appeared upon the field in line of battle and opened upon the enemy with spirit and effect. Just before doing so I received your order to flank the enemy. The order was promptly obeyed. I was moving by the left flank, and ordered the Forty-first Virginia to keep close to my right. Before, however, my flank movement was completed, by being within a satisfactory distance of the enemy, the North Carolinians broke and precipitately retired, the enemy pursuing them.

With but a fragment of my own regiment, and unsupported by the Forty-first Virginia, which had been unaccountably (at the time) detained in the woods, in the presence of a greatly superior force of the enemy, and without assurance of support from any quarter, I was in great doubt for a moment as to my line of duty. But it was for a moment only. I ordered my left wing to open upon the enemy (the right having already secured a most favorable position), which was promptly obeyed. The effect was magical. It arrested the pursuit of the North Carolinians instantly. The enemy broke in dismay, with but little effort at resistance, and the field was soon all our own. But for the unfortunate detention of the Forty-first Virginia we must have realized much more complete results; as it was, we recovered all the ground we had lost, killed and wounded a number of the enemy, took a few prisoners (whom their guard was ordered to report to you), and closed the day very differently from what the enemy anticipated in the morning.

I had not time to give the field a close examination, as it was getting quite late, and my time was occupied in forming a new line of battle of the various regiments as they came up to receive a new attack of the enemy, which was expected.

I am glad to inform you that my loss was not heavy. Lieuts. E. V. Boyd and J. J. Colbert were severely wounded—Lieutenant Boyd being permanently disabled—and 6 men were wounded, some of them dangerously.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. SMITH,
Colonel Forty-ninth Virginia Volunteers.

P. S.—I had commenced my report before I received your order to prepare it, hence the character of my first paragraph.

No. 313.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Ambrose R. Wright, C. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations June 25–July 1, including the engagement at King's School-House, or Oak Grove, and battle of Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, HUGER'S DIVISION,
Camp in Advance on Williamsburg Road, July 8, 1862.

COLONEL: I beg leave herewith to inclose to you a report of the action of my brigade in the battle of King's School-House on the 25th ultimo, which was the beginning of the great battles of Richmond:

About daylight on the morning of Wednesday, June 25, the enemy advanced in considerable force upon our pickets on the right of the Williamsburg road, and after a sharp fire succeeded in driving them back to the skirt of woods immediately in front of, and about half a mile distant from, our lines. The Fourth Georgia Regiment, Col. George Doles, was on picket duty on the right of the road, and his regiment, numbering less than 400 men, occupied a line of 1,200 yards. He had instructions to give me immediate information in case the enemy made any demonstration against him, and failing to receive any communication from Colonel Doles, I was not apprised of the success of the enemy in driving back our pickets until I saw them coming out of the woods. In justice to Colonel Doles it is proper to state that as soon as he discovered the intention of the enemy he dispatched a mounted courier to give me the proper notice. The courier took to his heels, failed to bring me the report, and has not been heard of since.

As soon as I became apprised of the condition of affairs I ordered out the First Louisiana and Twenty-second Georgia Regiments, and with them immediately proceeded to the scene of action. The First Louisiana Regiment, Lieut. Col. W. R. Shivers commanding, was ordered to advance upon the right of the Williamsburg road, its left resting upon the road, and the Twenty-second Georgia Regiment, Col. R. H. Jones, was ordered into position on the right of the First Louisiana. These dispositions being made, the order was given to charge upon the enemy, then about emerging from the woods, and drive them back to their intrenched works. The order was obeyed with alacrity, the troops springing forward with loud cheers, and, advancing through a terrific fire of musketry, routed the enemy and drove them before them

for more than a quarter of a mile. Here their farther advance lay over an open field, behind which, under cover of heavy forest timber and dense underbrush, the retreating foe had taken shelter. With a gallantry and impetuosity which has rarely been equaled and certainly never excelled since the war began, these brave and daring Louisianians and Georgians charged through this open field and actually drove from their cover the whole brigade, supposed at the time to be Sickles'.

Our loss in the charge was heavy, including Lieutenant-Colonel Shivers, who was wounded in the arm; and the enemy, being re-enforced by the addition of Berry's brigade, our force was compelled to retire for a short distance, which was accomplished in good order.

During this time a strong force of the enemy, afterward ascertained to be Meagher's brigade, was pushed forward on the left and near the Williamsburg road, and moving rapidly upon soon drove our pickets back from our lines. At this important juncture Colonel [Henry M.] Rutledge's North Carolina Regiment came up to our assistance, having been ordered up by Brigadier-General Ransom in compliance with my request for support. Colonel Rutledge was ordered to move down on the left of the road, supported by the Third Georgia Regiment, Maj. J. R. Sturges commanding, engage the enemy, and, if possible, to drive him out of the woods. This movement was executed in handsome style and with complete success. The enemy now having been driven on both sides of the road to the position which they occupied when the fight commenced, except for a few rods in our center and our extreme right, where their immense force had succeeded in maintaining the advantage won from us in the morning, a strong effort was made to dislodge us on the immediate right and left of the road, and a battery of heavy guns, strongly supported by infantry, was moved down the road to within a short distance of our lines. This movement was unobserved, owing to the dense woods on both sides of the road; the road itself at this point turning suddenly to the right secured them an unobserved advance, and the movement was not detected until they opened upon our thinned ranks a murderous fire of shell, grape, and canister. On the immediate right of the road the First Louisiana and Twenty-second Georgia were still posted, supported by Colonels [William J.] Clarke's and [S. D.] Ramseur's regiments of North Carolina troops, ordered up by General Ransom, and bravely maintained their position. On the left of the road the enemy made a vigorous attack, and under cover of their battery a heavy force of infantry was advanced upon Colonel Rutledge's command, who received their fire with great coolness and obstinately disputed their farther approach.

As soon as the enemy's battery opened upon us I ordered Capt. Frank Huger, with a section of his battery, to advance upon the left of the road, and under cover of a point of woods to bring his guns into action at a point about 800 yards distant from the enemy's battery. This movement was executed with great celerity, and, suddenly unmasking his guns from behind the point of woods, Captain Huger opened a well-directed fire upon the enemy's battery, which in a very few minutes disabled their guns and drove them from the field. Captain Huger advanced his battery, upon the retreat of the enemy, to within a few rods of the position recently occupied by the enemy's guns, and poured a heavy fire upon their infantry, then concealed in the thick woods on both sides of the road.

Colonel Rutledge, with his own and Major Sturges' (Third Georgia) regiment, had not only maintained his position on the left of the road, but had with these two small regiments actually advanced upon and

driven the enemy, at least 3,000 strong, back to the line of their abatis, in the rear of Schurm's burnt house.

On our extreme right the enemy still maintained their position in the heavy woods about 400 yards in advance of King's School-House and not more than 1,000 yards in advance of our line of rifle pits. Colonel Doles, Fourth Georgia Regiment, supported by Colonel Hill's North Carolina regiment, was ordered to advance, engage the enemy, and, if possible, dislodge him from his advanced position in the woods and drive him back beyond the lines occupied by our pickets in the morning. This order was promptly obeyed by Colonel Doles, who, with his small command, now worn-out and completely exhausted by the fatigue and want of rest on the night before and the constant fight during the whole day, rushed forward and soon found themselves confronted by Sickles' brigade, strongly posted in a thick growth of pines. The fire here for twenty minutes was furious and terrific beyond anything I have ever witnessed. But the gallant Fourth pressed on amid a deadly fire and soon the foe began to fall back.

Seizing the opportune moment a charge was ordered, and our men rushed forward, and at the point of the bayonet drove the enemy in great disorder and confusion through the woods to King's School-House, where they were temporarily rallied for a few minutes; but another deadly volley from the Fourth Georgia, followed by a dashing charge, and the enemy fled from their position, leaving us masters of the field and in possession of a great number of prisoners, besides most of their killed and a few of their wounded.

While this last movement was progressing I had ordered the First Louisiana Regiment, now commanded by Capt. M. Nolan (Lieutenant-Colonel Shivers having been disabled by a wound in the right arm, received in the morning while charging across the field before alluded to), and the Twenty-second Georgia, supported by Colonels Clarke's and Ramseur's North Carolina troops, to advance and regain the center of our picket line, from which we had been forced to retire by an overwhelming force concentrated against us there about the middle of the day. These regiments, now sadly thinned by their severe losses of the morning, again moved up in good order, and after a feeble resistance by the enemy again took possession of our old picket lines. The day had now closed and the fight ceased, leaving us masters of the battle-field and in the identical position our pickets occupied when the enemy made the first attack in the morning.

Our troops during the whole day's fight acted with the greatest coolness and courage, and in the morning, when we were more than once compelled to fall back, the movement was always conducted in good order and without the slightest confusion.

The operations of the enemy were conducted by General McClellan in person, and the troops engaged embraced all of Kearny's division and a part of Hooker's, numbering in all not less than 8,000 or 10,000. To oppose this heavy force I had my own brigade, numbering about 2,000 men, and two regiments (Colonels Rutledge's and Hill's) of General Ransom's brigade, about 1,000 men, making my whole force engaged not more than 3,000 men.

The object of the enemy was to drive us back from our picket line, occupy it himself, and thereby enable him to advance his works several hundred yards nearer our lines. In this he completely failed, and although General McClellan at night telegraphed over his own signature to the War Office at Washington that he had accomplished his object, had driven me back for more than a mile, had silenced my bat-

teries and occupied our camps, there is not one word of truth in the whole statement. When the fight ceased at dark I occupied the very line my pickets had been driven from in the morning, and which I continued to hold until the total rout of the Federal Army on the 29th ultimo.

In this severe and long-contested battle all our troops behaved well without exception. But without disparaging the merit of others I beg leave to bring to your notice the gallant conduct of the First Louisiana Regiment in their charge across the field early in the morning, and the very creditable manner in which Colonel Rutledge met and repulsed a whole brigade with his own and Colonel Sturgis' (Third Georgia) regiment. The conduct of Colonel Doles' (Fourth Georgia) regiment challenges our warmest admiration and thanks for the gallant manner in which it rallied late in the evening and drove from their stronghold the famous Excelsior Brigade.

I beg leave to suggest that in justice to these two regiments, the First Louisiana and Fourth Georgia, an order be issued authorizing them to inscribe upon their banners "King's School-House."

I was greatly assisted throughout the entire day's fight by my assistant adjutant-general, Capt. V. J. B. Girardey, whose coolness, courage, and daring intrepidity throughout the hottest of the fight entitle him to receive the warmest commendations of the Department.

I regret to add that my volunteer aide, Capt. Charles L. Whitehead, was taken prisoner late in the evening while taking an order from me to Colonel Doles, of the Fourth Georgia Regiment. The conduct of this young officer after he came upon the field in the afternoon was in an eminent degree brave, chivalric, and daring.

Our total loss in the whole day's fight amounted to 39 killed, 223 wounded, and 11 missing. This does not include the loss in Rutledge's and Hill's regiments, which was slight, no report being made to me by them. The enemy's loss was very severe, amounting to at least 1,200 men.

On the morning after the fight a flag of truce was sent by one Colonel [William L.] Brown, of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, asking permission to relieve his wounded and bury his dead. I had already ordered a detail to do this, and as I did not recognize him as the proper party to send a flag, the whole matter was referred to Major-General Huger for proper action.

I herewith send you a detailed list of the killed, wounded, and missing of each regiment in this brigade.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. Col. S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Huger's Division.

[Indorsement.]

JULY 19, 1862.

General Wright's brigade was in the center, near Williamsburg road, General Mahone's brigade on his right, and General Armistead's on his left, General Ransom's brigade being in support. All were more or less engaged in this action, as shown by their reports, and all rendered valuable assistance in securing the result.

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* Embodied in returns, p. 981.

The attack of the Fourth Georgia and Forty-eighth North Carolina on the right in the evening was greatly assisted and the enemy driven back by the position and action of the Forty-ninth Virginia Regiment, of General Mahone's brigade.

BENJ. HUGER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, HUGER'S DIVISION,
July 12, 1862.

COLONEL: I herewith inclose a report of the operations of my brigade from the morning of June 26 to the morning of July 2 inclusive, in obedience to circular from Headquarters Department of Northern Virginia, July 10, 1862:

After the fight had ceased on Wednesday night, June 25, Colonel Vance's North Carolina regiment, of Ransom's brigade, was placed on picket duty on the right of the Williamsburg road, and my own brigade retired to the rifle pits for rest and refreshments, General Armistead having picketed the left of the road.

On Thursday morning, June 26, I ascertained that Colonel Vance's regiment had during the night fallen back from our advanced picket line, and that the enemy had again occupied it. I ordered Colonel Jones' (Twenty-second Georgia) regiment, of my brigade, to advance to the support of Colonel Vance and retake our original picket line. This was accomplished without serious loss on our side. Upon regaining our line we discovered that the enemy had already begun a line of rifle pits through the woods and had considerably advanced their works, when we forced them to retire, leaving a large number of axes, spades, shovels, and picks, and quite a number of small-arms, all of which fell into our possession. We also captured a few prisoners.

During the night following and the succeeding two days (Friday and Saturday, the 27th and 28th) a continuous attack was kept up by the enemy on our pickets, which from its continuation and violence greatly fatigued and worried my already small command. Our actual loss during this time was very light.

On Saturday night, the 28th, Col. George Doles, Fourth Georgia Regiment, was ordered on picket duty on the right of the Williamsburg road (General Armistead still picketing on the left), with instructions to keep a close watch upon the enemy, to throw scouts and flankers out in advance of his picket line, push them up to the enemy's works, and give me immediate notice of any movement on the part of the enemy, who it was thought would either attack us or fall back from their intrenchments early on the succeeding morning (Sunday).

I received no report from Colonel Doles until about sunrise on Sunday morning, when he sent me word that nothing unusual had occurred during the night, and that he was still occupying our old picket lines. I immediately sent Captain Girardey, my assistant adjutant-general, to order Colonel Doles to advance his scouts quickly up to the abatis in front of the enemy's redoubts and observe their action and their movements. I was still confident, from the results of the fight on our left the two days previous, that the enemy would be forced to make some important movement this morning, and I directed Captain Girardey to accompany Colonel Doles' advance and ascertain what the enemy were about. At about 8 a. m. Captain Girardey returned with the information that the enemy had retired from their intrenchments, and that

their main body had got entirely off, leaving only their rear guard and a few stragglers.

I immediately put my brigade in motion and pushed forward into the enemy's deserted works, intending to fall upon his rear and give him battle. After reaching the enemy's works I found Maj. Gen. B. Huger on the field and reported to him for instructions and orders. I was directed to return to our camp (about 1½ miles), let the men get breakfast, and then move across to the Charles City road and go down that road, cautiously feeling for the fleeing foe. Soon after getting in line, preparatory to moving across the Charles City road, I received orders from General Huger to proceed immediately down the Williamsburg road to the enemy's intrenched camp again, as they were reported to be still in the rear of their advanced works in considerable force. This order I instantly obeyed, and again reported in person to General Huger, in the enemy's intrenched camp. After a very inconsiderable delay here I was again ordered to move back with my command, and, crossing over to the Charles City road, to proceed down that road until I should fall upon the enemy. I commenced this movement, and had proceeded about 2 miles, when I received another order from General Huger to return quickly to the intrenched camp of the enemy, as General Magruder had informed him that the enemy in great force was about to advance upon him (General Magruder). I immediately retraced my steps, and, taking a by-path, soon the head of my column marched into the enemy's deserted intrenchments. Here I received orders to wait for further instructions.

About 2 p. m. I received orders to again take up my march for the Charles City road, which I instantly obeyed, and, putting my command in motion, moved across White Oak Swamp and fell into the Charles City road about 2 miles above White's Tavern, and thence proceeded down that road to a point just below the tavern, when, coming upon the rear of General Ransom's brigade, Huger's division, at a halt, I also halted and sent to General Huger for instructions. It was now quite dark, and I was instructed to throw out skirmishers and pickets to the left of the Charles City road until I reached what was called the New road, and then down that road as far as might be necessary.

That night (June 29) I received orders to move my brigade at daylight next morning across to the New road (about 1½ miles to the north of the Charles City road and running parallel to it), and follow down that road toward White Oak Bridge, feeling cautiously for the enemy, then supposed to be on some of the numerous islands or farms in White Oak Swamp. Captain Ross' battery, of Lieutenant-Colonel Cutt's artillery, had been the day before attached to my brigade, and leaving this on the Charles City road, with instructions to follow as soon as I should need them, at early dawn on the morning of June 30 I moved my brigade across the woods and fields until I fell into the New road near Hobson's house. Here I learned that the enemy, in considerable force, under General Kearny, late the evening before had passed down the road toward the north fork of White Oak Swamp.

I passed on, and at 8 o'clock my line of skirmishers had reached the crossing on the north fork of White Oak Swamp, when we encountered the enemy's pickets, posted a short distance in advance of the crossing. The passage across the swamp here was over a log bridge, the approach to which was thoroughly obstructed by the felling of trees, the bridge itself being torn up and thrown in masses across the road. I ordered my line of skirmishers to advance and drive in the enemy's pickets, while Lieutenant Luckie, of the Third Georgia Regiment, was ordered

to move up the swamp and find a pathway (which my guide informed me was about half a mile distant), cross over, if possible, and reconnoiter the enemy's position, and give me a speedy report of his observation. I also ordered Colonel Doles, whose regiment (the Fourth Georgia) was in advance, to send down a strong party below the road and attempt a crossing, which I learned from the guide was practicable about three-fourths of a mile below the bridge. In the mean time I had advanced my line of skirmishers up to the margin of the swamp, here about half a mile wide, driving the enemy's pickets before us. In this advance we captured two of the enemy's pickets, who informed me that the main body of the enemy had left their camp on the opposite side of the swamp (north fork), and were in rapid retreat toward White Oak Bridge (across the main swamp), then about 6 miles distant.

Lieutenant Luckie having returned, and the result of his reconnaissance confirming the prisoner's statement, I ordered the column forward, and, driving the pickets and rear guard of the enemy before us, we rushed across the broken bridge, and, ascending a hill on the opposite side, found ourselves in the deserted camp of the enemy. Here we captured several prisoners and a large quantity of small-arms, tents, camp equipage, commissary and quartermaster's stores, which in their haste the enemy had failed to destroy. We also captured a large number of intrenching tools and a very considerable quantity of medical stores. Leaving a small guard here to take charge of the prisoners and to protect the public property in the camp I passed on, and for three hours my march lay through a succession of the enemy's camps, in all of which immense quantities of small-arms were found, with considerable amounts of commissary and quartermaster's stores. All along the route of the fleeing foe was strewed with guns, knapsacks, cartridge boxes, clothing, and ammunition. Moving rapidly forward I captured quite a large number of prisoners, but owing to some misunderstanding of orders they were moved off to Richmond in the evening without proper lists having been retained. I am, consequently, unable to give you the exact numbers.

At 2.30 p. m. I reached White Oak Bridge, when I met General Jackson, who, with his command, had just arrived. I reported to him for orders, and he instructed me to move along up the swamp and, if possible, effect a crossing, the enemy being in large force and obstinately disputing the passage over White Oak Bridge. In obedience to these instructions I retraced my steps for about 1 mile, when, through the assistance of my guide, I discovered a crossing over the swamp, which had evidently been used by a portion of the enemy's forces. I threw forward Captain Greer's company (C), of the Third Georgia Regiment, and Captain Armistead's company (C),* of the First Louisiana Regiment, as skirmishers on the right and left of the road, respectively, and moved my column on. Accompanying my line of skirmishers, I soon discovered that the enemy, after crossing, had destroyed the bridge, and had completely blockaded the road through the swamp by felling trees in and across it. Pushing the skirmishers through the creek and over the net-work of fallen timber I soon encountered the pickets of the enemy, posted in the margin of the swamp and protected by a rail fence and ditch in front. My line of skirmishers steadily advanced, and, driving the enemy's pickets from their position, took possession of it. From this point I was enabled to make a good reconnaissance of the enemy's position and force. I ascertained that the road debouched

* Under command of Lieut. J. A. Lamkin, of Company H, same regiment.

from the swamp into an open field (meadow), commanded by a line of high hills, all in cultivation and free from timber. Upon this range of hills the enemy had posted heavy batteries of field artillery, strongly supported by infantry, which swept across the meadow by a direct and cross-fire, and which could be used with terrible effect upon my column while struggling through the fallen timber in the wood through the swamp. Two prisoners, whom we captured here on picket, confirmed by their statements my own observations of the enemy's force and position, and having no artillery with me to support my infantry while crossing, I determined to withdraw from this point and seek a crossing higher up the swamp. Skirting along the northern margin of the swamp about 3 miles I discovered a cow trail, which led across not far from and in rear of Fisher's house, on the Charles City road. This trail I took, and at dark halted my brigade for the night on the Charles City road near to Fisher's house.

Having reported to General Huger in person, I received orders from him that night instructing me to move early in the morning down the Charles City road, supporting General Armistead's brigade, which would move down in advance of me.

This order was countermanded early next (Tuesday) morning, July 1, and I was instructed to follow* General Armistead's brigade, which was directed to move across from the Charles City road in the direction of James River, skirting along the west side of the Quaker road and closely watching the right of that road. After marching about 2½ or 3 miles I halted my brigade, having found General Armistead's brigade halted upon the intersection of the road we were moving along with the Long Bridge road. Here I remained nearly an hour waiting for the command in front of me to move forward.

Between 8 and 9 a. m. I again moved forward, and following General Armistead's brigade, I crossed the Long Bridge road, near to the battle-field of the day before, Monday, June 30, and passed on over a blind road in the direction of Malvern Hill.

After moving about 1½ miles I was again halted by finding that General Armistead's brigade had stopped on a skirt of woods about 1 mile in front of Dr. Mettert's (now Crew's) house. Moving along General Armistead's line, I proceeded to and found the general in a deep ravine about 100 yards from and running parallel to Crew's field fence. Here I ascertained that the enemy in very large force was occupying the crest of the hills in Crew's farm immediately in front of his farm-yard, and had pickets and sharpshooters advanced near the edge of the woods in which we then lay. No definite idea could be obtained from our scouts of the number or position of the enemy, and I suggested to General Armistead that we go forward to the edge of the field and, under protection of a strong force of skirmishers, ascend a high knoll or hill which abruptly sprang from the meadow below and on our right, from the summit of which we would be able to observe the enemy's movements.

Having reached this position, we were enabled to get a very complete view of McClellan's army. Immediately in our front and extending 1 mile stretched a field, at the farther extremity of which was situated the dwelling and farm buildings of Mr. Crew (formerly Dr. Mettert). In front and to our left the land rose gently from the edge of the woods

* The report of Brig. Gen. A. R. Wright, commanding Third Brigade, Huger's division, of the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, dated July 14, 1862, and addressed to Maj. Gen. J. Bankhead Magruder, is the same as the remainder of this report.

up to the farm-yard, when it became high and rolling. Upon the right the field was broken by a series of ridges and valleys, which ran out at right angles to a line drawn from our position to that of the enemy, and all of which terminated upon our extreme right in a precipitous bluff, which dropped suddenly down upon a low, flat meadow, covered with wheat and intersected with a number of ditches, which ran from the bluff across the meadow to a swamp or dense woods about 500 yards farther to our right. This low, flat meadow stretched up to, and swinging around, Crew's house, extended as far as Turkey Bend, on James River. The enemy had drawn up his artillery (as well as could be ascertained about fifty pieces) in a crescent-shaped line, the convex line being next to our position, with its right (on our left) resting upon a road which passed 300 yards to the left of Crew's house on to Malvern Hill, the left of their advanced line of batteries resting upon the high bluff which overlooked the meadow to the right (our right) and rear of Crew's house. Their infantry, a little in rear of the artillery and protected by the crest of the ridge upon which the batteries were placed, extended from the woods on our left along the crest of the hill and through a lane in the meadow on our right to the dense woods there. In rear of this and beyond a narrow ravine, the sides of which were covered with timber and which ran parallel to their line of battle and but a few rods in the rear of Crew's house, was another line of infantry, its right resting upon a heavy, dense woods, which covered the Malvern Hill farm on the east. The left of this line rested upon the precipitous bluff which overhung the low meadow on the west of the farm. At this point the high bluff stretched out to the west for 200 yards in a long ridge or ledge, nearly separating the meadow from the low lands of the river, upon the extreme western terminus of which was planted a battery of heavy guns. This latter battery commanded the whole meadow in front of it, and by a direct fire was able to dispute the maneuvering of troops over any portion of the meadow. Just behind the ravine which ran in rear of Crew's house and under cover of the timber was planted a heavy battery in a small redoubt, whose fire swept across the meadow. These two batteries completely controlled the meadow from one extremity of it to the other and effectually prevented the movement of troops in large masses upon it. The whole number of guns in these several batteries could not have fallen far short of 100. The infantry force of the enemy I estimated at least 25,000 or 30,000 from what I saw. Large numbers, as I ascertained afterward, were posted in the woods on our extreme right and left, and the line of ditches across the meadow were lined with sharpshooters.

Having no artillery with us, it was deemed prudent to keep our little force, amounting to not more than 2,500 men in both brigades, concealed in the deep ravine in front of Crew's field and send to the rear for guns. General Armistead, being the senior officer present, directed me to bring up Grimes' battery and place it in position on the crest of the ridge in front of our position. Grimes' battery was moved up, but the distance being so great only two pieces of his battery (rifles) were put in battery. As soon as Grimes' guns opened the enemy began a fierce cannonading along their whole line, concentrating their fire upon Grimes' two pieces.

Returning down the hill after conducting Grimes to his position I met General Armistead's and my own brigade advancing (Armistead's some 20 or 30 paces in front of my own on a run up the hill) and toward the open field, in the far edge of which the enemy was posted. Having

received no order for this advance of my brigade, and being convinced the movement was not a judicious one, I ordered my brigade to halt just before emerging from the woods and fall upon the ground, as the enemy's shells were falling in a pitiless storm all around us. Just as I got my men quiet I was officially notified that General Armistead had ordered the advance, and I moved my brigade on. Emerging from the woods we passed into the open field, set at this point with clover, and continuing the ascent some 50 or 60 yards we reached the summit of the hill, where we found the fire from the enemy's guns so incessant and well directed that I deemed it prudent to halt and make my men lie down in the high clover. Meanwhile Grimes' guns had been silenced by the loss of his horses and men and he was forced to retire, leaving one of his pieces.

I immediately ordered my brigade to fall back and seek cover under the woods in the ravine and reported to General Armistead what I had done. In this ill-timed advance my loss was very severe. Part of my brigade—the Fourth Georgia and a small portion of the Twenty-second Georgia, under Major [Joseph] Wasden, and a few of the Third Georgia, under Capt. (Acting Lieut. Col.) R. B. Nisbet—had advanced on the extreme right so far as to pass over the crest of the ridge and were lying in a hollow about 200 yards in advance of the line of woods. These were permitted to remain, as they were comparatively secure from the effects of the enemy's shell.

General Armistead directing, I ordered up another battery (Moorman's, I think) and got it in position a little under the crest of the hill in the clover field and opened upon the enemy. The superior number and metal of the enemy's guns, in addition to his strong position, gave him the decided advantage of us, and very soon this battery was forced to retire.

Meanwhile Captain Pegram's battery was ordered up, and, taking position 200 yards to the left of Moorman, opened a well-directed fire upon the enemy, which told with fearful effect upon them. But this chivalric commander, by the retiring of Moorman's battery, was left alone to contend with the whole force of the enemy's artillery. Manfully these gallant men maintained the unequal conflict until their severe losses disabled them from using but a single piece; even then, with one single piece, they firmly held their ground and continued to pour a deadly fire upon the enemy's line until, seeing the utter hopelessness of the contest, I ordered them to cease firing until I could get more guns in action.

It was now 3 p. m. We had been fighting since 11.30 a. m., and still the enemy continued to pour volley after volley upon us from their whole line. Another battery was soon ordered up, and again the gallant Pegram opened with his single gun, himself assisting to work it. Still the superior number and caliber of the enemy's guns enabled him to pour a continuous and galling fire upon our artillerists and keep the skirt of woods in which my men lay wrapt in a sheet of flame and hail from their immense shells.

Again our few guns were silenced, and I rode from the scene convinced that with the small force at our command further demonstrations against the enemy in his stronghold were utterly futile and highly improper. These views I urged upon General Armistead, who entirely concurred in opinion with me and ordered the firing to cease. I immediately reformed the shattered fragments of my brigade, at least that portion of it not already in advance in the hollow in the field.

I regret to state that in reforming I was unable to find the Twenty-

second Georgia Regiment or its commander, Col. R. H. Jones. After a long search and considerable delay I discovered Colonel Jones approaching from the rear, where he had been some mile or more, without my assent, knowledge, or approval. He had received a slight scratch in the face from a fragment of shell, left his command, and retired to the rear. I ordered him to collect his regiment and form on the left of the First Louisiana Regiment. This he failed to do, and in the subsequent severe fighting which occurred that afternoon no portion of that regiment was engaged except the small number who, under Maj. Joseph Wasden, had in the first advance got over into the hollow in the field.

Major-General Magruder came on the field about 4 o'clock, and, assuming command, directed the future movements of my brigade. I was ordered by him to advance, supported by Brigadier-General Mahone's brigade, upon the enemy's right, and charge upon the enemy's batteries. This movement was to be simultaneous with an advance upon the enemy's left and center. I immediately took my brigade around by a flank movement to the right, and by filing to the left under the edge of the bluff got it in line in the hollow already occupied by the Fourth Georgia and portions of the Twenty-second and Third Georgia. Here I formed my line, the Fourth Georgia upon the right, the First Louisiana and a few of the Twenty-second Georgia, under Major Wasden, in the center, and the Third Georgia on the left. I had lost a few men wounded getting into this position, and the enemy, detecting the movement, opened a furious fire upon us, but my gallant soldiers lay quietly upon their faces, ready and eager for the order to advance.

At 4.45 o'clock I received an order from General Magruder, through Capt. Henry Bryan, one of his staff, to advance immediately and charge the enemy's batteries. No other troops had yet come upon the field. I ordered my men forward, and springing before them led my brigade, less than 1,000 men, against a force I knew to be superior in the ratio of at least twenty to one. Onward we pressed, warmly and strongly supported by General Mahone's brigade, under a murderous fire of shot, shell, canister, and musketry. At every step my brave men fell around me, but the survivors pressed on until we had reached a hollow about 300 yards from the enemy's batteries on the right. Here I perceived that a strong force of infantry had been sent forward on our left by the enemy with a view of flanking and cutting us off from our support, now more than 1,000 yards in our rear. I immediately threw the left of the Third Georgia Regiment a little back along the upper margin of the hollow, and suddenly changing [the] front of this regiment, poured a galling fire upon the enemy, which he returned with spirit, aided by a fearful direct and cross-fire from his batteries. Here the contest raged with varying success for more than three-quarters of an hour; finally the line of the enemy was broken and he gave way in great disorder.

In the mean time my front, supported by General Mahone, had been subjected to a heavy fire of artillery and musketry and had begun to waver, and I feared would be compelled to fall back. Just at this moment firing was heard far away on our left, and soon we saw our columns advancing upon the enemy's center. This diverted a portion of the enemy's fire from us, and I succeeded in keeping my men steady. We had now approached to within a few hundred yards of the enemy's advanced batteries, and again I gave the order to charge, which was obeyed with promptness and alacrity. We rushed forward up the side of the hill, under the brow of which we had been for some time halted,

and dashing over the hill reached another hollow or ravine immediately in front of and, as it were, under the enemy's guns. This ravine was occupied by a line of Yankee infantry, posted there to protect their batteries. Upon this we rushed with such impetuosity that the enemy broke in great disorder and fled.

During this little engagement the enemy's batteries in front of us, and to which we had approached within a few rods, were moved off around and behind the barn and stables which stood [on] the side of the hill, and were again put in position upon the crest of the hill just in front of Crew's house. But for our encountering the infantry of the enemy in the ravine we should have certainly captured this battery, but the delay occasioned by the fight there enabled them to move off their guns to a safer and better position. The firing had now become general along the left and center of our line, and night setting in, it was difficult to distinguish friend from foe.

Several of my command were killed by our own friends, who had come up on our immediate left, and who commenced firing long before they came within range of the enemy. This firing upon us from our friends, together with the increasing darkness, made our position peculiarly hazardous; but I determined to maintain it at all hazards as long as a man should be left to fire a gun. The fire was terrific now beyond anything I had ever witnessed—indeed, the hideous shrieking of shells through the dusky gloom of closing night, the whizzing of bullets, the loud and incessant roll of artillery and small-arms, were enough to make the stoutest heart quail. Still my shattered little command, now reduced to less than 300, with about an equal number of General Mahone's brigade, held our position under the very muzzles of the enemy's guns, and poured volley after volley with murderous precision into their serried ranks.

Night had now thrown her black pall over the entire field, and the firing ceased except from a few of the enemy's guns, which continued at intervals to throw shell and grape around the entire circuit of the field. Our forces had all retired and left us (Mahone and myself) alone with our little band to dispute the possession of the field with the insolent but well-chastised foe. Upon consultation we determined to remain where we were, now within 100 yards of the enemy's batteries, and if any of the foe should be left when morning dawned to give him battle again. We had lost too many valuable lives to give up the decided advantage which we had won from the enemy.

Just at this time a portion of Colonel Ramseur's North Carolina regiment, having got lost upon the field, was hailed by me and ordered to fall in with my brigade. A strong picket was advanced all around our isolated position, and the wearied, hungry soldiers threw themselves upon the earth to snatch a few hours' rest. Detachments were ordered to search for water and administer to our poor wounded men, whose piercing cries rent the air in every direction. Soon the enemy were seen with lanterns busily engaged in moving their killed and wounded, and friend and foe freely mingled on that gloomy night in administering to the wants of wounded and dying comrades.

After getting our disposition made for the night I wrote a dispatch to General Magruder informing him of what I had done and my present condition, asking that my worn-out and exhausted men might be relieved. Again at daylight I renewed the application.

Early on the morning of July 2 General Ewell rode upon the field, and, coming to the position where my men lay, I reported to him and was relieved from further watching on the field, and immediately col-

lected my shattered force on the Darbytown road about 1½ miles from the battle-field.

The enemy, as soon as night had set in, began to move, and all night long his columns were slowly moving from the field. When morning dawned all his vast force had left excepting a squadron of cavalry and a small force of infantry, about one regiment. These, too, as soon as daylight had well opened, began their retreat down the river without pursuit.

My loss in this engagement was very severe, amounting to 55 killed, 243 wounded, and 64 missing. I have no means for determining the loss of the enemy, though I am satisfied it was very heavy.

All the officers and men of my command, except, as I have already stated, of the Twenty-second Georgia Regiment, behaved well. My loss of officers was very heavy, including Maj. John R. Sturges, commanding Third Georgia Regiment, who fell at the head of his regiment under the very muzzles of the enemy's guns. In the fall of this young officer the regiment which he commanded has sustained an irreparable loss and the country loses one of its most deserving and competent officers.

I am again called upon to acknowledge the valuable services of my assistant adjutant-general, Capt. V. J. B. Girardey, during the protracted movements of my brigade.

Inclosed I forward a detailed list of the casualties in my brigade.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. WRIGHT,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Third Brigade, Huger's Division.

Lieut. Col. S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Huger's Division.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF DIVISION,
July 16, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded.

I fully concur in the commendations General Wright makes on the conduct of Col. George Doles, and can bear witness to his continued attention to his duties as well as his gallantry in action. It is also proper to state that Captain Grimes returned to the field and removed such of his pieces as he was unable to take off at first on account of the loss of horses.

BENJ. HUGER,
Major-General.

No. 314.

Report of Capt. Frank Huger, Company D, Virginia Light Artillery, of the engagement at King's School-House, or Oak Grove.

ARTILLERY CAMP,
Near Richmond, Va., July 17, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to your orders I proceeded on the morning of June 25 to relieve Captain Maurin, Donaldsonville Artillery, then stationed at the intrenchment immediately

* Embodied in returns, p. 981.

on the right of the Williamsburg road. While getting into position heavy firing of infantry commenced in the woods in front, and one of my horses was there killed.

About 12 m., in obedience to orders from General Wright, I proceeded with the second section of the battery (Lieutenant [Joseph D.] Moore) to the extreme right of the line to report to Colonel Doles, Fourth Georgia Volunteers, who directed that the woods in the vicinity of King's School-House should be shelled, to endeavor to ascertain the position and force of the enemy.

About 3 p. m. the enemy advanced a few pieces down the Williamsburg road and opened a very annoying fire upon our lines.

At 5 p. m. I proceeded, by order of General Wright, with the first section (Lieutenant Tilghman) to a point of woods about 300 yards from the Yankee battery, and soon after opening fire caused them to retire rapidly. Conducted by yourself the battery was advanced nearly to the position occupied by that of the enemy—indeed, in advance of our pickets on the right of the road; but it then being nearly dark, we returned to the works.

The officers and men behaved handsomely, and it is a source of much gratification that I have no casualties to report, though exposed to a heavy fire.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK HUGER,
Captain Company D, Light Artillery Service.

Col. J. A. DE LAGNEL,
Chief of Artillery, Huger's Division.

No. 315.

Report of Brig. Gen. Lewis A. Armistead, C. S. Army, commanding Fourth Brigade, of operations June 25–July 1, including the engagement at King's School-House, or Oak Grove, and battle of Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, HUGER'S DIVISION,
July 14, 1862.

COLONEL: In obedience to orders dated Headquarters Department Northern Virginia, July 10, 1862, I have the honor to submit the following report:

June 25, the Fourth Brigade, Huger's division, was posted about 5 miles from Richmond, between the Richmond and York River Railroad and the Williamsburg road. The brigade occupied rifle pits in the margin of the woods from the railroad to the Williamsburg road. In front an open field extended along the line three-quarters of a mile wide to another belt of woods. The Ninth and Fifty-third Regiments and Fifth Battalion were thrown out as pickets in the woods in front of the field, with the Third Georgia, of General Wright's brigade, as a reserve.

Engaged the enemy at 10 a. m.; enemy in force; Fourteenth and Thirty-eighth sent in to support the line, which was maintained. Later the Fourteenth and Thirty-eighth ordered to occupy the advanced line, with the Ninth, Fifty-third, and Fifth Battalion as reserve; Third Georgia in rifle pits.

Loss on our side: One killed (private), 1 wounded (lieutenant), 2 missing. Loss of enemy unknown.

Prisoners taken and sent to General Wright's headquarters: One captain, 1 sergeant, 9 privates.

June 26, the Third Georgia at 5 p. m. relieved the Fourteenth and Thirty-eighth Virginia. The Fifth Battalion, Ninth, Fourteenth, Thirty-eighth, and Fifty-third ordered back to rifle pits.

June 27, the Fifty-third and Ninth relieved the Third Georgia at 4 p. m.; enemy tried to force the line; Fourteenth and Thirty-eighth ordered to support it; enemy driven back; General Huger orders the woods to be held; don't want to attack. Number of men present in the brigade for duty, 1,138; officers, 70, exclusive of the Third Georgia.

June 28, at sunrise Fourteenth Virginia was ordered to relieve the Fifty-third, which came back to rifle pits; reported loss 7 wounded; Ninth and Fourteenth Virginia in advance, Thirty-eighth as reserve; 4 p. m. Fifty-seventh Virginia ordered out as advance; all other regiments back to rifle pits.

June 29, the Thirty-eighth Virginia ordered to support Fifty-seventh at 6.30 a. m.

During the last five days there has been constant skirmishing along the line. Sections of Captains Turner's and Stribling's artillery companies were in position. The former did good service and delivered a very effective fire. The enemy did not come within range of the guns of the latter, who was ordered not to fire unless the enemy came into the field or appeared on the railroad. Brigade moved to Charles City road; skirmish engagement between General Mahone's brigade in advance and the enemy; Captain Grimes' artillery company reported to me.

June 30, moved down Charles City road, General Mahone in advance; engaged the enemy with artillery; loss in my brigade: One killed, 1 wounded.

July 1, being on the Charles City road, between the creek called White Oak Swamp and P. Williams' farm, I was ordered by Major-General Huger, commanding division, with my brigade and General Wright's, to pass to the right of the Charles City road and take the enemy in flank. Proceeding in this direction by a blind road for about 2 miles brought me into the Long Bridge road near the point where General Longstreet had engaged the enemy the day before. I reported to General Lee, commanding, and was ordered by him to proceed to the Quaker road in the direction of Willis' Church. Proceeding, in obedience to this order, for about a mile through the woods around Mrs. E. Garthright's farm, I met with Captain Talcott, the commanding general's aide, who informed me that the enemy were near. This [was] about 12 m. I immediately threw out the necessary pickets and skirmishers in front, and took a position with the right of my brigade in a ravine near the edge of the woods skirting Crew's farm on that side.

By a reconnaissance, made first by Col. E. C. Edmonds, of the Thirty-eighth Virginia, and soon after verified by General Wright and myself (a sketch of which, made by Colonel Edmonds, was sent by me to the commanding general), I found that the enemy were in large force near and around Crew's house, and that the hill in front of the ravine we occupied was a good position for artillery. It was asked for, and Captains Pegram's and Grimes' batteries were sent. The enemy's pickets were handsomely driven in to prepare for our artillery. They were under the command of Lieut. Col. M. F. T. Evans, Fourteenth Virginia, the senior officer.

The enemy in the mean time had opened fire about 1 p. m. The fire was a terrible one, and the men stood it well. The enemy must have had thirty or forty pieces opposed to ours and of superior caliber. No

men could have behaved better than Captains Pegram and Grimes; they worked their guns after their men were cut down, and only retired when entirely disabled. I sent for more artillery repeatedly. One officer reported to me whose name I have unfortunately forgot, but what I wanted never arrived; that is, more guns and heavier ones.

About 3 p. m. General Longstreet came where I was, to whom I made known my wants, and he promised to let me have what I required. If sent, I never saw or heard of them. Shortly after this the enemy approached with a heavy body of skirmishers. I ordered the Thirty-eighth, Fourteenth, and Fifty-third Virginia Regiments, of my brigade, to drive them back, which they did in handsome style. In their ardor they went too far, but fortunately gained some protection by a wave of the ground between our position and that of the enemy. I was thinking of the best way to withdraw them and of the practicability of charging the enemy's battery, but another view of the ground and the distance, three-fourths of a mile, determined me in the opinion that it was folly to attempt it, unless there could be a simultaneous charge made on the right and left.

About this time (somewhere between 4 and 5 p. m.) General Magruder came to where I was, assumed command, and gave orders for a charge, my three regiments being still in advance of Generals Mahone's and Wright's brigades (which came up immediately upon my right); following my three regiments came General Cobb's brigade, and soon after the Ninth and Fifty-third Virginia, of my brigade, and these by the Fifty-seventh Virginia, same brigade. The enemy's fire ceased soon after dark. My brigade remained on the field until the next morning, and retired by permission to drier ground.

For the time I was in command I have to thank General Wright for his hearty co-operation and assistance. He exposes himself unnecessarily; the country cannot afford to lose him.

To Colonel Edmonds and Maj. Joseph R. Cabell, of the Thirty-eighth Virginia, and to Col. J. G. Hodges and Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, of the Fourteenth Virginia, my thanks are due. Others may equally merit them, I do not doubt it, but it is impossible for any one man to see everything on a battle-field. I am certainly pleased with the conduct of my brigade on the 1st instant, although there were some few who did not behave well.

My staff officers—Capt. J. W. Pegram, assistant adjutant general; Lieut. J. D. Darden, aide-de-camp; Lieut. W. L. Randolph, ordnance officer, and my volunteer aides, Lieut. John Dunlop and the Rev. J. E. Joyner, chaplain of the Fifty-seventh Virginia—did all that men could do and did it well. Lieutenant Dunlop was especially much exposed in carrying orders.

Lieut. R. T. Daniel, jr., adjutant of the Fifth Kentucky, reported to me on the 27th ultimo as volunteer aide; he rendered valuable service in a bold reconnaissance, and for his subsequent gallant conduct I have to refer you to the report of Major Cabell, Thirty-eighth Virginia, and for the meritorious conduct of many others I respectfully refer you to the respective reports of the subordinate commanders.

I would also mention the good conduct of one of my clerks, Private A. S. Darden, of Upshaw's Randolph Dragoons; he was with me all the time.

My brigade remained in camp until the 3d instant, about 10 or 11 a. m. I was then ordered to report to General Longstreet, near Temperance Hall, about 3 miles from Shirley, nearly opposite the mouth of the Appomattox. On the road I received an order from General Longstreet

to report to General A. P. Hill, which I did that evening (3d) and remained subject [to] his orders until the 11th instant, when I rejoined my division at this place.

I have the honor to inclose the reports of subordinate commanders of the parts taken by them in the engagement of July 1; copies of reports of skirmishes on the 25th and 27th ultimo (originals previously forwarded), with lists of casualties.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. ARMISTEAD,
Brigadier-General.

Col. S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Huger's Division.

No. 316.

Report of Lieut. Col. James S. Gilliam, Ninth Virginia Infantry, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

FRAZIER'S FARM,
Near Richmond, Va., July 2, 1862.

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following report of the action of the Ninth Virginia Regiment during the battle of July 1:

On the morning of July 1 we left the Charles City road in pursuit of the enemy and arrived about 10 a. m. at this farm. We were first left to guard the road to prevent a flank movement of the enemy, and for two hours were exposed to a most appalling and incessant artillery fire, and, notwithstanding the terror of its rage, my officers and men behaved with great coolness and gallantry.

About 5 o'clock we were ordered to change our position and take post in rear of and to support an artillery battery, and in about thirty minutes after we were ordered to charge the enemy's battery, supporting Cobb's brigade; and it is but just to say that no regiment ever charged with more impetuosity—on they went with utmost speed amid the deadly fire of musketry and artillery. Having a force to our front interfering with our fire, we, by an oblique to the right, came within good musket-range of the opposing lines of the enemy and poured in upon them volley after volley until night closed the scene.

Where all behaved so well the mention of individual acts might seem to be invidious; but justice demands that I should call your attention to the acts of Capt. J. T. Kilby, Company I, who, amid the fire of the enemy, seized a flag of some regiment that had been broken and tried to rally its scattered remnants and bring them against the foe, and while thus acting the flag-staff was shot from his hand. Of Capt. James J. Phillips, who, after our color-bearer was shot down and its guard scattered, preserved the colors of his regiment and saved from the dishonor of leaving its colors on the field and restored them, still to wave in their proper place. Of Lieut. James F. Crocker, adjutant of the Ninth Regiment, who received several severe, if not mortal, wounds in bravely leading the regiment in front of its colors, encouraging the men by his bold and gallant bearing. And I might, indeed,

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* Embodied in returns, p. 982.

mention every officer on the field as having done their duty nobly, not only in this fight, but in all the hard duty that we have had to undergo for the last thirty days.

In closing my report it is with feelings of the deepest regret that we have to number among our fallen brave the names of Capt. Dennis Vermillion, Company K, and Second Lieut. C. M. Dozier, of Company I. These brave, gallant officers fell bravely fighting for their homes and firesides, martyrs to vandal tyranny; but a grateful country will cherish their sacrifice and preserve their memory.

Below you will please find a duplicate report of the casualties of my regiment* which you will discover to be quite large, since [it] carried not to exceed 150 effective fighting men on the field.

Believing that my regiment did its duty faithfully, I cherish the hope that we shall receive your kind approval.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JAS. S. GILLIAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Ninth Virginia Regiment.

Brigadier-General ARMISTEAD,
Commanding Fourth Brigade.

No. 317.

Report of Col. James Gregory Hodges, Fourteenth Virginia Infantry, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH REGIMENT VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, near Richmond, Va., July 10, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the action of the Fourteenth Regiment Virginia Volunteers, under my command, in the battle of Tuesday, July 1:

Early in the morning of that day the regiment, with the others of the same brigade, was posted in a ravine opposite to the position held by the enemy, and one-half of the regiment was thrown forward to the edge of the field between us and the enemy as skirmishers.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the skirmishers were ordered forward to drive in the enemy's pickets, so that our artillery could be placed in position, and that portion of the regiment which had been held in reserve was ordered forward to their support. As soon as the men were seen by the enemy a terrific fire of artillery was opened upon them by the enemy from their guns, which were in position about half a mile off, commanding nearly the whole field. The men rushed forward, firing upon the enemy's skirmishers, driving them before them, continuing to advance until they found shelter from the enemy's fire in a ravine about midway from the position formerly held and the enemy's batteries.

Soon after passing over the crest of the first hill Lieut. Col. M. F. T. Evans was disabled by a wound, and I was knocked down and burnt by a shell exploding near me, rendering me incapable of going forward with my men.

In passing over the hill my regiment suffered severely. Among those killed I cannot fail to mention Capt. Charles Bruce, whose conduct was worthy of all praise.

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* Embodied in returns, p. 982.

The regiment remained exposed to a heavy fire during the whole battle, and went forward in the charge each time an effort was made to take the enemy's batteries.

I cannot close this report without calling your attention to the gallant conduct of Capts. W. W. T. Cogbill, Richard Logan, jr., and P. Poindexter, who acted during the whole day with great coolness and bravery.

We lost 12 killed and 57 wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. GREGORY HODGES,
Colonel, Commanding Fourteenth Virginia Regiment.

Capt. J. D. DARDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 318.

Report of Col. E. C. Edmonds, Thirty-eighth Virginia Infantry, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-EIGHTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT,
September 30, 1862.

SIR: The inclosed report of the part sustained by my regiment in the action at Malvern Hill was placed in the hands of the adjutant-general of Armistead's brigade August 15, when at Falling Creek, to be forwarded, which he has failed to do until this time. I have withdrawn it this morning, that it may be forwarded through you.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. EDMONDS,
Colonel, Thirty-eighth Virginia Regiment.

Captain WINN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Anderson's Division.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. ARMISTEAD'S BRIGADE, ANDERSON'S DIVISION,
September 30, 1862.

There had been one report of the part sustained by the Thirty-eighth made and forwarded. The accompanying one was received by me the day previous to marching from Falling Creek. The report has never been read by me, other things having occupied my time. Respectfully forwarded.

L. A. ARMISTEAD,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRTY-EIGHTH REGT. VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS,
August 15, 1862.

SIR: I respectfully petition that my report of the engagement of July 1 be filed with the report of Brig. Gen. Lewis A. Armistead, as I consider the one furnished by Maj. Joseph R. Cabell to be imperfect in many particulars. Besides, he signs himself "Major, commanding Thirty-eighth Regiment Virginia Volunteers," which may be construed into his having commanded the regiment on that occasion, when both

Lieut. Col. P. B. Whittle and myself were present. I have been prevented by sickness from furnishing the report at an earlier date.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. EDMONDS,
Colonel Thirty-eighth Virginia Regiment.

[Col.] R. H. CHILTON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. THIRTY-EIGHTH REGT. VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS,
August 15, 1862.

SIR: Having been absent for some weeks after the engagement at Malvern Hill, July 1, the last of the series of battles around Richmond, on account of sickness, I beg leave to submit the following report of the part my regiment acted on that occasion, and respectfully request that it be filed with the report of the general commanding, as I consider the report furnished by Maj. Joseph R. Cabell incomplete in many particulars:

My regiment (the Thirty-eighth Virginia Volunteers) formed the advance of Brig. Gen. L. A. Armistead's brigade, General Huger's division, which was the leading brigade on that day. We proceeded cautiously, feeling our way and reconnoitering diligently to prevent falling unexpectedly upon the enemy, who might have been in ambush in many of the swamps and thick woods through which we had to pass. Coming to the woods fronting Malvern Hill we soon became aware of his presence, when we were formed in the woods opposite his position, and skirmishers thrown out from each regiment to feel the enemy's skirmishers and learn somewhat the strength of his position and numbers, my skirmishers being under the command of Maj. Joseph R. Cabell.

The skirmishers soon engaged the enemy, each holding his position. no orders as yet having been given to advance. During the skirmish, ing General Armistead and myself reconnoitered the position of the enemy from a good stand-point, and with the assistance of a strong glass readily detected his presence in force and the advantages of his position-

Major-Generals Magruder and Longstreet came up in turn and observed the enemy from the several points to which I conducted them, and left perfectly satisfied, as I supposed, of the impossibility of charging them from the position which our advance (Armistead's brigade) held, unless supported by a large amount of artillery, as Major-General Magruder remarked it would require thirty pieces of the heaviest caliber. This I supposed had been determined upon, as the colonels commanding the regiments were immediately ordered to pull down the fencing in their front, preparatory to advancing our skirmishers, supported by the regimental reserves, so as to force back the enemy's skirmishers, with a view of bringing up our artillery. So soon as the fencing was removed the order was given to drive in the enemy, which was being done in the most successful manner, when I received an order, or rather General Armistead, with hat off and arm uplifted, ordered us to charge; where and upon what I was at a loss to imagine. It could not have been to support our skirmishers; they needed none, for they were driving the enemy's pickets before them. It could only then have been the main position of the enemy upon which we were to charge. The charge was made most gallantly by my regiment and a portion of the Fourteenth and Fifty-third Virginia Regiments, under the lead of their respective colonels, up the hill, across the extensive plateau, and through the valley, until we arrived at the hill nearest

the position of the enemy. We were here supported by a Georgia regiment, which, having charged under mistaken orders, soon returned to their original position with General Wright's brigade. Thus it was that my regiment, with a part of the Fourteenth Virginia, under the command of a captain, [and] a part of the Fifty-third, Colonel Tomlin, held this advanced position for three hours awaiting orders. Receiving none, I sent Major Cabell to General Armistead asking orders, who returned with instructions that we must hold our position, and that re-enforcements would soon be at hand. I am proud to say we did hold our position through all the storm of bullets, canister, grape, [and] shell, with occasional shells from the huge pieces playing upon us from the gunboats, until we saw the gallant Wright, with hat off and glittering blade, leading his brigade across the hill to our support.

New life was infused among those wearied with watching and waiting; every man was at his post; loud shouts of welcome rent the air; all sprang to their feet, feeling certain of victory with such a support. Being the ranking colonel of the brigade (Colonel Hodges being stunned and having his beard singed by the explosion of a shell when just emerging from the wood), General Armistead being absent, I gave the order to charge, which was most gallantly performed by all engaged. Again leading, closely followed by General Wright's brigade until we reached the musket-range of the enemy's supports to his artillery, where the fire from both became so galling a momentary pause ensued. Six times was the attempt made to charge the batteries by the regiments of Armistead's brigade (just mentioned) and as many times did they fail for want of support on the left, involving the necessity of falling back a short distance under the cover of the brow of the hill.

Every man behaved most nobly on that occasion; all, officers and men, heedless of the deadly fire to which they were exposed, seemed intent upon gaining the enemy's position.

I have the painful duty to announce the loss of my color-sergeant (L. P. H. Tarpley), first color-corporal (Cornelius Gilbert), and Private Parker, of Company F, who fell upon the field while bearing the colors in advance of the regiment during the charges made. Color-Corporals Watkins, Burlington, and Gregory were severely wounded each in turn as they grasped the colors. They were then seized by Lieutenant-Colonel Whittle, who was badly wounded and compelled to retire. Captain Daniel (volunteer officer, commanding Company F) then took them, and he, too, fell severely wounded in three places, and was borne from the field. I then took them for a while, and when in the act of handing them over to the only remaining color guard, who claimed the right to carry them, the staff was shattered, the flag falling, but not upon the ground; it was caught by Color Corpl. William M. Bohannon, who stuck it upon his bayonet and gallantly bore it the remainder of the fight.

I beg to mention particularly all of my color guard as deserving the highest commendation, and would recommend that some distinctive badge be given them. I also desire to return my thanks to Lieut. Col. P. B. Whittle, who acted his part most gallantly, proving himself worthy of the position he held, daring all things, fearing nothing.

Volunteer Capt. R. T. Daniel performed every duty in the most creditable manner, though among strangers. His deeds won their confidence and respect and attested his gallantry. I observed him particularly when waving the colors and urging the men forward, not a muscle or nerve betraying a want of firmness; calmness and composure was ex-

pressed in every lineament of his countenance, and there stood like a veteran until pierced three times by the enemy's balls. Too much praise cannot be given to this brave young officer, who thus showed his willingness to serve his country and determination to expel the enemies of her peace and dignity.

To the officers and men of Company A, commanded by Capt. D. C. Townes; Company B, Junior Second Lieut. James P. Warren; Company C, First Lieut. A. Anderson; Company D, First Lieut. N. D. Price; Company E, Capt. T. M. Tyree; Company F, Capt. R. T. Daniel; Company G, Capt. H. L. Lee, and Company K, Capt. G. K. Griggs, I return my hearty thanks; to the officers commanding those companies more particularly, because of their ready co-operation and willing obedience to every order and their conspicuous gallantry while urging forward their men through such destructive fire.

Maj. Joseph R. Cabell also performed his duty in a highly creditable and satisfactory manner, and behaved with coolness while in charge of the skirmishers and when sent for instructions to General Armistead at a subsequent period.

My adjutant, A. G. Smith, was always at his post, and with a calmness and composure and utter disregard of danger performed his duty in a manner reflecting the highest honor and praise. The other officers present behaved well and performed their duty like men.

Lieut. N. D. Price, commanding Company D, who fell mortally wounded at the head of his company, performed his duty on this occasion, as on all others, with marked coolness and bravery. He died as he had lived, a bright and shining ornament to society and his church. He lived a Christian, he died a hero and martyr. No man or officer fell on that occasion with more honor or deserving more undying laurels.

My surgeon, James N. McAlpine, and assistant surgeon, T. W. White, are deserving the highest praise for their unremitting attentions to the wounded; the one for the faithful manner he followed his regiment, bearing off the wounded amid the leaden hail, the other for the scientific and untiring manner he performed his duties. Such was their attention and assiduity that the wounded were moved from the field, their wounds dressed and cared for, and all sent to the hospitals in the early morning. The one snatched them from the mouth of the cannon, the other from the jaws of death. Each proved themselves with hearts to sympathize with the wounded and hands ready and willing to offer every assistance.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. EDMONDS,
Colonel Thirty-eighth Virginia Regiment.

[Col.] R. H. CHILTON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

Casualties

Rank.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Lieutenant-colonel		1		1
Captains		2		2
First lieutenants		4		4
Second lieutenants		1		1
Sergeants	1	3		4
Corporals		6		6
Privates	*10	55	11	76
Total	11	72	11	94

* One private killed in action June 29.

No. 319.

Report of Maj. Joseph R. Cabell, Thirty-eighth Virginia Infantry, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. THIRTY-EIGHTH VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS,
July 11, 1862.

SIR: I most respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the Thirty-eighth Virginia Regiment in the engagement with the enemy at Malvern Hill, July 1:

I, with 50 men deployed as skirmishers, was ordered to proceed to the edge of the wood to watch and report the movements of the enemy; soon after which I was ordered to pull down the fence and advance my line, which was accordingly being done when Colonel Edmonds came up with the regiment in single file with orders to charge the enemy's picket and drive them in. and hold the hill far enough in advance for our artillery to get position and play upon the enemy. The charge was well executed, and as the regiment came up I ordered my command to join in with it, and the enemy were driven pell-mell before them, and we held our position from 12 m. until about 5.30 p. m. When Generals Mahone and Wright came up with their brigades the order was given to charge, which was obeyed with promptness and alacrity, the Thirty-eighth being on the right and leading the charge. After getting in about 75 yards of the enemy they were halted and commenced a terrific fire, after which the order was given to charge, which the men did most gallantly—attempted five separate and distinct charges, but were compelled to fall back for the double reason of not being supported on the left and the heavy re-enforcements coming up to the support of the enemy.

The regiment remained upon the advanced line until night-fall, when they were withdrawn by Colonel Edmonds after all the ammunition had been exhausted.

The men all the time displayed great individual coolness, courage, and gallantry, doing during the whole fight the most terrible execution. Our color-sergeant, L. P. H. Tarpley, to whom the colors were given upon the battle-field at Seven Pines by Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill, which he promised he would carry until he fell, did not falsify his word. He always kept the colors in advance, the last order given him being to move slower. The colors were then taken successively by Color Corpls. Cornelius Gilbert, mortally wounded (since died), and C. C. Gregory, John Burlington, and L. D. Watkins, all severely wounded. Private Churchwell Parker, Company F, then took them and was almost instantly killed. Lieutenant-Colonel Whittle then took the colors and gallantly bore them forward, when he too, while considerably in advance of the regiment, was severely wounded, having the large bone in one arm broken. Capt. R. T. Daniel, adjutant Fifth Kentucky Regiment, being on furlough, volunteered for the fight and was assigned to the command of Company F, grasped the colors and coolly and calmly waving them, appeared not to be moving a muscle save the motion of his arm. He was calling on the company which he so well commanded to rally around them when he fell pierced with three balls. As he fell he drove the staff into the ground, still holding on to it until taken from him by Colonel Edmonds, in whose hands the staff was soon after shot with grape and literally shivered into fragments. The colors were borne from the field by the only remaining color-corporal, William M. Bohan-

non, upon a musket, and upon examination were found to have been pierced in fifty places.

It is with deep sorrow and profound regret that I have to report the death of First Lieut. Napoleon D. Price, commanding Company D, who fell shot through the bowels while gallantly charging in advance of his company, calling on them to follow him. He was a generous, high-toned, honorable, Christian gentleman, and I doubt not is now enjoying peace and heavenly rest.

All the officers of the regiment behaved with great gallantry, charging in every instance in advance of their respective commands. Such was the conduct of all the officers that I feel that it would be doing injustice to mention one above another, and I feel sure all they desire is the consciousness of having done their duty, which I am sure all should feel. Colonel Edmonds and Colonel Whittle may have some such to report. If so, they will attend to it at some future day.

The number reported among the non-commissioned officers and privates for individual gallantry is so large that I cannot give it with this. If, however, the general desires it I will have a list of their names made out and forwarded to him.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH R. CABELL,
Major, Commanding Thirty-eighth Virginia Regiment.

Capt. J. D. DARDEN,
A. A. A. G., Fourth Brigade, Huger's Division.

[Inclosure.]

Report of those who distinguished themselves in the Thirty-eighth Regiment Virginia Volunteers at the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1.

Company A.—Capt. D. C. Townes reports all of his men as having fought bravely and well, particularly Private George A. Finch.

Company B.—Company commander absent. Regimental commander reports all as having fought bravely; Sergt. W. T. Adkins and Privates Green Jones, John Arthur, James Dunn, and George J. Shelton as worthy of especial mention.

Company C.—Lieutenant Anderson reports all as having behaved well; Sergt. J. J. Cassada, Color Corpl. William Bohannon, and Privates R. L. Sneed, A. M. Simpson, Alexander Prewett, Benjamin H. Lewis, and Eli J. Lewis specially.

Company D.—Lieut. J. A. Herndon reports all as having behaved so well that he cannot make distinctions without doing injustice.

Company E.—Capt. T. M. Tyree severely wounded and absent; Lieut. H. C. Knight, now commanding, reports all as having fought bravely, except one or two, and reports Sergeant Miller and Privates John T. Brown, John Davis, Hillery Bolten, J. C. Clayton, Larkin Davis killed, and W. H. Howerton wounded.

Company F.—Capt. R. T. Daniel commanded; he is absent, wounded. The regimental commander reports all as having fought well, except one or two. He regards Privates Churchwell Parker and Daniel Hodnett, who were killed, and Private Joseph Singleton, as worthy of especial mention.

Company G.—Capt. H. L. Lee reports the company as having behaved well. He desires to mention the following-named non-commissioned officers and privates as having displayed individual gallantry: Sergt. H. H. Moore, Corpl. Robert F. Mackasey, and Privates W. W. Graves,

Alexander Gilchrist, Alexander Nethery, R. D. Riggins, John D. Allgood, Samuel W. Crowder, James Singleton, George T. Tucker, C. S. Roffe, and Henry Hoteln.

Company H.—The regimental commander reports Private Dudley as worthy of especial mention.

Company I.—Capt. W. W. Wood was severely shocked by a bomb early in the action. The regimental commander reports all as having behaved well.

Company K.—Capt. G. K. Griggs reports all as having behaved so well that he cannot mention one above another without doing injustice.

The regimental commander reports the color sergeant and guard as having won for themselves immortal honor. It consisted of Sergt. L. P. H. Tarpley, killed while gallantly carrying the colors in advance of the regiment; Color Corpl. Cornelius Gilbert, mortally wounded, since died from the same; Color Corpls. L. D. Watkins, C. C. Gregory, and John Burlington, for gallantly bearing the colors in turn in advance of the regiment. Color-Corpl. William M. Bohannon behaved gallantly, and brought our colors from the field upon a musket, the staff having previously been shivered into fragments.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOS. R. CABELL,
Major, Comdg. Thirty-eighth Regt. Virginia Volunteers.

No. 320.

Report of Col. H. B. Tomlin, Fifty-third Virginia Infantry, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

JULY 10, 1862.

SIR: On June 29 the Fifty-third Regiment, reduced in strength by sickness and death to a very small number, marched from our camp on the Richmond and York River Railroad, as a part of Brigadier-General Armistead's brigade, in pursuit of the enemy retreating from before Richmond to the James River.

On Tuesday, July 1, after lying in the woods for some time, we marched in line of battle through woods to the edge of the field on Crew's farm. After receiving several orders from General Armistead through his aides I waited upon him in person, and was instructed by him to throw forward into the field to the distance of 50 yards one company as skirmishers, with a field officer in command, and to support them, if attacked, at every hazard; and in case of my wanting re-enforcements, to communicate the fact to him and he would send them. In obedience to his instructions I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Waddill to execute this command with Capt. R. W. Martin's company. Immediately upon deploying this company the artillery was brought from the woods into the field, and the attack became sufficiently spirited and warm to justify the advance of my regiment to the support of my skirmishers. From the woods to the summit of the hill the ground was gently sloping; the men were ordered to trail arms, and bending forward and low to use the crown of the hill as a protection until they reached the position occupied by the skirmishers, when they were commanded to charge, and at a run drove the enemy back, and advancing, occupied a ravine some 500 to 600 yards from the woods.

During this distance we encountered a red [hot] storm of every deadly missile. Fletcher Harwood, of Company K, acting as color-bearer,

while gallantly bearing the flag ahead, was cut down by a shell, and waving it around called for some one to bear it along. Instantly Captain Martin, Company I, seized the flag, and with words of encouragement called on all to follow. The noble, manly conduct of Captain Martin was such as to challenge the admiration of all.

At this time I was some 50 yards ahead of my regiment, urging them to pass quickly this dangerous position, and therefore cannot speak of my personal knowledge of the individual instances of bravery and courage. But few of my regiment, as well [as] the other three which started together, reached the ravine at this time.

You will recollect that two of our companies were detached on the 29th to collect and guard stores taken from the enemy, and the other eight were so small and the officers so few that they were consolidated into four companies, having only four captains for duty; three of these reached the ravine, and one, Capt. Henry Edmunds, was utterly exhausted and instantly taken so ill that I advised him to return, with the assistance of one of his men. After remaining in this position for about an hour I dispatched the sergeant-major to General Armistead to inform him of our position and condition, and that in my opinion we ought to be re-enforced. I have not seen the sergeant-major since, now being sick, and received no reply.

Somewhere between 6 and 7 o'clock General Wright brought with him into the ravine two regiments and formed line of battle immediately behind ours, and addressing a few words to the men, led the charge up the hill to take the battery. Captain Saunders was severely wounded in the thigh soon after reaching the top of the hill. The different members of our regiment were formed into one company, under command of Captain Martin, whose gallantry was not exceeded by any one in that memorable battle, and with the other parts of the two brigades were compelled to fall back as often as they charged the batteries of the enemy. Our line, composed of parts of three regiments, was yet a short one, with two colors, and for our one company it would have seemed that a musket would have been of more value than the color, but Corporal Pollard, Company E (one of the color guard), insisted he would carry it, and when he fell gallantly bearing it along handed it to a Georgian who was fighting by his side. The darkness of the night separated us all, and after 9 o'clock gave up the contest for the time.

Out of 128 men, 30 were killed and wounded.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. TOMLIN,

Colonel, Comdg. Fifty-third Regiment Virginia Volunteers.

Capt. J. D. DARDEN, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 321.

Report of Maj. George M. Waddill, Fifty-third Virginia Infantry, of the engagement at King's School-House, or Oak Grove.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-THIRD VIRGINIA REGIMENT,
June 26, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that after a week's sickness, on the 25th instant, at 11.30 a. m., I returned to my regiment, then on

* Nominal list omitted.

picket, and commanded by Capt. William R. Aylett, and at the time engaging the enemy. Captain Aylett immediately turned over the command to me and used diligence to show me the position of our forces and the enemy, and made the following report of the action of the regiment up to the time of my arrival:

That on the 24th instant, at 4.30 p. m., the Fifty-third and Ninth Virginia Regiments and the Fifth Virginia Battalion were sent out to relieve the Third Georgia Regiment, on the advance line between the Williamsburg road and the York River Railroad. Nothing of moment transpired during the night.

About 8 a. m. on the 25th instant Captain Aylett, upon visiting the picket post on the extreme right of the line, resting on the Williamsburg road, was informed that one or more regiments of the enemy were advancing up the road, and about that time heavy firing commenced on the other side of the road, where it appeared the pickets had been driven in. Cautioning his pickets to stand their ground until he could re-enforce them Captain Aylett went for his reserve, consisting of Companies A and D. This little force was double-quicked to the support of the pickets, but before it could reach the line the pickets on the right next to the road were met retiring before the enemy, who had suddenly advanced in overwhelming numbers, driving them in by his immense odds and rapid advance. The reserve, together with the pickets which had been driven in, were promptly deployed by Captain Aylett, so as to connect with that portion of our picket line which had not been forced back. The men were made to lie down behind trees to conceal their small numbers and position, in order that the enemy might be held in check until re-enforcements could arrive. For one hour and a quarter did this little force of only three small companies maintain its position against two regiments, alone and unaided, amid a storm of bullets rarely surpassed for severity. The men were ordered not to fire until they saw an object and thought they could hit it; hence almost every shot told, as was indicated by the frequent cries of those struck.

While the right of the Fifty-third was enduring this fire the enemy had advanced on the right of the road, and thus flanked our position and gotten even in the rear of a portion of it; still Captain Aylett and his command held their ground until the noble Twenty-fifth North Carolina came to their assistance, to whose gallant commander Captain Aylett reported, and was ordered by him to take position on his left.

The Fifty-third Virginia and Twenty-fifth North Carolina were now both subjected to a terrific fire for some time, but they returned it with such effect that the enemy was driven back, and the Fifty-third was enabled to resume its picket line, except a small portion of it immediately on the road, where, from the exposure of a field and the fire from a battery (planted by the enemy in the road after they had advanced by us on the right of the Williamsburg road), it could not then be occupied. There was fighting along the whole line occupied by the Fifty-third at intervals during the day, but, as indicated, mainly on the right. Five or 6 prisoners were taken by the Fifty-third, and the loss of the enemy must have been heavy.

Later in the evening the woods were heavily shelled by the enemy, but the Fifty-third, men and officers, gallantly stood their ground, though they were almost broken down with fatigue and exhaustion from having been on picket duty so long.

It would be pleasing to mention the names of those who most gal-

lantly deported themselves, but where all acted so well it might appear invidious.

As the regiment has not yet come in a list of its casualties cannot now be made out, but it is believed to be small. When the long-continued and terrible fire to which the regiment was exposed is considered a small list of casualties would seem to be miraculous, and can only be explained by the facts that our men were deployed as skirmishers, well concealed and protected, and that the enemy were so drunk they could not shoot. This latter view is known to be correct, as prisoners taken were found to be intoxicated. The regiment is at this time acting as reserve for the Fourteenth and Thirty-eighth Virginia, commanded by Captain Martin, Captain Aylett and myself both being sick and unfit for duty.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. WADDILL,
Major, Fifty-third Virginia Regiment.

Capt. J. D. DARDEN,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JUNE 28, 1862.

The casualties of the Twenty-fifth are as follows, viz: Company D, George W. Brushwood killed; missing, Lewis W. Kelley and J. F. Chick. Company E, Lieut. B. L. Farenholt, ribs fractured by the falling of a limb from [a] tree.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. WADDILL,
Major, Commanding Fifty-third Virginia Regiment.

No. 322.

Report of Capt. R. W. Martin, Fifty-third Virginia Infantry, of skirmish at Fair Oaks.

CAPTAIN: On Friday, June 27, at 4.30 p. m., the Fifty-third Virginia Regiment was posted on picket, the right wing resting on the left of the Williamsburg road [and] the left on the right of the Ninth Virginia Regiment, the men deployed at five paces apart.

About sundown the enemy opened fire upon our line both with musketry and shell. The fire was not returned, because I instructed the men to wait until the enemy was in good distance, which distance was not obtained The enemy, however, advanced upon the center and left, [and] was driven back by the fire of the left wing. The whole line was well sustained, except by three companies (F, H, and K), F and K falling back because they could not sustain the heavy fire of the enemy, Company H having no commander. All three of these companies, however, returned to their positions and held them.

The enemy again opened fire this morning about half an hour before day. This fire was, however, not directed so much toward us as the picket on our right. This fire was not returned at all by our picket. The regiment generally acted coolly and deliberately, keeping its position until relieved by the Fourteenth Virginia this morning.

The casualties are as follows: Company A, 1 slightly wounded;

Company D, 1 slightly and 2 severely; Company H, 2 slightly; Company K, 1 slightly. Total, 7 wounded.

Most respectfully,

R. W. MARTIN,
Captain, Commanding Fifty-third Virginia Regiment.

Capt. J. D. DARDEN,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 323.

Report of Capt. John Grammer, jr., Fifty-third Virginia Infantry, of non-commissioned officers and privates who distinguished themselves in the battles around Richmond, May 31–July 1.

JULY 15, 1862.

CAPTAIN: The following is a list of the non-commissioned officers and men reported to me by their officers as having distinguished themselves by their conduct in the skirmishes and battles around Richmond, in which the Fifty-third Virginia Regiment was engaged:

Company A.—At Seven Pines, Corporals Noell and Wright and Private H. C. Hutson, and at Malvern Hill Corporals Noell and Wright. In the skirmishes of June 18, 25, and 27 all the men present behaved well.

Company B.—Sergts. J. H. and J. R. Hockaday and Privates S. B. Sweeny, R. H. David, and T. J. Elliott, at Malvern Hill.

Company C.—Sergt. R. B. Bradshaw, Corpl. W. S. Weaver, and Privates J. C. Destine and C. G. Weaver, at Malvern Hill.

Company D.—Corpls. W. T. Johnson, killed, and K. Clemens, and Privates Pollard, Ashby, Ellet, and Kelley, at Malvern Hill.

Company E.—Privates William Bowers and G. J. Green, killed in the skirmish of the 18th; Sergeant Barker, wounded, at Malvern Hill; Corpl. William A. Pollard, the third man who carried the colors July 1, was shot twice before he fell. In the confusion of regiments charging through and mixing up with each other he took the colors off with him when borne to the rear. L. C. Blackburn, distinguished at Seven Pines for coolness and daring.

Company F.—No report; not in the fight at Malvern Hill.

Company G.—Corpl. John B. Scott, at Seven Pines.

Company H.—In the skirmish of June 18 Private T. Howchins was seen to kill 4 Yankees, exposing himself freely all the while.

Company I.—Privates White, Whitehead, and Hudson, at Malvern Hill; all three wounded.

Company K—Private John A. Bullifant, wounded, at Seven Pines; Private Haws Coleman, in the skirmish of June 27. Color Sergt. T. F. Harwood, wounded at Malvern Hill, while pressing forward with the colors, stuck the staff in the ground, and cheering all the while, held on to it till taken from him by Captain Martin.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. GRAMMER, JR.,
Captain, Commanding Fifty-third Virginia Regiment.

Capt. J. D. DARDEN,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 324.

Report of Lieut. Col. Waddy T. James, Fifty-seventh Virginia Infantry, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

JULY 14, 1862.

Our regiment was drawn up in line of battle along a string of fence about 9 o'clock on the morning of July 1 near the battle-field of this memorable day. We were ordered to lie down to prevent being so much exposed to the shell of the enemy, that was flying over our heads in every direction all the time we remained in this position. Four men were slightly wounded during this part of the engagement. The left company of the regiment was posted beyond a small swamp from the balance of the regiment, and were compelled to move lower down during the evening to get out of range of the shell, which at this time began to fall pretty thick and uncomfortably near.

At or about 6 p. m. orders passed down the line for our regiment to charge the enemy's batteries, when the whole line were on their feet and started off with a defiant shout and at a run through a pine thicket, which had been literally torn to pieces by the artillery of the enemy and difficult to pass, down a steep bluff, over a ravine, and up a hill, which cleared us of the woods and brought us in full view of the enemy and in direct range of their guns. Here we confidently expected to begin the engagement, but found the enemy still a long way off and posted in a very advantageous position; but on we sped, nothing daunted, and under partial cover of a hill, but really exposed to a galling fire, we were brought to a halt and formed, when our commanding colonel, E. F. Keen, gave the word to charge. Taking the lead, [he] was followed in good order and steady ranks to the summit. Here we again halted, and seeing the Stars and Stripes floating defiantly before, we poured in a well-directed fire and had the extreme gratification of seeing the colors totter and fall to the ground, while a wide gap was made around it, as like wheat before the sickle. The hirelings wilted before Confederate fire. But a few well-directed rounds had been fired when Capt. J. J. Allen, Company K, had his right arm nearly shot off, and Capt. T. J. Martin, of Company F, being instantly killed on the field, proved to the regiment an unfortunate affair, as these companies became confused and the color-bearer, being stunned by a piece of a shell, left the field, which tended to confuse the entire lines, and we were ordered to fall back, which we did in some confusion. An attempt was made to rally the regiment to a second charge, but with partial success, as it was useless for a regiment or even a brigade to charge against such formidable odds as greeted us. The colors were again carried to the summit of the hill, but few men were found to rally a third time under such a fire.

Individual instances of heroic conduct might be here mentioned of both officers and men who even followed other regiments to the charge again and again; but enough of this.

The list of casualties already furnished will speak more plainly than words of the part the Fifty-seventh Virginia Volunteers bore in the battle of July 1.

I forgot to mention that Company C (Capt. D. P. Heckman's company) was sent out on picket before we were ordered to the charge, and consequently not in the action.

W. T. JAMES,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Fifty-seventh Regt. Virginia Volunteers.

Capt. J. D. DARDEN, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 325.

Report of Capt. William E. Alley, Fifth Virginia Battalion, of the battle of Malvern Hill.

CAMP FIFTH VIRGINIA BATTALION,
July 10, 1862.

SIR: In pursuance of orders from brigade headquarters I herein submit a report [of the part] taken by the Fifth Virginia Battalion during the engagement on Tuesday, the 1st instant:

About 10 a. m. the battalion was assigned to a position in line with the brigade, which position it maintained during the entire engagement. Though not immediately engaged on the battle-field, the battalion during the whole time was exposed to a heavy fire of shell and grape shot from the enemy's battery.

The casualties were 1 private killed and 5 wounded.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

WM. E. ALLEY,
Captain, Commanding Fifth Virginia Battalion.

Capt. J. D. DARDEN,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 326.

Report of Maj. Gen. Ambrose P. Hill, C. S. Army, commanding Light Division, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale), and Malvern Hill.

HEADQUARTERS LIGHT DIVISION,
March 5, 1863.

GENERAL: I send you my report of the battles of the Chickahominy with an apology for so long delaying it. The report of General Gregg I have not been able to get yet, but will have it in a day or two, when I will send it up.

Respectfully,

A. P. HILL,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS LIGHT DIVISION,
Camp Gregg, February 28, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Light Division in the battles of the Chickahominy:

In obedience to orders, received from the general commanding, on Wednesday night, June 25, I concentrated my division near the Meadow Bridge, viz: The brigades of J. R. Anderson, Gregg, Field, Pender, and Archer, the brigade of General Branch having been directed to move to the bridge some 7 miles above, where the Brooke turnpike crosses the Chickahominy, the batteries of Braxton, Andrews, Pegram, Crenshaw, McIntosh, Bachman, and Johnson, with four extra horses

to each gun (Johnson's battery accompanied Branch), in all about 14,000 men. The brigades and batteries were entirely concealed from the view of the enemy.

My orders were that General Jackson, moving down from Ashland, would inform General Branch of his near approach. As soon as Jackson crossed the Central Railroad Branch was to cross the Chickahominy, and, taking the river road, push on and clear the Meadow Bridge. This done, I was to cross at Meadow Bridge, and, sweeping down to Mechanicsville, open the way for General Longstreet. It was expected that General Jackson would be in the position assigned him by early dawn, and all my preparations were made with the view of moving early. General Branch, however, did not receive intelligence from General Jackson until about 10 o'clock, when he immediately crossed and proceeded to carry out his instructions. He was delayed by the enemy's skirmishers and advanced but slowly.

Three o'clock having arrived, and no intelligence from Jackson or Branch, I determined to cross at once rather than hazard the failure of the whole plan by longer deferring it. General Field, already selected for the advance, being in readiness, seized the bridge, and the Fortieth Virginia, Colonel Brockenbrough, leading, his brigade passed over, meeting but slight opposition, the enemy falling back to Mechanicsville. The division being safely over, Anderson and Archer followed Field; Gregg and Pender turned short to the right, and moved through the fields to co-operate on the right of the first column.

Beaver Dam Creek curves around Mechanicsville, the high banks being on the north side and in possession of the enemy. This naturally strong line of defense had been made very much stronger by rifle pits and earthen epaulements for guns.

The enemy opened a concentric fire of artillery on the head of Field's column, who, throwing his brigade into line of battle, with Pegram in the center, steadily advancing, drove the enemy from Mechanicsville.

Anderson was ordered to make a flank movement to the left, and take in reverse a battery which was spiteful in its activity, while McIntosh was sent forward to attract its attention and keep it employed. Archer was moved up to the support of Field, and formed line on his (Field's) left, with his own left resting on the turnpike. Braxton was sent in to the assistance of McIntosh. Gregg and Pender approached the village in line of battle over the hills and open fields from the direction of the river. Field had driven the enemy from the village and its surroundings across Beaver Dam Creek to his stronghold. Archer swept along to his left, and with the same result. Pender was ordered to support these brigades already engaged, and to take position on the right of Field. This was gallantly done in the face of a murderous fire. Andrews galloped up to the assistance of Pegram.

The battle now raged furiously along my whole line. The artillery fire from the enemy was terrific. Their position along Beaver Dam Creek was too strong to be carried by a direct attack without heavy loss, and expecting every moment to hear Jackson's guns on my left and in rear of the enemy, I forbore to order the storming of their lines. General Branch, having come up, was ordered forward as a support to the brigades already engaged, and Johnson's battery took position near McIntosh and Braxton. Gregg was held in reserve near Mechanicsville. The Thirty-eighth North Carolina, Colonel [William J.] Hoke, and the Thirty-fourth North Carolina, Colonel [Richard H.] Riddick, of Pender's brigade, made a gallant but abortive attempt to force a crossing.

Meeting General Ripley, who had just crossed his brigade at the

Mechanicsville Bridge, I requested him to turn the enemy's left lower down the creek. This was gallantly attempted, but failed and with heavy loss. Anderson, with [the] Thirty-fifth Georgia, Col. E. L. Thomas, leading, had moved as heretofore directed, and encountering the enemy drove them back, and Colonel Thomas with his regiment crossed the creek and gained an admirable position for charging the enemy's batteries. The Fourteenth Georgia, Lieutenant-Colonel [Robert W.] Folsom, pushed forward to his support, but Lieutenant-Colonel Folsom being stricken down, the regiment lost his gallant leading, and but few crossed. Colonel Thomas held his own until the battle closed, when he withdrew and joined his brigade on [the] south side of the creek.

The battle ceased about 9 o'clock, my brigades resting along the creek, the object of this attack, viz, clearing the way for Longstreet, having been fully accomplished. It was never contemplated that my division alone should have sustained the shock of this battle, but such was the case, and the only assistance received was from Ripley.

Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, commanding Nineteenth Georgia, and Major Bronaugh, Second Arkansas Battalion, were killed, and Colonels Starke, Conner, Hoke, Thomas, A. J. Lane, Lieutenant-Colonel Folsom, and Captain Van de Graaf, commanding Fifth Alabama Battalion, wounded.

COLD HARBOR [GAINES' MILL].

The morning of the 27th before dawn the enemy again opened a rapid fire of artillery, it being directed principally to the village of Mechanicsville. My division was immediately under arms. This shelling having continued some hour or more, I was directed by General Lee to take the route to Gaines' Mill. Gregg's brigade was put in advance.

It was soon found that the enemy had retired from his lines along Beaver Dam Creek, two companies from Gregg's brigade having handsomely dashed across and cleared the pits of the few men left as a blind. The evidences of precipitate retreat were palpable all along the route. Arriving at the creek upon which Gaines' Mill is located, half a mile from Cold Harbor, the enemy were discovered upon the opposite bank. Gregg's brigade was at once thrown in line of battle, and the skirmishers directed to effect a lodgment. Andrews' battery was brought up and the woods opposite vigorously shelled. The skirmishers rushing forward cleared the crossing, and Gregg immediately filed his brigade across, forming line successively as each regiment crossed. His whole brigade being over, he made the handsomest charge in line I have seen during the war. The enemy were pressed, and the general soon sent me word that he had brought the enemy to bay, and that they were in force in his front, and requested permission to attack. This was refused, however, and he was directed to await orders from me. Branch was ordered up and formed on Gregg's right. Pender having cleared my right flank, to which service he had been assigned, Archer was sent to relieve him, thus putting him (Archer) on my extreme right. Anderson was formed on Branch's right, and Field again on his right and connecting with Archer. Crenshaw and Johnson were brought into battery on the left of the road and in rear of Gregg's line.

I had delayed the attack until I could hear from General Longstreet, and this now occurring, the order was given. This was about 2.30 p. m.

Gregg, then Branch, and then Anderson successively became engaged. The incessant roar of musketry and deep thunder of the artillery told that the whole force of the enemy was in my front. Branch becoming hard pressed, Pender was sent in to his relief. Field and Archer were also directed to do their part in this murderous contest. Braxton's battery, accompanying Archer, had already opened. They were ordered to turn the enemy's left. These two brigades, under their heroic leaders, moving across the open field, met the enemy behind an abatis and strong intrenchments at the base of a long, wooded hill, the enemy being in three lines on the side of this declivity, its crest falling off into a plateau, and this plateau studded with guns.

My front now presented a curved line, its convexity toward the enemy. Desperate but unavailing attempts were made to force the enemy's positions. The Fourteenth South Carolina, Colonel McGowan (having hurried up from picket duty on the other side of the Chickahominy and arriving in the thick[est] of the fight), on the extreme left, made several daring charges. The Sixteenth North Carolina, Colonel McElroy, and Twenty-second, Lieutenant-Colonel Gray, at one time carried the crest of the hill and were in the enemy's camp, but were driven back by overwhelming numbers. The Thirty-fifth Georgia, Colonel Thomas, also drove through the enemy's lines like a wedge, but it was all of no avail. Gregg and Branch fought with varying success, Gregg having before him the vaunted Zouaves and Sykes' regulars. Pender's brigade was suffering heavily, but stubbornly held its own. Field and Archer met a withering storm of bullets, but pressed on to within a short distance of the enemy's works, but the storm was too fierce for such a handful of men. They recoiled and were again pressed to the charge, but with no better success. These brave men had done all that any soldiers could do. Directing their men to lie down, the fight was continued and help awaited. From having been the attacking I now became the attacked, but stubbornly, gallantly was the ground held. My division was thus engaged full two hours before assistance was received. We failed to carry the enemy's lines, but we paved the way for the successful attacks afterward, and in which attacks it was necessary to employ the whole of our army that side the Chickahominy.

About 4 o'clock re-enforcements came up on my right from General Longstreet and later Jackson's men on my right and center, and my division was relieved of the weight of the contest. It was then continued on more equal terms, and finally the extreme left of the enemy's line was most gallantly carried by Hood's brigade.

At 7 o'clock the general-in-chief in person gave me an order to advance my whole line and to communicate this order as far as I could to all commanders of troops. This was done, and a general advance being made, the enemy were swept from the field, and the pursuit only stopped by night-fall and the exhaustion of our troops. The batteries of Crenshaw, Johnson, Braxton, and Pegram were actively engaged; Crenshaw and Johnson pretty well knocked to pieces. Pegram, with indomitable energy and earnestness of purpose, though having lost 47 men and many horses at Mechanicsville, had put his battery in condition for this fight also.

FRAZIER'S FARM [NELSON'S FARM, OR GLENDALE].

Sunday, the 29th, having been placed under the orders of Major-General Longstreet, I recrossed the Chickahominy, Longstreet's division leading.

On Monday, the 30th, arrived in about 1 mile of the cross made by the Long Bridge road and the Quaker road near Frazier's farm. The enemy were retreating along the Quaker road. My division was halted, my field hospitals established, and brigades closed up. The division of General Longstreet, now commanded by Brig. Gen. R. H. Anderson, was in line of battle some three-quarters of a mile in advance of mine.

The staff officer of General Longstreet at this time delivered me an order to take the command on the field. I did so, and reporting to General Anderson that such was the case, we rode over the ground and made such dispositions as were necessary.

Before the battle opened General Longstreet returned and resumed the command. The fight commenced by fire from the enemy's artillery, which swept down the road, and from which His Excellency the President narrowly escaped accident. The battle had continued some little time, when I received an order from General Longstreet, through Captain Fairfax, to send a brigade to the left to the support of Generals Pryor, Featherston, and others. General Gregg was detached on this service and guided by Captain Fairfax. The fire becoming very heavy, I was ordered forward with my division. Branch's brigade took the route and with springing steps pressed forward. Arriving upon open ground, he formed his line and moved to the support of the troops engaged in his front. Field and Pender were successively thrown forward. Field pressed forward with such ardor that he passed far in front of my whole line. The Sixtieth Virginia, Colonel [William E.] Starke, and Fifty-fifth, Colonel [Francis] Mallory, charged and captured two batteries of Napoleon guns, and the Sixtieth crossed bayonets with the enemy, who obstinately contested the possession of these guns. General Pender, moving up to the support of Field, found that he had penetrated so far in advance that the enemy were between himself and Field. A regiment of Federals, moving across his front and exposing their flank, were scattered by a volley. Pender continued to move forward, driving off a battery of rifled pieces. The Forty-seventh Virginia, Colonel [Robert M.] Mayo, having gotten possession of a battery, turned its guns on the enemy, and thereby greatly assisted Gregg, who was hotly engaged on the left. To this regiment also belongs the honor of capturing Major-General McCall. The brigade of General Featherston having become very much scattered and been forced back, Colonel [Samuel] McGowan, with [the] Fourteenth South Carolina, retrieved our ground.

On our extreme right matters seemed to be going badly. Two brigades of Longstreet's division had been roughly handled and had fallen back. Archer was brought up and sent in, and in his shirt-sleeves, leading his gallant brigade, affairs were soon restored in that quarter.

About dark the enemy were pressing us hard along our whole line, and my last reserve, General J. R. Anderson, with his Georgia brigade, was directed to advance cautiously and be careful not to fire on our friends. His brigade was formed in line, two regiments on each side of the road, and obeying my instructions to the letter, received the fire of the enemy at 70 paces before engaging themselves. Heavy reenforcements to the enemy were brought up at this time, and it seemed that a tremendous effort was being made to turn the fortunes of the battle. The volume of fire that, approaching, rolled along the line was terrific. Seeing some troops of Wilcox's brigade who had rallied with the assistance of Lieutenant Chamberlayne and other members of my staff, they were rapidly formed, and being directed to cheer long

and loudly, moved again to the fight. This seemed to end the contest, for in less than five minutes all firing ceased and the enemy retired.

My brigades rested upon the battle ground until relieved near dawn by Major-General Magruder. The trophies of my division this day were fourteen pieces of artillery and two stand of colors.

The next evening was fought the battle of Malvern Hill. Finding that General Magruder needed assistance, I sent him two brigades—Branch's and Thomas' (Anderson's). They, however, were not actively engaged. My division was placed in line of battle near the scene of action and under fire, but passive.

In this series of battles, in which my troops so well did their part, I beg leave to remind the general-in-chief that three of my brigades had never before been under fire. Two of my batteries—Pegram's and Davidson's, the latter having just been ordered up from my camp—were engaged at Malvern Hill, and for two hours each nobly did its work, as their battered condition and many casualties sadly attested.

Among the general and field officers killed and wounded during these battles are Cols. R. P. Campbell and C. C. Lee, Lieut. Cols. T. C. Johnson, A. M. Smith, William J. Green, and J. C. Shackelford, Majs. W. N. Bronaugh, [Thomas M.] Burke, and M. V. McLaughlin, killed, and Brig. Gens. J. R. Anderson and Pender, Cols. W. J. Hoke, R. H. Riddick, James Conner, McGowan, John F. Goodner, R. H. Cowan, A. J. Lane, J. H. Lane, E. L. Thomas, Thomas Hardeman, and W. E. Starke, Lieut. Cols. R. W. Folsom, T. J. Simmons, William M. Barbour, W. S. Christian, H. H. Walker, and H. Howard, and Majs. John A. Fite, J. W. Livingston, Charles N. Hickerson, and W. L. Grice, wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel [Lewis M.] Coleman, of the artillery, during the absence of Lieut. Col. R. L. Walker, from sickness, acted as my chief of artillery, and with energy and efficiency. The gallantry of Lieutenant Chamberlain, the adjutant, was conspicuous. The members of my staff—Maj. R. C. Morgan, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. J. G. Field, assistant quartermaster; Maj. E. B. Hill, division commissary; Maj. J. M. David, volunteer aide-de-camp, wounded severely at Cold Harbor; Captain Adams, signal officer, serving on my personal staff; my aides-de-camp, Lieuts. F. T. Hill and Murray Taylor, and Captain Douglas, my chief engineer officer, were all gallant and zealous in the discharge of their duties. Surgeon Watson, medical director, made efficient arrangements for the care of the wounded. The ambulance corps and drivers deserve especial mention for their active and untiring exertions in bringing off the wounded.

Especial mention for conspicuous gallantry is made of the following officers: Colonels Starke, Mallory, McGowan, Thomas, Riddick, Barnes, Hamilton, Hoke, J. H. Lane, and Cowan, Lieutenant-Colonels Folsom, R. H. Gray, McElroy, Simpson, and H. H. Walker, Majrs. C. C. Cole and A. S. Van de Graaf, Lieuts. Young, Norment, Crittenden, Bryan, Haskell, and Shotwell, Thirty-fourth North Carolina; Captain Collins, Engineers, and of the artillery, Captains Pegram, Davidson, Braxton, Crenshaw, Andrews, and McIntosh, and Lieutenant Fitzhugh, and Sergt. J. N. Williams, sergeant-major Nineteenth Georgia Regiment. Captain Wright and his company of cavalry, from Cobb's Legion, acting as my escort, were of great service to me, and by my permission made a gallant charge upon a body of the enemy's infantry.

There are many cases of individual daring both among officers and men, and I regret that I do not know their names.

This report, being made out so long after the events transpired, is not, of course, so perfect as I would desire, and injustice may be done

officers and regiments. I respectfully refer you to the accompanying brigade reports for details.

I append also a statement of the loss sustained by the Light Division in the battles around Richmond:

Loss sustained by the Light Division, Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill, on June 26, 27, and 30, and July 1.

Rank.	Killed.	Wounded.
Brigadier-generals	.....	2
Colonels	2	10
Lieutenant-colonels	3	9
Majors	3	6
Captains	10	66
Lieutenants	32	138
Non-commissioned officers	94	428
Privates	475	2,592
Total	619	3,251
Grand total	.....	3,870

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. HILL,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. R. H. CHILTON,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Army of Northern Virginia.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS LIGHT DIVISION,
March 11, 1863.

MAJOR: Will you do me the favor to add to my report of the battles around Richmond the following additions in casualties from the Sixtieth Virginia, Colonel Starke, not included in those I sent:

Rank.	Killed.	Wounded.
Captains	1	2
Lieutenants	1	3
Privates	29	168
Total	31	173
Grand total	.....	204

Very truly,

A. P. HILL,
Major-General.

Maj. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 327.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles W. Field, C. S. Army, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale).

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, LIGHT DIVISION,
July 20, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on the 26th ultimo I was directed to cross from my camp at Meadow Bridge to the north side of the Chickahominy as soon as General Branch's brigade, which was to cross higher up the stream, should appear opposite to me. It was designed that this movement should take place early on the 26th. Certain causes having delayed its execution, it was 3 p. m. on the 26th when Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill, commanding the division, directed me to wait no longer, but to cross and attack the enemy at Mechanicsville. The enemy made no opposition to my passage of the Chickahominy, but, posting skirmishers in a thick wood about a mile beyond, fired on the advance, wounding 1 man, and himself losing 1 captured.

From this point to Mechanicsville the road was open, but as I approached that place a heavy fire from several batteries on my left and front and from sharpshooters, all behind intrenchments, was opened. Forming my brigade in line of battle, the Fifty-fifth and Sixtieth Virginia on the right of the road and the Fortieth and Forty-seventh Virginia and Second Virginia Battalion on the left and Pegram's battery in the center, we steadily and in perfect line advanced upon the enemy, the infantry and artillery occasionally halting for a moment to deliver fire. Gaining the cross-roads, where it was known batteries had been posted and were supposed still to be, it was found to be unoccupied. Meanwhile an active and vigorous fire was opened on us from the batteries situated on the north side of Beaver Dam Creek. I changed front to the left by throwing forward the right wing, and advanced to attack them, directing Captain Pegram to take position and open fire on the enemy's batteries, a part of General Archer's brigade having been ordered by General Hill to support me.

About a mile of open ground was to be gotten over, most of which was swept by three or four batteries, but the brigade in the original order gallantly moved forward, though their ranks were momentarily thinned by the most destructive cannonading I have yet known. Our only safety from this fire lay in pushing forward as rapidly as possible and getting so close to the enemy's infantry as to draw the fire upon his own troops should it be continued. He occupied a wooded hill-side overlooking Beaver Dam Creek. Gaining a dense thicket on this side, the stream only separating us, both sides opened with the musket and continued it until about 9 o'clock at night. My brigade remained upon the ground resting on their arms all night.

A desultory fire was maintained for some time next morning, but without much effect on either side.

In this, our first day's combat, and first in the lives of many of the brigade, all behaved well. My advance in line of battle was steady and continuous, and being throughout in full view of the enemy, must have given him no mean idea of the gallantry of troops who would press forward so steadily in the face of such a fire. Many a gallant fellow here fell, the officers leading and encouraging the men. Col. W. E. Starke, Sixtieth Virginia, received a painful wound in the hand.

I suppose it was about 2 o'clock on the 27th when my brigade was

ordered to support that of Brig. Gen. J. R. Anderson in an attack upon what proved to be the enemy's center at Gaines' Mill. Forming line of battle in a wood to the right of the road, both brigades moved forward (mine in second line) and debouched into an open field about 200 yards from the enemy's line. Giving the command to charge, we rushed forward and opened fire within 100 yards of the enemy, which was continued until forced by an overpowering fire from greatly superior numbers to fall back for support, which was received.

I again formed and moved forward to the attack, General Archer's brigade forming on my right. Both brigades gallantly responded to the call and rushed forward, and gaining the crest of the hill were again stopped by an infantry fire that nothing could live under. The men, however, did not retire, but, falling on their faces, maintained, until support came up, a brisk and destructive fire upon the enemy. As events afterward proved, the enemy were in heavy force at this point; were admirably sheltered behind temporary obstacles, such as abatis, &c., and were safe from expulsion by any less force than that which came to my assistance late in the evening.

In this affair, from the long and determined character of the contest, my loss was heavy, Lieut. Col. H. H. Walker, Fortieth Virginia, a most gallant and meritorious officer, being twice wounded.

It was late on the evening of the 30th when I was notified to move upon the field of battle as soon as possible. Putting the column in motion at the double-quick, we were soon upon the theater of action. Forming in line of battle, the Fifty-fifth and Sixtieth Virginia on the right of the road and the Forty-seventh Virginia and the Second Virginia Battalion on the left, the command was given to cheer heartily and charge. About 300 yards directly in our front were two of the enemy's batteries, posted in an open field and on the right and left of the road we were advancing on. I had heard that these batteries had been several times during the day taken and retaken, a constant struggle being maintained for their possession. At this time they were held by the enemy, but the horses being killed or wounded, he was unable to remove the guns. The whole line now rushed forward under heavy fire, beat the enemy back from the guns into the woods beyond, and pushing him on the right of the road back half a mile. The two regiments on this side [of] the road, the Fifty-fifth and Sixtieth Virginia, were at this time in the enemy's rear, having penetrated through his center in the eagerness of pursuit, but were withdrawn before he could profit by the circumstance.

Lieutenant-Colonel Christian was wounded and Major Burke was killed, both of the Fifty-fifth Virginia.

Colonels Mallory and Starke behaved very handsomely here.

The charge was impetuously made, and was an instance where bayonets were really crossed, several of the enemy being killed with that weapon and several of the Sixtieth now being in [the] hospital bearing bayonet wounds upon their persons. It is proper to state that the Fortieth Virginia, Colonel Brockenbrough, forming my extreme left, became detached on account of the inequalities of the ground and was not under my eye. The colonel reports, however, meeting with an overwhelming force and his loss heavy. My brigade held that part of the battle-field until relieved late at night by some fresh troops, I having in the mean while sent to the rear for horses and removed all the captured guns and equipments to a place of safety.

I omitted to mention that the Forty-seventh Virginia, Colonel Mayo, after getting possession of the guns on the left of the road, manned two

of them and used them against the enemy. This regiment also captured Major-General McCall, commanding the Federal forces on the field.

I desire to call the attention of the general commanding to the conspicuous gallantry of Capt. C. R. Collins, Engineer Corps. He joined me as a volunteer aide just as we were going into action, and by voice and action led and cheered the men through all the fight with unsurpassed spirit. The conduct of Captain Pegram's battery in the engagements excites my admiration. Always eager, always alert, Captain Pegram was in every action where opportunity offered, and always doing his duty, as the loss of every officer killed or wounded and 60 out of about 80 men, sadly attests. I trust that the merits of this officer will not go unrewarded by the Department. The several field officers of the brigade bore themselves, with but one exception, reported elsewhere, as became accomplished and gallant officers. The particular conduct of the subordinates is detailed in the reports herewith forwarded.

My thanks are due to my personal staff, Capt. G. F. Harrison, assistant adjutant-general, and aides, Lieuts. W. R. Mason, jr., and R. L. Robb, for zeal and intelligence throughout the week.

The entire loss of my brigade was 603 killed and wounded and 8 made prisoners. This was about half my force at any time engaged, for I am pained to state that my brigade was like all others that I met with—some officers and men either deserting the field entirely, or seeking safety by skulking behind trees, or halting outside the avenue of fire.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. FIELD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. R. C. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 328.

Report of Col. J. M. Brockenbrough, Fortieth Virginia Infantry, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale).

CAMP FORTIETH VIRGINIA REGIMENT,
July 24, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following as my report of the operations of the Fortieth Virginia Volunteers in the recent battles around Richmond:

On the afternoon of June 26 this regiment, being in the advance, was the first to cross the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridges. Advancing toward Mechanicsville we encountered the enemy's pickets at intervals and drove them before us until we reached the village. Receiving orders at this point to charge the enemy in their strong position, we advanced rapidly under a galling and murderous cross-fire of their artillery until within musket-range of them. Discovering that they occupied an intrenched position, separated from us by an almost impassable swamp and about 100 yards distant, we entered into a severe engagement, which lasted until the retreat of the enemy after night-fall.

Early next morning we were put under march to follow up the retreating foe, overhauling them near Gaines' Mill on the evening of

the 27th. Here again we took part in that gallant charge which resulted in their rout and the complete success of our arms.

On Sunday, the 29th, we recrossed the Chickahominy and marched down to Frazier's farm, the scene of Monday's battle. Here, before our division was ordered into the engagement, I was directed to deploy my regiment as skirmishers on the right flank of our army, which deprived us of the privilege of entering into the engagement with the brigade. Receiving orders to follow on and engage the enemy's right, we proceeded [to] the position indicated and engaged (alone) a vastly superior force of the enemy. About night arose a loud hallooing and cheering on the enemy's left and a cessation of firing in that direction, which induced us to believe the contest had been decided. Being in doubt as to the result, we continued the engagement.

In the mean time the enemy, who had been deceived by the cheering on their left and within their lines, charged in force upon us. We poured several murderous fires into them, which checked their advance, and though within 20 feet of us, caused them to retire to their original position. Their loss at this point was much heavier than upon any other portion of the field, being at least ten to one on our side. This ended the series of battles in which the Fortieth Virginia Volunteers took part.

Both officers and men, with few exceptions, were not at all wanting in gallantry and good conduct, and for the most part behaved in the most praiseworthy manner.

We sustained a loss of 180 killed and wounded, being about one-half the effective force of the regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BROCKENBROUGH,
Colonel Fortieth Virginia Volunteers.

P. S.—I respectfully recommend the following promotions, viz: Orderly Sergt. T. D. Ficklin as first lieutenant, to fill vacancy occasioned by death of First Lieut. E. Brockenbrough, killed in engagement of 26th; Sergt. Maj. J. S. Leader as second lieutenant, to fill vacancy occasioned by death of Second Lieut. R. B. D. Sydnor, in engagement of 30th. Orderly-Sergeant Ficklin and Sergeant-Major Leader were both wounded in the engagement of the 27th, and while they behaved gallantly during the battles of [the] 26th and 27th, their conduct was about equal and not conspicuously above that of many others in [the] same company. I recommend them upon the petition of a majority of those over whom they will have command and from my confidence (derived from personal acquaintance) in their capacity and qualifications to discharge ably and faithfully the duties of the offices for which they are recommended.

No. 329.

Report of Col. Robert M. Mayo, Forty-seventh Virginia Infantry, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale).

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-SEVENTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT,
July 15, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor hereby to report the action of the Forty-seventh Virginia Regiment in the recent engagements before Richmond:

With the rest of the brigade we crossed the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge on Thursday evening, June 26. Nothing of importance occurred until arriving near Mechanicsville; we were opened upon by the enemy's batteries, and exposed to a most galling fire until late at night without being able to return a shot.

Our casualties at this place were 10 in number, including 2 captains.

On the next morning, Friday, 27th, we marched in the direction of Cold Harbor, and again came up with the enemy at Powhite Creek in a very strong position; it also having been represented by some that it was impossible to cross the creek opposite to our position, though this proved afterward to be entirely erroneous. The brigade being ordered to advance in a double line, with the Forty-seventh in front, we approached to within musket-range and opened fire, continuing to advance at the same time. But no sooner had we commenced firing than the second line also opened fire, and finding it impossible to check them, I was obliged to make my men lie down while loading, and even then I had several men killed and wounded by my friends in the rear. Among the latter was Captain Green, a most gallant and efficient officer.

We remained upon the ground until our ammunition was expended and then retired to the edge of the wood, about 80 yards in our rear.

Our casualties at this place were 34, the number engaged being about 175 rank and file.

We did not again participate in an engagement until Monday (30th), when we were called on with the rest of the brigade to advance upon two batteries of the enemy that had been taken by General Longstreet's division, but which had been recaptured. The Forty-seventh, with the Second Virginia Battalion, were ordered to advance upon the battery on the left of the road, which they did, charging immediately in front and exposed to a raking fire of grape and canister for three-quarters of a mile. As soon as we got within short musket-range we opened fire, continuing to advance at the same time, and soon drove the cannoneers from their pieces. We followed them up until we arrived at a position about 50 yards beyond their battery, when we were opened upon both on our right and left flanks by a very severe fire.

Our force in all not amounting to 300, a halt was called to await re-enforcements, and in the mean time, at the suggestion of some one whose name I have not been able to find out, one of the enemy's guns was trained to the left, the fire from that quarter being much the hottest, and fire opened upon them. The fire from the front having nearly ceased, while that on the right and left still continued, I caused my command to be formed in the road, so as to protect the battery from either of those directions.

About this time you rode up for the second time and ordered us to cease firing the cannon, as we might injure some of our friends in advance. It was then quite dark. Shortly after we ceased firing the cannon and you had ridden off to another portion of the brigade the sounds of horses' hoofs were heard advancing from the direction of the enemy and the regiment was cautioned to be on their guard. They turned out to be four horsemen, who, riding up on our left, inquired who we were. I called out at the top of my voice "Friends," but some one on the left having unwittingly called Forty-seventh Virginia Regiment, two of the party turned back and rode off at a double-quick down the road. They were instantly fired upon, and one of them, who turned out afterward to be Major [Henry J.] Biddle, adjutant-general to General McCall, was killed. The other two were captured, and turned

out to be Major-General McCall and one of his couriers. They were both immediately sent to the rear.

Nothing more of importance occurred that night, and we were not actively engaged on Tuesday, though somewhat exposed to the enemy's artillery.

The casualties in this engagement were 34, the total number engaged being 156 rank and file; making the total number of casualties in all three engagements 78.

The conduct of those who remained with their regiment was so uniformly good that I find it almost impossible to make any distinctions. I, however, make the following recommendations for promotion: Private T. V. Sanford, Company C, clerk in commissary department, to the place of second lieutenant in Company D, in which there are two vacancies; Private Schooler, Company I, color-bearer, to be made color-sergeant, and Private Mason, Company E, to be made sergeant in said company.

Very respectfully submitted.

RO. M. MAYO,
Colonel Forty-seventh Virginia Regiment.

Brig. Gen. C. W. FIELD, *Comdg. First Brig., Light Div.*

No. 330.

Report of Col. Francis Mallory, Fifty-fifth Virginia Infantry, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale).

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-FIFTH VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS,
July 12, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of my regiment in the recent engagements before Richmond:

On the night of Wednesday, June 25, the regiment was on picket near the Little Meadow Bridge. About 3 p. m. Thursday, June 26, it being reported that the enemy's picket had been withdrawn, I immediately took possession of the bridge which he had held. Our brigade, being in advance, was soon ordered to cross. The Fortieth Virginia crossed first, followed by the Fifty-fifth Virginia and the other regiments composing the brigade. A mile or more beyond the swamp the regiment was formed in line of battle across the road, where the first prisoner was taken by Capt. J. F. Alexander's company. It was here that we received a few shots from the enemy's picket, who retreated in haste. Turning to the right, we marched in the direction of Mechanicsville. About half a mile from Mechanicsville our line of battle was again formed on the right of the road, supported by the Sixtieth Virginia, Colonel Starke commanding, the Fortieth Virginia on the left, supported by the Forty-seventh Virginia Regiment and Second Virginia Battalion.

We advanced upon Mechanicsville exposed to a heavy fire from three of the enemy's batteries. After advancing a short distance beyond the village our line of battle was changed to the left, facing the batteries. We advanced some 600 yards in the direction of the right battery, when, not wishing to be separated from the remainder of the brigade, it became necessary to cross the field to the left, the left of the brigade being at this time under cover of the woods. This was done by marching obliquely across the field, approaching the battery as we

neared the woods, to prevent their getting our range. Before entering the woods the regiment was halted just below the brow of a slight hill, and the men ordered to lie down to protect them from the shell, grape, and canister, which were being used with great effect.

Our brigade was then ordered to advance. We moved forward a few hundred yards under a very heavy fire and entered a wood, which we attempted to charge through. But the undergrowth being very thick, and finding another brigade in front of us, our men became scattered, many of them mixing in with this brigade. I ordered a halt, but finding it impossible to form the regiment in such a place, I directed the men to fall back to the edge of the woods and reform. This was done in very good order. By this time it was quite dark, and my men being very much exhausted I fell back about 100 yards over a hill, where we rejoined the brigade and rested for the night.

In this engagement my loss was very heavy, being greater than that of both the others. Capt. William L. Brooke, Company K, was killed while gallantly leading his company and both of his lieutenants wounded. His company was on the left of the colors and suffered more than any other. Capt. G. W. Street and Lieutenants Boughan, Ker, and Goolrick were wounded in this engagement, besides a number of men.

About 12 m. of Friday, June 27, the regiment was formed with the brigade and marched in the direction of Gaines' Mill, Lieutenant-Colonel Christian in command. After passing a short distance beyond the mill the brigade was formed in line of battle to support General Anderson's brigade, which was ordered to attack the enemy in front. We advanced to his support until we found his brigade halted in a small orchard in an open space in front of the enemy's battery. This brigade finally broke and ran through ours, throwing it into some confusion. We, however, did not retire until ordered by General Field to fall back in order. This was not very well executed, but a portion of the regiment was immediately rallied by Colonel Christian, and remained with him during the remainder of the evening, doing good service.

In this engagement Lieutenants Mann and Garnett were killed, and Lieut. A. Brockenbrough and 2 or 3 color-bearers wounded.

On Sunday, June 29, we marched from Gaines' Mill to the south side of the Chickahominy. Monday morning we marched a few miles and were halted in the woods until about 5 p. m., when we were ordered with the brigade to go to the support of General Kemper. We marched at a double-quick, when we were formed in line of battle on the right of the road, the Sixtieth Virginia on our left. We advanced through the woods until we came to the brow of the hill, where was a battery recently taken from the enemy. The brigade which had taken it had disappeared and the enemy had advanced to within a few yards of the battery. We halted, fired a few volleys, and charged, driving the enemy about 1 mile into the woods, where we halted to reform, and finding that the enemy were about to flank us we fell back to the edge of the woods, where we remained until the firing had ceased. The regiment was ordered to remain at this point until the captured battery could be taken off, when we marched back across the field and bivouacked for the night.

In this engagement Lieut. Col. W. S. Christian was seriously wounded; Maj. T. M. Burke and Captain Wright killed, and Lieuts. R. G. Haile and R. T. Bland and Adjt. R. L. Williams wounded. The regiment was in readiness to participate in the engagement of Tuesday, July 1, but was not actually engaged.

The officers and men who remained with the regiment acted well, but many of them who had been on the sick list previously, and were just returned to duty when we started, being weak, were compelled to fall out during the march.

I beg leave to call the attention of the general commanding to the following-named officers for coolness under fire and the efficient manner in which they performed their duties:

Lieutenant-Colonel Christian, who fell severely wounded in the charge of the 30th; Adjutant Williams, Capt. R. B. Fauntleroy, Capt. A. D. Saunders, Capt. Evan Rice, Capt. G. G. Roy, Capt. J. B. Jett, Capt. E. M. Healy, Capt. C. N. Lawson, and Capt. J. F. Alexander, and Lieuts. A. Brockenbrough, L. D. Roane, A. Rennolds, W. J. Davis, R. Healy, jr., and W. A. Street; particularly Captain Fauntleroy and Lieutenants Brockenbrough and Roane.

The general's attention is also called to the following-named non-commissioned officers and privates:

Sergeant-Major Mallory, Color-Sergeant Fauntleroy, Corporal Micon, Company A; Privates Nicholson, Company C, and Costenbader, Company E.

The following are names of non-commissioned officers and privates honorably mentioned by their captains:

Company A.—Privates Ruffin Clarke, E. T. Smith, Ro. Carter, R. H. Dunn, and A. F. Allen.

Company C.—Private Thomas H. Thurston.

Company D.—Privates Archibald Brooks, G. C. Minor, Reu. L. Dyke, Gardner Shackelford, and Burrell Mitchell.

Company G.—William F. Garrett, J. W. Carter, R. S. Burch, T. J. McGeorge, A. W. Hundley, W. C. Wayne, and E. D. Munday.

Company H.—Privates A. E. Vaughan, G. W. Vaughan, N. Mason, E. Clayville, and J. H. Trader. Corporal Stiff fought through all the battles with a sick leave in his pocket. Sergeant Robinson acted well.

Company I.—William F. Cavan, James D. Yates, R. Todd, and V. H. Fauntleroy.

Company M.—Sergeants Bullock and Morris; Privates James A. Smith, R. O. Perry, McGary, Burruss, Blanton, Humphries, Johnson, Newton, Sacra, Rice, and Goolrick.

The aggregate loss is as follows: Killed, 22; wounded, 94; missing, 3.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. MALLORY,
Colonel, Commanding Fifty-fifth Virginia.

Capt. G. F. HARRISON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, Light Division.

No. 331.

Report of Col. William E. Starke, Sixtieth Virginia Infantry, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale).

HDQRS. SIXTIETH REGIMENT VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS,
July 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the late battles before Richmond:

On the morning of the 26th ultimo orders were received to hold the regiment in readiness to move at a moment's notice. At 3 p. m. on that day we received the order to take up the line of march. Obeying this order, we crossed the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, and, in connection with the other regiments composing the brigade, drove in the enemy's pickets to within half a mile of Mechanicsville, at which point the regiment was drawn up in line of battle in rear of the Fifty-fifth Virginia, on the right of the road. Advancing steadily we forced the enemy to abandon Mechanicsville. Immediately beyond this point we encountered a severe fire from their batteries in crossing an open field in their front.

In obedience to orders the direction was changed to the left, and marching by that flank we reached the cover of the woods on that side, where we were halted. Here we were exposed for a few moments to a most galling fire from the enemy's batteries, under which fire I was wounded in the hand, and turned over the command of the regiment to Lieut. Col. B. H. Jones, to whom I am indebted for the facts connected with the report from that time until I resumed the command.

Proceeding through this wood another field was crossed and another wood again entered, where the enemy were drawn up in line of battle on the crest of a hill on the opposite side of a small branch in the ravine in front of us. Advancing through this wood, the regiment having been wheeled into line of battle, we moved down the side of the hill, took our position in rear of the forces of a brigade immediately in our front, and opened fire upon the enemy. Here for at least two hours the battle raged most violently.

Our loss here was considerable, Lieut. S. Lilly, of Company I, being killed; Capt. John L. Caynor and Lieut. P. M. Paxton, of Company F, and Lieut. S. D. Pack, of Company A, being wounded, and many privates both killed and wounded.

About 10 o'clock Friday morning the brigade was ordered to move in the direction of Gaines' Mill, Lieut. Col. B. H. Jones still in command of the regiment. Having passed beyond the mill, the brigade was halted and disposition made to support General Anderson's brigade, which had been ordered to attack the enemy, strongly posted in front to the right of the road. This regiment was formed in column of companies at half distance, to support the regiments of the brigade in line of battle in front. Advancing, after a short delay, through the wood we drove back the enemy's sharpshooters in the direction of his main line. Emerging into a field in front the command was given to charge, and the regiments in front, supported by this regiment (the Sixtieth Virginia), rushed forward with loud shouts. Unfortunately, however, we had proceeded but a few hundred yards when upon reaching the crest of the hill, within full view of the enemy, the center of the line encountered a house and garden fence, which broke the lines of the regiments in front. At the same time the enemy opened upon us a terrific fire of artillery and musketry. Nevertheless this regiment maintained its position until some regiments in front, said to belong to General Anderson's brigade, gave way, falling back through the brigade. We were then commanded to fall back in order by the general commanding. This movement was attended with some confusion, but a large proportion of the regiment rallied gallantly around their flag, and many members of other regiments, exhorted by the general commanding and others, rallied with us. Here Capt. S. H. Tompkins, of Company G, was killed while most gallantly exhorting his command to

stand by their colors. Not being deemed advisable to attempt another charge at that time we fell back to the woods, where the regiment remained until again ordered forward in the final and victorious charge, in which charge, however, the regiment did not act as conspicuous a part as was desirable, owing to a misapprehension of orders; but the whole command behaved with remarkable coolness, though exposed for several hours to a most harassing fire of shell and musketry.

The regiment remained on the battle-field until Sunday morning, when the brigade crossed the Chickahominy. On Sunday evening I rejoined the regiment and resumed the command.

On Monday evening, the 30th, we were ordered to the support of General Kemper's brigade, then engaged near Frazier's farm with an overwhelming force of the enemy. The regiment advanced at double-quick nearly two miles to the brow of the hill, where a battery of eight guns, Randall's Penn Battery, was posted, which had been taken from the enemy and by them recaptured before we reached the ground.

We were immediately formed into line of battle, the Fifty-fifth Virginia on our right, and ordered to retake the battery. Delivering a few volleys the regiment moved forward, charged the enemy, drove them into and through the woods for a considerable distance, killing, wounding, and taking many of them prisoners, and recapturing the battery. On reaching the wood, however, the enemy poured a heavy fire into our line, upon which the command was given to charge bayonets. This command was obeyed with great alacrity, and very many of the enemy fell before the formidable weapon. After driving them for half a mile beyond this point the brigade was ordered to halt, where we remained for half a hour, it being then quite dark. The enemy not again appearing, the regiment was ordered to return to the battery, and there remain until the pieces were carried off the field. This accomplished we returned to the road and bivouacked for the night.

In this engagement Capt. W. A. Gilliam, Company K, and Lieut. William A. Moore, Company F, were wounded, with a loss of many privates killed and wounded.

Suffering from the wound in my hand, I was again compelled to relinquish the command, and left the regiment in charge of Maj. J. C. Summers, Lieut. Col. B. H. Jones being quite unwell and having been sent to Richmond by advice of the surgeon.

On Tuesday evening the regiment was drawn up in line of battle with the brigade, but was not called into action.

In closing this report I must beg leave to mention most particularly the great gallantry and coolness displayed by Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, who was most conspicuous in every engagement until forced to leave the field of battle, and it was to me a source of intense satisfaction that when forced to relinquish the command I was enabled to place the regiment under the charge of so capable and brave an officer. Major Summers led gallantly in various charges in which the regiment was engaged, acting with coolness and discretion. To Lieut. T. G. Pollock, adjutant of the regiment, too much praise cannot be rendered; conspicuous in the field, leading the men in every fight, and aiding most materially in rallying the regiment around its colors. Of the officers of the line, Capt. G. W. Hammond and Lieuts. H. Grose, A. Given, and A. Johnson, Company D; Capt. J. N. Taylor and Lieuts. Moses McClintic and I. H. Larew, of Company E; Captain Caynor and Lieuts. J. C. Cabell, P. M. Paxton, and Moore, Company F; Capt. W. S. Rowan and Lieuts. S. D. Pack and J. N. Shanklin, Company A; Capt. J. W. Johnston and Lieuts. H. G. Cannon and A. Surbaugh, Company B; Capt.

S. S. Dews and Lieuts. E. H. Easley and F. N. Darlington (the latter commanding the Infirmary Corps), of Company C; Capt. J. M. Baily and Lieuts. R. A. Hale and G. W. Belcher, Company H; Captain Gilliam and Lieuts. —— Wilson, G. S. Heslep, and Charles E. Tucker, Company K; Capt. S. H. Tompkins (killed) and Lieuts. A. G. Ingraham and A. J. Kelly, Company G; Lieut. A. G. P. George, commanding Company I, aided by Lieutenants Stevenson and Lilly (the latter killed), all displayed conspicuous gallantry.

I desire to notice particularly the good conduct of Lieut. A. G. P. George, not only throughout all the engagements in which the regiment participated, but for months past while in charge of Company I, in faithfully discharging the responsible duties of his position. After Captain Caynor received his wound, on the 26th, the command of Company F devolved on First Lieutenant Cabell, who in the succeeding engagements deported himself with remarkable coolness and bravery. Lieutenant Ingraham, of Company G, who assumad command of Company G upon the death of Captain Tompkins, attracted the attention of all by his unshrinking courage and resolution. The highest terms of praise apply with equal justice to Lieuts. H. G. Cannon, Company B, E. H. Easley, of Company E, and R. A. Hale, of Company H, upon whom, owing to the wounds or sickness of their captains, in particular engagements, devolved the command of their respective companies. Lieut. I. H. Larew, Company E, particularly distinguished himself in the charge of the 30th; seizing the colors of the regiment from the color-bearer, who was exhausted, he bore them gallantly in front of the regiment until the enemy were driven from the field.

It is proper to remark in this connection that Lieut. L. P. Summers, Company A, was absent on detached service, and Lieuts. T. L. Jones, Company B; J. L. Johnson, Company C; C. H. Rector, Company G; Karr, Company H, and Capt. W. G. Ryan, Company I, were absent sick during these engagements.

I would be doing injustice to Sergeant-Major Cordell, a mere youth, were I to omit calling special attention to the coolness and soldierly bearing that marked his conduct throughout. He is a young officer of great promise. Ordnance-Sergeant Peyton also discharged his duties with promptitude and fidelity. Capt. A. McDonald, quartermaster, and Capt. H. Estill, regimental commissary, were prompt and efficient in the discharge of their duties, and their general conduct ever since their connection with the regiment has been worthy of all praise. To Surg. H. R. Noel and Assist. Surg. W. R. Capehart I was under many obligations for their unwearied and skillful attentions to the wounded of the regiment. The non-commissioned officers, with but three exceptions, acted their parts well.

I cannot close this report without noticing the conduct of Privates George R. Taylor, Company E, and Robert A. Christian, Company I. The former may be styled "the Father of the Regiment." Near sixty years of age, he volunteered at the commencement of the war, and his energy, patriotism, and general good conduct, as well as his determined bravery in all the recent engagements, have excited the admiration of all. Private Christian, in the bayonet charge of the 30th, was assailed by no less than four of the enemy at the same instant. He succeeded in killing three of them with his own hands, though wounded in several places by bayonet-thrusts, and his brother, Eli W. Christian, going to his aid, dispatched the fourth.

Rev. Nathaniel G. Robinson, formerly a lieutenant in Company I, but

who was not a candidate for re-election, returned to the regiment after a brief absence, and taking his musket, fought gallantly through the battles of the 26th, 27th, and 30th ultimo, in the last of which he received a slight wound. Such conduct, prompted by patriotism and a sense of duty alone, is worthy of note.

For a detailed account of the good conduct of the non-commissioned officers and privates generally I beg leave to refer you to the several company reports accompanying this document.

W. E. STARKE,
Colonel, Commanding Sixtieth Virginia Regiment.

Capt. G. F. HARRISON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, Light Division.

No. 332.

Report of Brig. Gen. Maxcy Gregg, C. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill.

HEADQUARTERS LIGHT DIVISION,
Camp Gregg, Va., March 11, 1862.

GENERAL: I send you the report of General Gregg of the battle of Cold Harbor and Colonel McGowan's report of the battle of Frazier's farm. This report of Cold Harbor is the only one that could be found among General Gregg's papers. Please put them with my report.

Respectfully,

A. P. HILL,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. R. H. CHILTON,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, LIGHT DIVISION,
Camp on South Anna River, near Gordonsville, Va., Aug. 6, 1862.

MAJOR: My report concerning the battles before Richmond has been delayed, first, by the delay in the reports made to me by subordinate commanders, caused by the wounds or sickness under which all of them suffered, and next by movements of the brigade and duties in the field.

After night-fall, on June 25 last, four regiments of the Second Brigade, accompanied by Crenshaw's battery, followed from the position on the extreme right of the division the march of the other brigades to the left and halted to bivouac on the Meadow Bridge road. The Fourteenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, under Colonel McGowan, was left on picket duty on the edge of the Chickahominy Valley, in front of the position vacated by the brigade, to be relieved by troops of another division the same night and to follow the march. By some mischance, however, it was not relieved at all, and had to remain in place the next day and night and until the middle of the following day, when the retreat of the enemy down the opposite side of the river enabled it to cross over and rejoin the brigade in the midst of the battle of Cold Harbor.

When the Light Division, in the afternoon of June 26, crossed the Meadow Bridge and attacked the enemy at Mechanicsville the Second

Brigade, still marching in rear of the division, did not become actively engaged, but was deployed in reserve. It was exposed for some hours to a fire of shot and shell, from which, however, the lines were much sheltered by taking advantage of inequalities in the ground and causing the men to lie down. Only 4 men were wounded.

At one time an erroneous report was brought to me that the enemy were appearing to our left and rear. A detachment from Colonel Marshall's regiment, thrown out as skirmishers, quickly detected the error.

During the action I sent forward my aide-de-camp, Lieut. Langdon C. Haskell, to learn whether re-enforcements were needed from my brigade; but as he did not meet Major-General Hill, and did not find the state of the battle such as to require my moving forward without waiting for orders, I remained in position. The brigade lay on its arms that night.

Early in the morning of the 27th I received orders from General Hill to take the advance with the Second Brigade and to drive the enemy from their position on Beaver Dam Creek, at Ellison's Mill. Forming the First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Col. D. H. Hamilton commanding, and the Twelfth, Colonel Barnes, in line of battle, with two companies of skirmishers—Captain Cordero's, of the First, and Captain Miller's, of the Twelfth—thrown forward, while the Thirteenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Col. O. E. Edwards, and the First Regiment (Rifles) South Carolina Volunteers, Col. J. Foster Marshall, followed in support, Crenshaw's battery being in rear. The brigade advanced to the attack. Slight resistance was made here by the enemy, and the passage of the stream, which presented a strong natural obstacle, was gained. Many Confederate soldiers, wounded or killed in a preceding unsuccessful assault, lay in the road toward the crossing of the creek and had to be moved aside to allow the passage of our artillery. A small bridge, broken up by the enemy, had also to be repaired. This was toward 8 o'clock in the morning.

Crossing Beaver Dam Creek the brigade advanced along the road among piles of knapsacks and other property and burning stores abandoned by the enemy, with skirmishers from the First and Twelfth Regiments kept out to the front and left. Coming into the edge of an open field Captain Cordero's company, First South Carolina Volunteers, deployed as skirmishers, were fired on by artillery in front, and Second Lieut. H. C. Heise and a soldier were wounded. Capt. W. T. Haskell's company, of the same regiment, advancing in open order, discovered that the forces meeting us in front from the left were those of Major-General Jackson's, and entered into communication with them, so as to avoid the risk of further mischief.

In the mean time two companies of the Twelfth Regiment (Miller's and Neville's), sent out under Lieut. Col. Cadwalader Jones to meet some of the enemy seen on the left, took and brought in some 17 prisoners, belonging chiefly to regiments of Pennsylvania Reserves.

At the intersection of the roads near Walnut Grove Church, where Major-General Hill stopped to confer with Major-General Jackson, I received General Hill's further instructions, and resumed the advance on the road running near the Chickahominy to Gaines' Mill, approaching the vicinity of Hogan's house, where General Lee stopped me by the road-side and gave me further directions for advancing and attacking the enemy. I moved the brigade forward in nearly the same order as at first, the First and Twelfth Regiments leading, with skirmishers in front. In compliance with a request sent to me by Major-General Longstreet, I rode hastily across to Hogan's house, where I informed

General Longstreet of the route by which my brigade was moving forward, and learned from him [of] the parallel road on my right, by which his troops were to move. In approaching Powhite Creek we passed over extensive deserted camps of the enemy, with great quantities of accouterments and stores abandoned or burning. A large pontoon train was burning in a field to our left.

The enemy made some stand at Gaines' Mill, and here our skirmishers, Cordero's and Haskell's companies of the First and Miller's of the Twelfth, became sharply engaged. The enemy were sheltered by trees; our riflemen availed themselves of the inequalities of the ground, where they could fire and load lying down. This exchange of fire having continued for some short time, while the First and Twelfth were preparing to advance in line, and judging that a rapid charge of the skirmishers would dislodge the enemy with least loss to our troops, I ordered them forward at the double-quick. At the word of command the riflemen sprang to their feet, and advancing impetuously drove the enemy before them. The First and Twelfth now followed in line of battle, and after the bridges over the creek and mill-race, torn up by the enemy, had been relaid by a working party, under directions of Lieutenants Johnston and Izard of the Engineer Corps, crossed the stream and again formed line of battle on the brow of the hill, to advance, supported as before by the other two regiments. It was now nearly 2 p. m.

The advance across the plain which extends from the valley of the Powhite Creek to that beyond Cold Harbor was made steadily and rapidly under the fire of the enemy's skirmishers. For a good part of the distance the line advanced at the double-quick. Among the troops driven from the ground the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment was noticed. Descending into the hollow beyond Cold Harbor, the sides of which are wooded and the bottom occupied by a marsh somewhat difficult to cross, the brigade dislodged the enemy and was formed in two lines, the first consisting of the First and Twelfth Regiments, on the farther hill-side, the second, consisting of the First Rifles and Thirteenth, in the low grounds behind. Captain Crenshaw's guns were placed in battery near the brow of the hill on the Cold Harbor side, from which he commenced firing on the enemy across the valley, who replied from batteries on the hill in our front. In this position, with the fire of artillery passing overhead, the infantry remained at a halt, by General Hill's orders, from about 2.30 o'clock until 4 o'clock, to await the formation of the line of battle on our right and left, preparatory to a general attack.

When General Hill sent the order to make the attack I directed the First and Twelfth Regiments to advance up the hill-side. The ground, especially in front of the First, was covered by a dense thicket of young pines. As our troops ascended toward the open ground they were met by a continuous fire of small-arms from a much superior number of troops, and at the same time were exposed to a heavy fire of artillery, both direct and oblique. The fire was so destructive that they could not advance farther. Finding that great damage was done by an enfilading fire from a battery established a good way to our right, I directed Colonel Marshall, with his regiment, to charge and take it. Throwing forward two companies in open order, supported by two others, as reserves, in close order, and following with the rest of the regiment formed in column in companies, Colonel Marshall, addressing a few brief and stirring words to his regiment, proceeded upon the execution of this highly perilous service in the handsomest manner.

The two flank companies of Capts. James M. Perrin and Joseph J. Norton were thrown forward as skirmishers, under the command of Captain Perrin. The companies of Captains Miller and Miles M. Norton followed in support. The four leading companies were all under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ledbetter. The charge was made at the double-quick, the column of six companies being deployed into line after reaching the open ground. A most destructive fire of musketry and artillery in front and in flank did not check the charge, which was continued for several hundred yards across the open ground and into a wood where several regiments of the enemy were posted. The battery, which was the object of the charge, had been withdrawn. The regiment, on reaching the woods, commenced firing on the enemy's infantry and drove them on, many of the men engaging in hand-to-hand conflicts with the bayonet and with clubbed rifles. A strong body of New York Zouaves now made a hot attack on the left wing and flank of the regiment. They were repulsed and brought to a stand by a steady and well-directed fire from a party which, on the spur of the moment and with marked presence of mind and skill, Lieutenant Higgins formed to check them. Colonel Marshall, finding that no support was sent to him from the rest of the brigade, now, too, hard pressed on its own front, ordered his regiment to fall back, and reformed it in the wooded hollow some distance to the right of its original position, where a North Carolina regiment, which just then came up, and aided in holding the ground.

Of 537 men carried into action Colonel Marshall's regiment lost 81 killed and 234 wounded. Nearly all of this loss occurred in the charge just described.

I refer to Colonel Marshall's report for the names of the many gallant officers mentioned by him, both those who fell on the field and those who passed safe through.

I have to remark that in the two leading companies deployed in open order the loss was not so heavy in proportion as in the other companies. I have no doubt that by drawing the fire of the enemy those companies rendered the loss in the whole regiment less than it otherwise would have been.

While the First Rifles were thus engaged the First and Twelfth Regiments, although relieved from the enfilading fire of the battery on the right, had a hard struggle to maintain their ground against the superior forces in their front. The Twelfth was able at one time to gain some distance in advance in the open field, but Colonel Barnes found it necessary to withdraw and reform his line on or near his original ground in the hollow. Two of the companies of this regiment at first—McMeekin's and Erwin's, afterward relieved by Bookter's and Company G, Lieutenant Garvin commanding—had during the halt in the hollow been deployed as skirmishers in advance to watch the enemy. The two last named only resumed their places in line after the return to the hollow, and at this time, in consequence of the difficulty of the ground, the right of the Twelfth got in rear of the left of the First, and there was much danger in such a thicket of the first suffering from the fire of that portion of the Twelfth behind it, until Colonel Hamilton interposed and prevented it. The Twelfth advanced again abreast with the First, and the two regiments fought bravely to maintain the ground, but suffered great loss, and were compelled to fall back with some disorder.

In the First Regiment all the members of the color guard were shot

down around Colonel Hamilton, who for a part of the time bore the colors himself.

Colonel Barnes, of the Twelfth, received a hurt, which, although he did not leave the field, in a great measure disabled him for the rest of the day.

The nature of the ground rendered it impracticable to preserve or re-establish regularity in the first line. I, therefore, ordered Colonel Edwards to hold the Thirteenth ready to receive the enemy with a steady fire at short range if they should descend the hill-side through the pine thicket. The Twelfth, not being at the time so heavily pressed as the First, I left to continue the struggle. The First I ordered to reform at some distance in rear of the Thirteenth, retiring around the left of that regiment. The Fourteenth Regiment, Colonel McGowan's, now arrived on the field at the moment it was so greatly needed.

By General Lee's order I had sent my aide-de-camp, Capt. Harry Hammond, across the valley of the Chickahominy to relieve this regiment from duty on the post so long occupied by it and to guide it to the brigade. Captain Hammond met at the river Captains Wood and Taggart, sent forward with their companies by Colonel McGowan to endeavor to communicate with me. The bridge at which they met was one constructed by the enemy opposite Dr. Friend's house, and torn up and burned by the enemy the night before. Leaving his horse at the river, Captain Hammond got across on foot and carried the order to Colonel McGowan, who at once led his regiment across the valley, and hastily repairing the bridge, marched on for the battle-field under a constant fire from one of the enemy's batteries.

Stopping the fire of Crenshaw's battery for a short time to allow a passage through the guns, I ordered the Fourteenth forward. Tired as they were, by two days and nights of outpost duty and by a rapid march under a burning sun, they recovered strength at once and advanced with a cheer and at the double-quick. Leading his regiment to the right of the Thirteenth and across the hollow, Colonel McGowan arrived just in time to repulse the advancing enemy and prevent them from establishing a battery at the edge of the open ground on the brow of the hill. The Fourteenth was formed along a fence up the hill, on the other side of the hollow, and maintained its position gallantly to the end of the battle. After it had held it some time alone other troops came up, and in concert with a North Carolina and Georgia regiment the Fourteenth made a charge across the open field for the purpose of taking a battery. In this charge Colonel McGowan was bruised by a grape-shot and for a short time disabled. The distance to the battery being too great, and the fire both direct and cross too heavy, our troops halted and lay down to shelter themselves, then retired, and the Fourteenth resumed its position near the brow of the hill, where after the close of the battle it lay on its arms.

Meanwhile Colonel Edwards held his position with the Thirteenth. The enemy did not venture to charge directly down the hill upon his position, but kept up a constant fire, which caused considerable loss. Colonel Edwards threw forward his right company, deployed as skirmishers, to dislodge the enemy from the pines in front and on the right, and then ordered the rest of the regiment to take a position a little in advance at the foot of the hill beyond the boggy stream. From the difficulty of crossing the bog and the incessant roar of cannon and musketry, his commands not being well heard, a separation of the regiment took place. A part of the left wing effected the movement intended by Colonel Edwards, and maintained the new position until the

close of the battle. The right and center companies, supposing the order to be to move in a different direction, marched, under Maj. T. S. Farrow, a short distance to the rear. Desiring to form a reserve of this force and the First Regiment for further movements, I directed Major Farrow to march farther to the right and rear, and form near Colonel Hamilton. Two companies of the First, those of Capts. W. T. Haskell and A. P. Butler, not having heard the order to retire, remained engaged in the front, and on the advance of the other troops acted in concert with those nearest to them to the end of the battle. Before I made any other disposition the portions of the First and Thirteenth, under Colonel Hamilton and Major Farrow, were ordered by Major-General Hill to take a position considerably to the right of my brigade, in support of the brigades of Generals Anderson and Field. At the close of the battle, being united with the First Rifles, the whole under the command of Colonel Hamilton, they bivouacked on their ground.

In the progress of the battle, after the wound received by Colonel Barnes, the Twelfth Regiment having suffered heavy loss and being in difficult grounds, became somewhat separated, but portions of the regiment, falling in with other commands, continued the fight to the end. Captain Bookter's company thus joined and fought in company with Col. James Cantey's regiment from Alabama.

The part taken in the action by Captain Crenshaw's battery was important at the beginning, but became more so after the infantry had become so severely engaged and after two regiments and the greater part of the third had been moved to the right, leaving the original position of the brigade to be held by a comparatively small force of infantry. The fire of the battery was well aimed and rapid, and its position under an exceedingly heavy fire from the enemy was maintained with the greatest gallantry. At one time very heavy bodies of infantry were to be seen in the open fields beyond the ravine and to our right, drawn up in many lines, and apparently preparing for a formidable advance. Captain Crenshaw's guns directed upon these masses caused them quickly to disappear, sheltering themselves in the long hollow which ran through the fields and rendered the enemy's position so strong. At a late hour a large body of troops was to be seen beyond a house in front and on our left. This was the point at which we thought it probable that General Jackson's troops would emerge from the woods and attack the enemy in flank. But upon watching the body of troops before us for a short time I became satisfied that they belonged to the enemy, and threatened a dangerous assault on our left, where it was weak. I therefore ordered Captain Crenshaw to fire upon them. Very soon a staff officer of Major-General Ewell came up to insist on stopping this fire, as General Ewell believed the troops before us were friends. I caused the fire to be suspended for a few moments, but being fully satisfied by further observation that my first conclusion was right, I directed Captain Crenshaw to resume the fire, which he did with good aim, dispersing the enemy quickly. General Ewell was afterward fully satisfied with the correctness of this course. At one time during the action, and before firing on the troops just mentioned, Captain Crenshaw, with my approval, withdrew the battery some distance to the rear to rest for three-quarters of an hour. For a part of the time during the action two or three batteries were firing on him at once. At last, two of the brass pieces having been disabled by the breaking of axles and the other two having become too hot to fire and many men and horses killed or disabled, I directed Captain Crenshaw to withdraw his battery from the field, which

he did by removing the two disabled pieces by hand and using three horses with most of the other four pieces.

Captain Crenshaw was immediately replaced by Capt. Marmaduke Johnson, whom General Lee ordered forward on my application for another battery. Captain Johnson, who had already at an early hour in the morning at Mechanicsville proved the efficiency of his battery by silencing the artillery of the enemy opposed to him, entered on this second conflict with great vigor. Three batteries opened upon him, and he was exposed to an incessant shower of rifle balls. He silenced one of the enemy's batteries by the use of round shot and kept up the contest hotly with the others. In a short time, I think about twenty minutes, 20 of his men and 10 horses were killed or wounded and his battery was disabled under this severe fire; his men stood to their guns like veterans till I ordered the battery to be withdrawn, in order to replace it by a section of that of Captain McIntosh, sent forward by General Lee at my request.

Captain McIntosh had hardly taken his position when his horse was killed under him. Like Captain Johnson, Captain McIntosh had already proved the efficiency of his battery at Mechanicsville, having opened the fight and been hotly engaged the evening before, and having resumed it in the morning until all his ammunition was expended and he was obliged to go back for a further supply.

When Captain McIntosh took his position he found the view of the enemy's position too much obstructed by smoke and dust to allow him to aim at any object. He fired two or three rounds, but no artillery replied to him. He then, by my direction, withdrew his guns some distance to the rear, to remain in readiness for further orders.

It was now toward sunset, and from this time until 8.30 o'clock, when the enemy were driven from the field under the repeated attacks of large bodies of fresh troops, the regiments of my brigade were engaged at different points, as I have stated above.

CAMP GREGG, VA., *March* 10, 1863.

I, A. C. Haskell, certify on honor that the original, of which the foregoing is a copy, was found among General Gregg's papers. I am well acquainted with General Gregg's handwriting, and I know the said report to be in his proper handwriting. No further report of the operations around Richmond can be found among General Gregg's papers.

A. C. HASKELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, LIGHT DIVISION,
Laurel Hill, Va., July 18, 1862.

GENERAL: I learn from Colonel Hamilton, commanding First South Carolina Volunteers, that, in an interview with yourself and the Secretary of War the other day, the name of Major McCrady, of the same regiment, having been somewhat accidentally [incidentally] mentioned, Colonel Hamilton expressed the opinion that Major McCrady had not behaved properly, saying he had served on my staff on June 27, but could not find his regiment until it was driven back, and that now he had gone home on sick leave; upon which you remarked that Colonel Hamilton had better have him ordered back, and that you would issue such order if Colonel Hamilton desired it, and that if he should not report you would have a letter of another kind addressed to him, which would compel him to resign, to which the Secretary of War assented.

I differ entirely with Colonel Hamilton in the view which he takes of Major McCrady's conduct, and I beg leave to interpose to prevent any hasty action from being taken against Major McCrady without giving him a fair hearing.

When my brigade was put in march, at the commencement of the late operations, Major McCrady was sick in Richmond. He left a sick bed and overtook me on the battle-field at Cold Harbor, looking extremely feeble and ill. He said to me that he thought he might be able to accompany me and perform some staff duty, although not strong enough to accompany his regiment. This might well be, as I had required the field officers to dismount a while for the purpose of seeing better and sending orders more promptly. Myself and my staff remained on horseback. I do not think Major McCrady could have reasonably anticipated less risk in accompanying me on staff duty mounted than in marching with his regiment on foot. I requested him to accompany me, and he did so. In the heat of the battle I sent him to rally a portion of my troops, which, from the difficulty of the ground and the fierceness of the enemy's fire, had got into some disorder. I do not think I saw him again. Some time after proceeding to execute my order he was seen by one of my captains retiring in a state of exhaustion. He told this officer that he had rallied the troops referred to and staid with them in the fight until his strength gave out entirely. Major McCrady's regiment had at this time been formed by my order somewhat to the rear, preparatory to another movement. Major McCrady went to it, and in attempting to dismount fell to the ground, as I have been informed by his brother (Lieutenant Thomas McCrady), who was obliged to leave him thus lying on the ground when the regiment was shortly afterward ordered by Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill to take a position in advance. Lieutenant McCrady has not since seen the major, but understands that he got back to Richmond in a carriage in which he had come to the immediate neighborhood of the battle-ground.

I understand that Major McCrady afterward went home on sick leave, granted in Richmond, without referring the application to his commanding officers. If this proceeding was irregular, it was an irregularity which the War Department has permitted until very lately, if it is not still permitted, and Major McCrady cannot be held responsible for it.

Colonel Hamilton himself was very unwell during the late operations of the army, and at one time on the march, on June 29, sank fainting from his horse. He refused, however, to go off duty, and although I was advised to order him, I judged it best not to do so. By the power of his constitution Colonel Hamilton was able to overcome disease in a remarkable manner, and this may cause him to apply his own standard to other men. But I do not think it right. Few men have such power. Possibly Major McCrady may not possess it; but Major McCrady had been sick for a month before the march commenced, and was perhaps in a condition of body which no power of mind could overcome. I see no reason whatever to question the good conduct of Major McCrady.

I respectfully request that you will ask the Secretary of War to read this.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MAXCY GREGG,
Brigadier-General, Provisional Army, C. S.

General S. COOPER.

No. 333.

Report of Capt. D. G. McIntosh, Pee Dee (S. C.) Artillery, of the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill.

HEADQUARTERS PEE DEE ARTILLERY,
July 14, 1862.

GENERAL: In obedience to orders I submit herewith a report of the part taken by my command in the late combats before Richmond:

At about 4 p. m. on the afternoon of Thursday General Hill ordered me to engage the enemy's batteries to the rear of Mechanicsville, then shelling the head of our column. I took position behind a small breastwork of the enemy and opened upon them at a distance of about 700 yards, mine being, I believe, the first battery to open fire. After a few rounds one of the howitzers broke its axle and had to be sent to the rear. The fire from the other three pieces was continued with slight intermissions until about 9 o'clock, when I was ordered by General Hill to cease. The enemy at one time directed a fire against me from three points, but the only casualties which occurred was the killing of 4 horses. I had discharged when the firing ceased 160 rounds from each gun, and they became so warm during the action that it was with great difficulty the brass piece could be worked.

At daylight on Friday morning the firing was resumed on my side slowly, as I had but little ammunition left. At 8 o'clock, having expended every round, I withdrew.

The casualties on this morning were—1 man, Private J. T. McLindon, killed and Private Newgas severely wounded. One horse was also killed. I carried into this action 70 men, exclusive of officers.

At 12 m., having received a supply of ammunition, I followed the division and overtook it at Cold Harbor.

During the afternoon you ordered a section of the battery into action. The first section was carried in, but after firing two or three rounds and finding no artillery opposed to me, and the smoke too great to tell friend from foe and reporting the same to you, I was ordered to retire.

In this action Sergeant Hepburn was wounded in the arm.

On the battle-days of Monday and Tuesday I was frequently with the battery under fire, but took no part in either action.

Respectfully submitted.

D. G. McINTOSH,
Captain.

Brig. Gen. MAXCY GREGG,
Commanding Second Brigade.

No. 334.

Report of Col. D. H. Hamilton, First South Carolina Infantry, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm, and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. FIRST REGIMENT SOUTH CAROLINA VOLS.,
Camp on New Market Road, Va., July 14, 1862.

GENERAL: In obedience to orders I desire to report as to the part taken by my regiment in the recent battles of June 27 and 30 and July 1:

On Thursday afternoon, June 26, I put my regiment in march to cross the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge. Nothing of importance occurred until my regiment, leading the brigade, reached a position commanded by the battery of the enemy near Mechanicsville turnpike, when a pretty sharp fire of shot and shell was opened upon my regiment. By compelling my men to lie down behind the crest of the hill I escaped with the wounding of only 2 men—Company F.

On Friday morning my regiment and that of Colonel Barnes, leading the other regiments of the brigade, commenced the advance upon the lines of the enemy. We crossed Beaver Dam, only being slightly annoyed by the skirmishers of the enemy. On reaching one of the camps of the enemy, shortly before vacated, I was astonished to find myself under fire from field artillery; it, however, proved to be a section of artillery belonging to the army of General Jackson. The mistake was soon discovered, but unfortunately not in time to prevent the wounding of Lieutenant Heise, Company C, and one private of the same company.

After a short delay I was ordered to advance upon Powhite Creek, throwing out skirmishers in advance. This was done, and for some little time a brisk fire was kept up on both sides; but the enemy soon ceased to attempt to dispute the crossing of the creek, which was done very quietly and without any interruption. After a short rest, to enable us to collect and provide for our wounded, we resumed our march, and soon came upon the camp of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, which seemed at first disposed to give us battle; but upon giving the order to charge bayonets at double-quick they broke and fled. We continued to advance, and upon gaining an open field commanding a view of the enemy's position at Cold Harbor we were subjected to a severe fire of shell from the battery of the enemy. This fire was soon silenced by our own battery, and then, under your order, I advanced upon the position of the enemy through a thick, swampy piece of ground, and formed line of battle on the edge of the open field. In a short time I saw a brigade moving down upon us. When within easy range of us they opened a most deadly fire upon my regiment, wounding and killing a large number of my officers and men, and among these all of my color guard.

Here was my principal loss; among them, Lieut. Col. A. M. Smith, who had distinguished himself for gallantry and good conduct. Although feeble from a recent severe illness, his wound, which at first was apparently slight, proved eventually mortal, and he sank to rest calm and composed, feeling that he had done his duty to his country.

After being so severely handled I considered it proper to take my regiment out from under fire, which was accordingly done. Upon coming out of the swamp I found Colonel Marshall with a remnant of his regiment. This, with my own, I formed in line, and under orders from General Lee and Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill, I took command of these two fragments of regiments and led them into the wood in rear of the position occupied by the brigades of Generals Anderson and Field. Soon I was joined by a portion of Colonel Edwards' regiment, under Major Farrow, and with this portion of the brigade I occupied the ground as above indicated, and on Saturday morning I marched my regiment, by your orders, to another position near the battle-ground, where we remained until Sunday, June 29.

On this day we recrossed the Chickahominy. We marched in pursuit of the enemy, but did not come up with them until Monday evening, June 30. Then, although under fire and having several soldiers

and one lieutenant (Sweeney, Company K) wounded by the fire of the enemy, there was no chance of our coming in actual contact with the enemy, from the fact that the ground in front of us was occupied by others of our own troops.

We were likewise drawn out on Tuesday afternoon, July 1, but did not become engaged with the enemy, although for some time under the fire of artillery. We continued the pursuit of the enemy with the rest of the Second Brigade, who had sought the shelter of their gunboats, and after remaining for twenty-four hours near them, we were ordered back to the neighborhood of Richmond, to go into camp.

I feel that it would be invidious, where all of my officers and most of my soldiers behaved so well, to single out any one for especial praise, except that I desire to mention Private Dominick Spellman, of Company K, who bore my colors gallantly during the battle after Sergeant Taylor and Corporal Hayne, who, carrying the colors, were shot down, the latter taking them from my hands when the former was first struck, to be mortally wounded himself immediately. I have promoted Private Spellman to be color-bearer for gallantry on the field of battle.

I beg to submit appended list of casualties, marked A,* and likewise lists showing where each officer and soldier of the regiment was on the three days on which we were engaged with the enemy.†

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. HAMILTON,
Colonel First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. MAXCY GREGG,
Commanding Second Brigade, Light Division.

No. 335.

Report of Col. Dixon Barnes, Twelfth South Carolina Infantry, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale), and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. TWELFTH REGT. SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS,
Laurel Hill, Va., July 17, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters I submit the following report of the part performed by the Twelfth Regiment in the late battles before Richmond:

On the 26th ultimo, at about 5 p. m., we crossed the Chickahominy near the Central Railroad, having bivouacked the night previous some 5 miles below that point, on the Meadow Bridge road. Immediately after crossing we turned in the direction of Mechanicsville, and had not advanced far before we came under the shells of the enemy, who had been attacked by the advanced forces of our division. We continued our march until we came within a half or three-fourths of a mile from the point at which the battle was progressing; formed in line of battle in a flat, where we were enabled to protect ourselves from the shell and shot of the enemy by laying on the ground. In this position we remained during the night, being annoyed considerably by the shell until a short time after dark, when the firing ceased. With the exception of 1 man, who was very slightly injured by a piece of shell, we escaped unhurt.

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* Embodied in returns, p. 982. † Not found.

Early the next morning we marched across the Mechanicsville turnpike road in the direction of Beaver Dam Creek. Arriving within half a mile of that stream we halted, formed line of battle, and sent forward Company B (Captain Miller) as skirmishers. We were then ordered by General Gregg to cross the stream and occupy the hills beyond. This order was promptly executed and without much resistance, except from scattering shots from the pickets of the enemy, who fled as we advanced. We were now in full view of deserted camps and burning fires in front. We immediately continued our march, and about half a mile farther we entered a piece of woods where a large heap of commissary and other stores were on fire. But the quantity of knapsacks, oil-cloths, and other articles scattered through the woods and along the roads gave unmistakable evidence that the enemy had left his camp in great haste. Here we halted a short time, when General Gregg came up and ordered the regiment to be formed in column of companies and to advance in that order. Just at this moment I was told that the enemy had been seen on our left. This fact I communicated to the general, when he ordered the two left companies to be sent in that direction to reconnoiter. Immediately Company B, Captain Miller, and Company K, Captain Neville, were sent, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Jones. The regiment now moved off in column and soon [arrived] at a church, where we met General Jackson's command, or a portion of it. We remained here a short time, during which the two companies sent out to reconnoiter on our left sent in 9 prisoners, and soon after came themselves, bringing 8 more, making 17 in all captured.

We continued the march without further resistance until we arrived in the vicinity of Gaines' Mill, on Powhite Creek. Here, the enemy making demonstration of resistance, the regiment was formed in line of battle, and Company B, Captain Miller, thrown forward as skirmishers. A spirited attack being made by the skirmishers, and at the same time a few shells being thrown from one of our batteries, the enemy were soon put to flight, making toward a pine thicket beyond the creek. Advancing to the creek we found the bridge torn up. The regiment was ordered to cross on the dam, and after crossing to wait for orders. In a short time the bridge was repaired, so as to enable the whole command to cross.

The regiment was then formed in line, and throwing forward Company A, Lieutenant Parker, and Company I, Captain Vanlandingham, as skirmishers, we advanced at double-quick toward the pine thicket, the enemy as before firing and retiring before us.

In this advance Private N. S. Camp, Company A, was killed.

Continuing the pursuit, we soon came in sight of the enemy in force at Cold Harbor. In a few moments a fight commenced between our artillery and that of the enemy. The shells from the batteries of the enemy soon began to fall thick and fast around us, and taking the double-quick, we advanced to a branch in front of us, and toward the enemy, under a heavy fire of shell. Crossing this branch, we came to a halt for nearly two hours. During the halt, by order of the general, I sent Company F, Captain McMeekin, and Company H, Captain Erwin, in advance to watch the movements of the enemy, and afterward relieved them by Company D, Captain Bookter, and Company G, Lieutenant Garvin. In the performance of this duty Company F and Company D had each 2 men wounded.

About 5 p. m., as near as I can guess, the Twelfth and First Regiments were formed in line, the Twelfth having only eight companies, the two sent in advance to watch the movements of the enemy not hav-

ing been called in. My understanding of the order was that we were to make the attack on the enemy. The general himself giving the order to march, we moved off up the hill through the pines, and, on reaching the open field above, the Twelfth Regiment continued the march across this field toward a branch or hollow 200 or 300 yards in front of us, where the enemy was known to be. We did not advance, however, more than 100 yards before a battery (the position of which I was not before aware of), situated in a piece of woods about 300 or 400 yards to my right, poured a heavy fire of shell and grape shot upon us, wounding and stunning 5 or 6 men the first volley.

I now discovered that the First Regiment had halted at the edge of the pine thicket, and saw at once that to attempt to reach the hollow under this fire, and then to encounter the enemy there, or to change front and march alone against the battery, would be to sacrifice the regiment with little or no damage to the enemy. This being the situation of the regiment, I immediately marched by the left flank down the hill to the branch, turned, and marched up the branch, through a dense thicket and under a heavy fire of shell and shot, until I got opposite the pine thicket through which I had gone before entering the open field. We were now out of range of the artillery, and here I formed the regiment in line as soon as I could, being joined by the two companies who were out reconnoitering the movements of the enemy when we commenced the advance.

The regiment was now marched in line through the pines up to the edge of the open field and took position on the left of the First Regiment. Scarcely had we got in position before a greatly superior force appeared in front of us, and an engagement immediately ensued, being commenced by us. We held our position obstinately for a time, but, in consequence of overwhelming numbers, we were driven back a short distance, suffering seriously in killed and wounded. Although our numbers were much reduced, and our line somewhat broken, the greater portion of the command was soon rallied, and recovered our former position at the edge of the open ground.

Again we poured a vigorous fire into the enemy and maintained our position for some time, but owing to the great disparity of numbers we were again forced back, sustaining a heavy loss in officers and men.

The entire command by this time was well-nigh exhausted and greatly reduced. I myself, from exhaustion and from a wound which I received in the thigh, causing considerable pain, was unable to take further command. I am not able of my own knowledge to say what part any portion of the command took in the fight after this time, yet from reliable information I am fully convinced that some did fall in with other commands and continue the fight. Captain Bookter, with Lieutenant Talley and others of his company, joined an Alabama regiment, commanded by Colonel Cantey, and while with this regiment Captain Bookter and several of his men were wounded.

The conduct of the command as a whole was gallant and commendable. We had when we left Mechanicsville about 430 muskets, including many who were indisposed. Taking from this number those who tired out during the march of the day, I am sure that we did not carry more than 400, if that, into the fight.

The casualties, a list of which accompanies this report, are 17 killed and 131 wounded, making a total of 148 killed and wounded. Among the killed was First Lieut. J. W. Delaney, commanding Company B. He was killed in the first conflict at the edge of the pine thicket. By

his death the regiment, the State, and the Confederacy has been deprived of an officer of intelligence and great gallantry. Among the wounded are some of our most valuable officers, to wit: Captains Vanlandingham, McMeekin, Bookter, and Miller. Captains Vanlandingham and McMeekin were wounded at the last stand we made at the edge of the pine thicket. I am not informed as to [the] place Captain Miller was wounded, he having been absent ever since. Captain Bookter, as before stated, was wounded after joining an Alabama regiment, late in the evening. It is gratifying to know that the wounds of Captains Bookter, McMeekin, and Miller are such as to render the loss of their services only temporary, but even this will be seriously felt by the regiment. The wound of Captain Vanlandingham was such as to require the amputation of the left leg. His loss will be seriously felt in the regiment, and to his company it will be irreparable.

Passing by all the details of the pursuit I come now to the fight of Monday evening, June 30. About 5 p. m. we arrived in the vicinity of the enemy, halted, and stacked arms in a piece of woods to the right of the road. The fight soon commenced in front of us, and about 6.30 o'clock the regiments of the brigade were formed in line and marched by the right flank about 1¼ miles to a point near where the fight was progressing. On arriving at this point we were halted and the regiments were formed in column of companies, the Twelfth being third in order. About sundown the Twelfth was ordered to form line to the front. This being done, we were ordered to march through the thicket and take position in rear as a support to the Fourteenth, which had been previously sent into the fight. I marched a short distance through the thicket and came upon the First Regiment lying down. Halting there for a few seconds to make some inquiry about the position of the Fourteenth, I gave the command left face, marched around the left of the First Regiment, then marched to the front, and took position about 200 or 300 yards in rear of the firing, with my right flank a short distance from and nearly opposite the center of the line of the First Regiment and perpendicular to it. I made the men lie down in order to protect them from the bullets, which were flying fast and thick over and about us. We remained in this position until the close of the fight, about 8.30 p. m., having 7 men wounded at this place.

Colonel McGowan now brought out his command (the Fourteenth) and the regiments of the brigade bivouacked. About 10 or 11 o'clock at night the general himself came to us and ordered us to return in the morning to the place we had left in the evening. This we did, and remained in that position until about 6 p. m. of Tuesday, July 1. We were then marched up the road about 2 miles, passing the battle ground of the previous day, and were there halted.

In a very short time the battle of July 1 began and progressed fiercely in front of us and on the right wing of the enemy. The firing of the enemy soon slackened on his right, but was taken up fiercely along his line toward his center and left, and we were marched back about half a mile, halted and faced to the front. General Hill came up and ordered the Twelfth and Fourteenth to remain in that position and watch toward the enemy. Here we remained until the close of the fight, without participating in the engagement.

I close this report by acknowledging the cordial and efficient assistance rendered me by Lieut. Col. Cad. Jones, the only field officer I had, and also by bearing testimony to the faithful discharge by Dr. J. Ford

Prioleau, surgeon, and Dr. J. W. Keith, assistant surgeon, of their arduous duties.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

D. BARNES,
Colonel Twelfth Regiment.

Capt. A. C. HASKELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 336.

Report of Col. O. E. Edwards, Thirteenth South Carolina Infantry, of the battles of Beaver Dam Creek, or Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale), and Crew's Farm, or Malvern Hill.

JULY 18, 1862.

Report of the part taken by the Thirteenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers in the late combats before Richmond, with lists of casualties:

1. The Thirteenth, numbering 413 men, reached the scene of action, near Mechanicsville and Beaver Dam Creek, at 6.30 p. m. on June 26. Formed line of battle and remained under fire of shot and shell until 9 p. m., when the firing ceased, and then bivouacked for the night on the spot. No casualties.

2. In the action at Beaver Dam, on the morning of the 27th, my regiment numbered 414. The fire of shot and shell from the enemy's battery beyond the creek opened at 4 a. m., sweeping across our position, and continued until 5.40 o'clock, when we advanced half a mile to the Mechanicsville turnpike; halted [and] loaded. Under orders to support Colonel Barnes (Twelfth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers) I advanced in that attitude to the bridge across the creek (7.35 a. m.), where a brief delay occurred to repair the bridge. Crossing as soon as the work was completed I pursued the march directly on along the road to Walnut Grove Church, where at 9.10 a. m. the command halted until 10 a. m. No casualties.

3. In the action near Powhite Creek, about noon on the 27th, my regiment numbered 414. Under the former orders extended I moved, supporting Colonel Barnes, forming line of battle at 12 m. While the front of the brigade was actively engaging the enemy I moved on in position assigned me, through some camps of the enemy, to the road near its crossing a bridge over the creek. Halted while the bridge was being repaired.

Casualties—1 wounded.

4. Into the action at Gaines' farm, or Cold Harbor, my regiment went with 413 men. Under orders to support Colonel Hamilton, First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, I moved forward at 2 p. m. from Powhite Creek eastward toward the strong position held by the enemy. Near the outset of this advance I lost some men.

After a brief pause, by order, the forward movement was continued until we reached a ravine and brook between the position about this time assumed by Captain Crenshaw's field artillery and the main front of the enemy. This halt of the brigade was at 2.40 p. m.

The fire under which my regiment remained here was very heavy, and from the ordering forward of the commands of Colonels Hamilton,

Marshall, and Barnes it was a double fire from front and right. Being ordered to hold the position assigned me along the brook until Colonel Hamilton should fall back, I held the position and awaited that event. My instructions were to hold the position and be ready when Colonel Hamilton fell back, and then to pour a destructive volley into the enemy as he emerged from the pines; that Colonel Hamilton at that juncture would take position in my rear to support me. After occupying this exposed position—exposed by reason of the apparently unimpeded fire of small-arms pouring constantly upon us, as before stated—for an hour or so without the appearance of Colonel Hamilton or his command, finding my regiment severely pressed and partly surrounded by the enemy upon my right, where I had expected the regiments of our own brigade, and finding the availability of my left wing materially interfered with by the bog and undergrowth, I felt it my duty to change my position slightly. I accordingly ordered forward as skirmishers my right company, driving the enemy from that wood, and then threw my regiment a few yards across the brook with a view of protecting my right, in case of a repetition of the enemy's former movement, and as the best means of holding my position as ordered, for the purpose indicated in that order. The brook is passable at only two or three places in the portion occupied, so that a regular movement in line was impracticable. In the confusion produced by this circumstance, by the din of incessant cannon and small-arm firing, and other noise incident to battle, my commands could not be heard perfectly, and the irregular nature of the ground and the undergrowth caused a separation of the wings of my command.

Major Farrow, with the right and center companies, in a few minutes reported to Brigadier-General Gregg, near by, and under orders from him took position on another part of the field. A fragment of three companies of the left, under my command, remained on the ground until night and victory closed the action. Bivouacked on the field.

Casualties—4 killed, 44 wounded, 4 since died.

5. My regiment went into the action at Willis' Church Monday, June 30, numbering 342 men.

At 5.30 p. m. we halted in a wood adjacent to the action and were for nearly an hour under a sporadic fire of shells, by which I lost 1 man killed.

At 6.30 the brigade moved forward to the immediate scene of the battle. My regiment moved under same orders to the left by successive stages, halting frequently.

About 7.30 loaded, fixed bayonets, and when it neared the front of the supposed enemy, under a galling fire of small-arms in front, it was ordered to form in close column of companies, and to charge bayonets through a dense copse. This movement was arrested to inquire definately whether friends or enemy were before us, for darkness utterly prevented our distinguishing by sight. Inquiry seemed to result in determining that our friends were before us, and I was ordered to move by the right and reform in the road from which the charge was made, which I did promptly and bivouacked there for the night.

Casualties—1 killed, 15 wounded, 1 since died.

6. My regiment numbered 269 in the action at Malvern Hill, or Crew's farm, on July 1.

At 5 p. m. we were marched, with some halts, perhaps 2 miles to a position near the road, where our line of battle was formed about 8 p. m. Here we were under sporadic fire of shells until about 9.30, when the action closed. We then returned to our bivouac. No casualties.

General summary.—Killed, 5; wounded, 60. Grand total casualties, 65. Since dead, 5. Grand total deaths, 10.*

The conduct and bearing of my regiment—officers and men—in these actions were, with a few exceptions, highly commendable. They were steady, cool, prompt, and ready. Under the most trying ordeal of receiving a severe fire for hours without returning it they proved themselves efficient soldiers and worthy our great cause.

Respectfully submitted.

O. E. EDWARDS,
Colonel Thirteenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers.

Capt. A. C. HASKELL, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 337.

Report of Col. Samuel McGowan, Fourteenth South Carolina Infantry, of the battles of Gaines' Mill and Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale).

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH REGT. SOUTH CAROLINA VOLS.,
Near Richmond, Va., July 10, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Fourteenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, under my command, in the late battles around Richmond:

On Wednesday, June 25, the brigade was encamped at Smith's farm, on the Chickahominy, and my regiment went on picket duty that morning. During that day all the brigade, except my regiment, was ordered to move up the river toward Meadow Bridge. I was informed that other troops would relieve me on picket during Wednesday night, and in that case I was to follow and join the brigade. It turned out, however, that we were not relieved; the regiment remained on picket all the night, next day, and the next night, being two days and nights, without rest or sleep. About 10 a. m. on Friday we could discover from our picket post on the hills that the enemy was retreating and our friends pursuing them down the opposite bank of the Chickahominy. As soon as the enemy had cleared our front I sent two companies (Captains Wood and Taggart) down to the river, to communicate, if possible, with General Gregg. They there found Captain Harry Hammond, of the general's staff, who, not being able to get his horse across the river, came on foot to the regiment, delivered an order for us to join the brigade, and guided us on the march. We had great difficulty in crossing the river, as the enemy had torn up and burned the bridge—the upper new bridge—the night before. We succeeded, however, in repairing it, so that the regiment crossed and moved on, under a constant fire of shells from one of the enemy's batteries. The ambulance and surgeon's wagon had, however, to make the circuit by Mechanicsville, and arrived about the time the battle began. The day was intensely hot, and the regiment being much fatigued, Captain Hammond led us to a point near where the brigade was engaged, on the extreme right of the enemy, and halted us to rest for a few moments while he went forward to see the general.

At this moment the battle opened with great fury and, exhausted as we were, we were at once ordered forward. By the direction of the

* See Guild's report, p. 503.

general and under his own eye I formed line of battle in rear of Crenshaw's battery (which ceased firing for a moment to allow us to pass), and charged at the double-quick between the guns, down the hill, straight toward the heavy firing in the front. I was informed by the general that I would find the regiments of Colonels Edwards and Barnes in the skirt of woods bordering the field occupied by the enemy; as soon, therefore, as we had crossed the boggy ravine in the woods and commenced to ascend the hill beyond I halted the regiment and sent out in every direction to find the regiments indicated. The thicket was very dense, and for fear of firing into friends I went forward myself to the edge of the field held by the enemy, calling aloud for our friends, who were supposed to be there. I soon found that no friends were in front of us, for the enemy had retaken possession of the field and were in the act of establishing a battery at the edge of the woods near where my regiment stood. Seeing the enemy in front and hearing nothing of our friends, I ordered the Fourteenth to advance alone through the woods to the fence to drive the enemy back and hold that position, which was promptly and gallantly done. For a long time we held this position without any assistance whatever.

During this period the enemy once made an effort to turn our left flank, but was repulsed by the left companies, under Lieut. Col. W. D. Simpson. The left wing of the regiment was then advanced over the fence and through the pine thicket, making nearly a right angle with the right wing, but it was soon drawn back to its original position. At length a North Carolina regiment came up on our right and a Georgia regiment on our left. Endeavoring to act in concert with these we made a charge upon the batteries in front of us, but finding the distance so much greater than was expected, in an open field, under a terrific cross-fire of musketry, grape shot, and canister, the men, after having gone over half the distance, were compelled to lie down, and soon after were ordered to retire and occupy their former position. In this charge I received a severe bruise on my right side from a grape shot, which for a short time disabled me. We never yielded for one instant our original position; we held it, except when charging, all the afternoon. We held it at the time the batteries were finally carried, late in the evening, and after the struggle was over fell upon the ground entirely exhausted, and slept there surrounded by the dead and dying.

I grieve to have to state that the list of killed and wounded in this battle is large. Lieutenant Plunkett, Company H, was shot twice, and gloriously died upon the field. Maj. W. J. Carter, Captains Brown, Taggart, and Croft, Lieutenants Brunson, O. W. Allen, Stevens, McCarley, Dorroh, and Carter were wounded, besides many others were killed and wounded, a list of whom is hereto attached;* some have since died.

The whole regiment acted in the most satisfactory manner, and where all did their duty it is impossible to discriminate without injustice. Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson and Major Carter were always active in preserving order and in encouraging the men. Adjutant Ready was also active until he was wounded and left the field. William F. Nance, esq., of Newberry, happened to be with the regiment when it left the picket station Friday at noon, and being unwilling to remain a mere spectator at such a time he voluntarily accompanied us, and made the charge of that evening with the regiment. Capt. C. H. Suber, assistant

* Not found.

quartermaster, as directed, remained with the train at our camp upon Smith's farm.

In regard to the fight of Monday night the general well knows how suddenly we were called upon to go into it. We had marched all day until late in the evening, and soon after we arrived in the neighborhood of the fight it was represented to us that the enemy was turning the left of our lines. I was directed to form the Fourteenth, which was the leading regiment, in line of battle immediately, and send forward through the thick undergrowth, skirmishers, to feel the enemy and as' certain his position. I accordingly sent forward Captain West, who threw out his men as skirmishers and gallantly advanced some 300 yards toward our left and front. In a few moments he returned, stating that he had found General Featherston in the undergrowth wounded, who informed him that the enemy's skirmishers were all around him, that he was in danger of being captured, and that if any Confederate troops were near at hand they should advance at once. As soon as Captain West made this report my regiment was ordered forward through a perfect jungle of vines and bushes. We took the direction indicated by the skirmishers, and as soon as we approached the open ground in which the enemy had hastily thrown up a breastwork we fell upon his skirmishers, who upon our approach scattered and fled in every direction. The regiment was halted at the edge of the cleared ground and volley after volley thrown into the ranks of the enemy, who returned upon us a very hot and fatal fire. In this musketry fight some of my men, having obtained patent cartridges, shot seventy times. At one time, just after dark, the belief seemed to take possession of the enemy, as it did of ourselves, that we were mutually fighting our friends, and the firing ceased for a time entirely. During the cessation of fire an officer came over to us and inquired who we were. I demanded to know to what regiment he belonged; to which he replied the Twentieth Indiana, which was in the woods to our left and front. Thereupon he was politely informed that he was in the midst of the Fourteenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, and at the same time ordered to the rear for safe-keeping. A few moments after this interview an officer of the enemy was distinctly heard to give the command, "Commence firing," and in a moment the whole ridge in our front was a sheet of flame. They poured into the regiment for a short time the most destructive fire. We, however, held our ground and returned the fire until the enemy fled. The Fourteenth certainly fired the last gun in the battle of Monday. We remained on the ground until all the firing had ceased, and then joined the other regiments of the brigade. Once during the evening the enemy endeavored to turn our left flank, but Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson directed upon them the fire of the left companies, and with distinguished gallantry drove them back. If we could have had a regiment on our left we certainly would have captured the Twentieth Indiana Regiment.

In this contest also, as well as that of Friday, we lost many valuable officers and men. Captains Owens, Harper, and Stuckly were wounded, the first two I fear very seriously. Lieutenant Davis died gallantly on the field, and Lieutenants Watson and Miller were wounded, besides many others killed and wounded, a list of whom is inclosed.* Seven captains went into the fight—6 were wounded, leaving only 1 for duty.

In the combat of Monday night we took about 20 prisoners, the names and regiments of some of whom are remembered: Harrison Patrick, Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves, Company B; Frederick Harvey, For-

* Not found.

tieth New York, Company H; Captain Reed, Twentieth Indiana, Company K, and 15 or 16 others, mostly of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment. Having no place to keep these prisoners, they were turned over by my direction to a mounted escort in charge of prisoners.

As we were going into the charge General Pryor, in rear of whose brigade we passed, presented to General Gregg a battle-flag, bearing upon its folds the names of "Williamsburg" and "Seven Pines," and belonging to St. Paul's Louisiana Battery, which the general intrusted to the Fourteenth for that occasion. I called upon Company D, the flag company, for a flag-bearer, and T. W. Carwile, quite a youth, volunteered to carry it, and did carry it through the fight with great gallantry. It was struck by balls five times during the contest, and yet the bearer escaped unhurt. I recommend young Carwile to the favorable consideration of the general for his distinguished gallantry.

I cannot omit to mention, also, the services of Lieut. James Dunlap, of Co. F, who, in addition to his other laborious duties as commanding officer of his company, after his gallant captain (Owens) had fallen, discharged, also, at my request, the duties of adjutant of the regiment. I take pleasure in commending him as a most faithful and efficient officer.

As my adjutant and both orderlies were shot down in the first action (Orderly White was killed and Orderly Harrison seriously, if not mortally, wounded), I am unable to give the exact number that went into the different combats. I know that several fainted and many broke down on the march. I judge that about 500 went into the fight of Friday and about 200 into that of Monday evening. It will be seen that our loss is more than half the number engaged. We lost on Friday 18 killed and 197 wounded and missing, and on Monday 11 killed and 65 wounded and missing; total, 291. Some of those reported as wounded have since died. I have heard of the death of Captain Owens, Sergeant Franks, and Albert Boyce, and I greatly fear that others have, and that many will still die.

The honored and lamented dead have laid down their lives in a just cause, defending their country from invasion and their homes from pollution. They died gallantly. Their names will be embalmed in history as martyrs of liberty and added to the long roll of Carolina's departed heroes.

I have been greatly indebted to Surgeon Huot and Assistant Surgeon Youngblood and their assistants for their indefatigable attention to the numerous wounded.

Hoping that the general is satisfied with the conduct of the regiment, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. McGOWAN,
Colonel Fourteenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers.

Capt. A. C. HASKELL, *Aide-de-Camp.*

No. 338.

Report of Col. J. Foster Marshall, First South Carolina Rifles, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale).

HDQRS. FIRST REGT. SOUTH CAROLINA VOL. RIFLES,
SECOND BRIGADE, LIGHT DIVISION,
——— —, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to orders from headquarters I have the honor to submit the following report, as embracing the part that my regiment

took in the battles before Richmond, commencing Thursday, June 26, and ending on Tuesday night, July 1, instant:

On Wednesday night, June 25, the brigade took up the line of march for Meadow Bridge, on Chickahominy, and halted about 3 a. m. to rest the troops preparatory to the coming struggle.

On Thursday evening, 4 p. m., the brigade was put in motion for Meadow Bridge, which we reached about 6 p. m., the enemy having abandoned all their intrenchments near the bridge and fallen back upon their stronghold at Mechanicsville. The other brigades of the division having engaged the enemy in and around Mechanicsville, there seemed to be no immediate need of our brigade, and, in obedience to orders, I formed my regiment in line of battle in rear of a hedge-row to await further orders. Here, during a heavy cannonade of shell and grape, my regiment was put to a severe trial of their courage for two and a half hours without the privilege of returning a shot; but I am happy to report that not a man shrank from his post of duty.

I had 1 private killed by a shell—Samuel O. Reid, of Company G. Night closed with the capture of Mechanicsville.

On the morning of the 27th the Second Brigade of Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill's division was put in the advance and pressed on after the enemy as rapidly as circumstances would allow. On approaching Gaines' Mill the enemy was discovered in strong force on the opposite side of the creek to resist our crossing and the rebuilding of the bridge. After reconnoitering the position of the enemy the Second Brigade was soon formed into line of battle, Colonel Hamilton on the right, supported by Colonel Edwards; Colonel Barnes on the left, supported by Colonel Marshall. Thus formed, we advanced upon the enemy, and in fifteen minutes after we opened fire they retreated in the direction of Cold Harbor.

The division having crossed over, General Gregg was again put in the advance, and was ordered to reconnoiter and scour the woods and fields that lay on the left of the road leading to the enemy's works. For this purpose the same line of battle was formed by the brigade as before, crossing at Gaines' Mill, and the order to advance given. As soon as we discovered the enemy, posted in a pine thicket, the charge was made, and in ten minutes we drove them out, and those we did not capture or wound beat a hasty retreat to the main battle ground, selected and fortified by the enemy.

At 2 p. m. we advanced to Cold Harbor, where we rested a few moments preparatory to a charge upon the enemy's positions. The Crenshaw Battery was ordered forward, which in a gallant style opened upon the enemy's position in front. This disclosed two heavy batteries of the enemy, who commenced throwing shot and shell into our ranks at a destructive rate. The Second Brigade was now formed into line of battle, with Colonel Hamilton on the right, Colonel Marshall in the center, Colonel Barnes on the left, and Colonel Edwards for a support. In this position we advanced upon the enemy at a double-quick under heavy discharges of shell, grape, and canister, many falling killed and wounded. We dashed through tree tops, mud, marshes, and branches, driving the enemy before us until we got possession of the brow of the hill upon which the enemy's batteries in strong force were posted. Here we remained for about two hours, exposed to canister, grape, and musketry, while a heavy cannonade was going on over our heads between the Crenshaw Battery and those of the enemy.

At 4 p. m. you, having determined to take a battery which had been throwing grape and canister on our right, called for the First South

Carolina Volunteer Rifles. I asked what were your orders. You replied that you wanted me to take a battery, with my regiment, which had been playing on our right and drive the enemy back. The battery was about 500 yards in that direction, pointing with your hand. I replied that I would do it if it were possible.

I placed the two flanking companies, Captains Perrin's and J. J. Norton's, 100 yards in front as skirmishers, covering the front of my regiment when deployed, and under the command of Captain Perrin. I placed Captain Miller's company 50 paces in rear of Captain Perrin's to support him, and Capt. Miles M. Norton 50 paces in rear of Capt. J. J. Norton to support him. I placed the four companies under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ledbetter in rear of these companies. Thus disposed, I placed the six remaining companies, viz, Captains Harrison's, Moore's, Cox's, Hennegan's, Hawthorne's, and Hadden's, all the captains being present and in command of their respective companies. Before giving the command to advance I called upon the regiment to remember the State from whence they came; to put their trust in God, and acquit themselves like men.

At this awful moment there was not a quiver nor a pallid cheek, nor a disposition to give way on account of feeble health, when there were, as I personally know, more than 20 men who had just risen from beds of sickness to participate in the battles. There was a calmness and settled determination on the part of every man to do or die in the attempt. I gave the command, "Double-quick, march!" and as soon as we had gained the old field, "Charge bayonets," at the same time deploying the six remaining companies to the left, supporting the entire line of skirmishers.

As soon as we emerged from the pines we were met by a most destructive fire from the enemy in front and on our left, and as soon as we had cleared about 100 yards of the old field two heavy batteries on our left, about 600 yards off, poured into our ranks a deadly fire of grape and canister.

Here it was that my adjutant, Lieut. J. B. Sloan, was shot down at my side while gallantly aiding me and urging on the charge of the regiment. Here also fell Capt. R. A. Hawthorne gallantly leading his company. A few paces farther fell Captain Hennegan, another noble spirit, leading his company. Close by his side fell his gallant lieutenant (Brown), and farther [on] fell the gallant and patriotic Lieut. Samuel McFall, and near him fell Sergeant-Major McGee nobly cheering the men on to the charge.

My men, although now under three cross-fires, and falling thick and fast from one end of the line to the other, never once faltered. Finding no battery, they dashed on to the woods in front, where were posted seven regiments of the enemy, including the Pennsylvania Reserves. Here my men got the first chance to exchange shots. They commenced a deadly fire upon the enemy, advancing upon them as they delivered the fire, some of the men having it hand-to-hand, clubbing their rifles, then dispatching four or five with the bayonet; many taking deadly aim through the forks of trees. While this successful movement was going on the left wing of my regiment was about being outflanked by about 500 New York Zouaves, who came down upon my left in a desperate charge. I looked for my support, but could not see any, and then to the left of the field for the other two regiments, but could not see either of them, and thus I was left alone contending against seven regiments. At this time Lieutenant Higgins gathered around him some 30 riflemen, who poured into the ranks of the Zouaves such a deadly

fire as to bring their left to a stand-still. During this halt of the Zouaves I ordered my regiment to fall back, after having drove the enemy to their camp to the edge of the woods, where we entered, and then filing to the right conducted them in safety down a road, where I formed the remnant under cover of the hill in front of the Zouaves. Just as I was forming a North Carolina regiment came up and assisted us in giving a complete check to any further movement of the enemy in this quarter.

Thus ended one of the most desperate charges I ever before witnessed, and I feel thankful to a kind Providence that so many of us escaped to witness the most complete triumph of our arms in the hardest-contested battle before Richmond, and the one which decided the fate of the Yankee Army.

That night the regiment, in connection with Colonel Hamilton's and a portion of the Thirteenth South Carolina Volunteers, under command of Major Farrow, slept upon the battle-field.

On Saturday morning I called for a report of the different companies of my regiment of the killed, wounded, and missing, and found from their reports that my worst fears were realized as to the destruction of my regiment. In that charge we had sustained a loss of 76 killed, 221 wounded, and 58 missing, and I had only 149—officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates—for duty.

Early that morning I made a detail from each company to bury the dead, and so severe was the work of death in some of the companies that it took the detail all day to bury their dead. This sad duty performed, we were permitted again to sleep that night on the battle-field.

Early Sunday morning the brigade was put under marching orders, and about 9 a. m. we took up the line of march for the south side of the Chickahominy, via New Bridge.

After marching until 9 o'clock that night we bivouacked about 12 miles below Richmond, on the Darbytown road, close upon the rear of the enemy, who, we learned, had been driven that day and the day previous from his strong fortifications in front of Richmond.

On Monday, the 30th, we took up the line of march and pushed down the Darbytown road until we came upon the enemy strongly intrenched behind breastworks. The brigades of our division that were in front of the Second Brigade were soon engaged with the enemy, and our brigade was permitted to rest for a few moments preparatory to any emergency that might occur.

More troops were called for by General Hill, and the Second Brigade was rapidly advanced to the field of action. When near the position of the enemy two regiments—Colonels Edwards' and McGowan's—were advanced to the right to engage the enemy, and the other two regiments—Colonels Hamilton's and Barnes'—and my own were advanced to the left to engage the enemy if they presented themselves. Here we were exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy, not being able to return a single shot on account of our friends, General Longstreet's division being in front.

Here I had 9 wounded without the least chance of inflicting any damage upon the enemy, but we had the consolation of hearing the shout of triumph from our friends in front and the rout of our enemies. We slept upon the battle-field that night.

The next morning we were marched back to the brigade camping ground that we had occupied the day before, for the purpose of having rations issued to the troops. Here we rested as a reserve to the forces that were engaged in the Tuesday's battle.

About 6 o'clock in the evening the Second Brigade, in connection with the other brigades of the division, was put in motion to render any assistance that might be needed by our friends in the desperate battle that was then raging. We formed in line of battle in rear of our advancing column, ready to strike a blow where most needed. Here we were again exposed to a heavy fire of shot and shell for an hour, but fortunately no one of my regiment was injured.

Thus ended the series of hard-fought battles before Richmond, resulting in a complete triumph of the Confederate arms and the repulse of the Grand Army of the Potomac under the self-styled "Young Napoleon," who had been forced to seek protection under cover of their gunboats 30 miles down the James River.

It affords me pleasure to bear record to the gallant and officer-like conduct in which my field officers, Lieut. Col. D. A. Ledbetter and Maj. J. W. Livingston, bore themselves throughout the day, and especially in the charge. Major Livingston received a severe wound on the left side while making the charge.

I am proud to record the gallant manner in which Capt. James M. Perrin, as commander of the skirmishers, acquitted himself; he deserves great credit for the coolness and bravery he displayed on that occasion. Also Capt. J. J. Norton, his junior in command of the skirmishers, who was wounded in the left arm while gallantly leading his company.

The handsome manner in which Captains Miller and Miles M. Norton supported the advance companies entitles them to great praise. Captain Miller was wounded in the right side while gallantly leading his company, which had 13 killed on the field. Capt. Miles M. Norton, who had left a sick bed to lead his men into action, bore himself in a gallant manner at the head of his company and is entitled to great credit.

Capt. F. E. Harrison was shot down, having received a severe wound in his leg while gallantly leading his company through the severest of the fight.

Capt. G. W. Cox was shot down while nobly leading his company through the charge. He had 16 killed on the field.

Captains Moore and Hadden, who passed through unscathed, were distinguished for their coolness and bravery throughout the entire engagement.

Lieut. William C. Davis distingushed himself for his coolness and bravery during the battle. He received a severe wound on the head, bound it up, and fought throughout the day.

Lieut. W. W. Higgins, of Company G, was conspicuous for his coolness and bravery during the battle, fighting the Zouaves and bringing them to a stand-still with 30 men.

Lieutenant Latimer, Company G, fell seriously wounded in the ankle while gallantly supporting the skirmishers. He has since died.

Lieutenant McKay, of Company H, was seriously wounded in the arm while leading his company after his captain fell.

Lieutenant Philpot, of Company A, fell dangerously wounded while gallantly sustaining the charge of his company.

Lieutenant Norris, of Company K, fell mortally wounded (since dead) while nobly leading his company after his captain had fallen.

Lieuts. John B. Sloan, of Company D; Fullerton, of Company F; Pratt, of Company G; Cheshire, of Company K; Holcombe, of Company A; Dickson, of Company C, and Mace, of Company H, who passed through uninjured, deserve great credit for the coolness and bravery displayed by them throughout the engagement.

To Lieutenant Robertson, Company B, commander of the Infirm-

ary Corps, the regiment is greatly indebted for the prompt and timely assistance afforded the wounded during the thickest of the battle. This corps worked all night carrying off the wounded, and were until 12 m. the next day before their labors were ended. They deserve great credit.

To my surgeon, Dr. T. A. Evins, I am greatly indebted for the prompt preparations of the surgical department for the battles and for the skill and ability he displayed in his operations and taking care of the wounded.

To my chaplain, Rev. H. T. Sloan, I have always been indebted for the high moral influence he has exercised over the regiment, and particularly after this bloody battle in administering spiritual comfort to the dying and superintending the burial of the dead of the regiment. He is entitled to great credit for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office under great privations and trials.

My commissary, Captain Edwards, was always at his post with rations for the men, never allowing the regiment to be without something to eat during the battles.

My quartermaster, Capt. Thomas B. Lee, was transferred a few days previous to the brigade staff, in which he bore himself gallantly. I am greatly indebted to him for his valuable services while acting as quartermaster to my regiment.

To my special aides, Lieuts. J. T. Parks and William J. Marshall, I was greatly indebted during the battle for their valuable services in extending my orders. They distinguished themselves for their coolness and bravery. During the day Lieutenant Parks captured 7 prisoners.

During the charge my color-sergeant (Kyle, of Company B) was distinguished for his coolness and the gallant manner in which he bore the regimental flag. When in the thickest of the fight he was shot down, dangerously wounded through the thighs. Corporal Milford, of Company F, one of the color guard, gathered the colors and bore them triumphantly through the charge; it has three bullet-holes through it and one nearly cutting the staff in two.

To the gallant non-commissioned officers and privates, who each personally distinguished himself for coolness and bravery during the bloody battle, the country owes a debt of lasting gratitude. It is the private who has to bear the heat and burden of the day, and his name should be placed high in the niche of fame. They are all entitled to the highest reward of a grateful country.

It is gratifying for me to report upon the accurate and deliberate firing of my regiment. There was not a tree on the side where we entered the woods marked by a ball higher than 6 feet and lower than the knees, while on the Yankee side they ranged from 30 feet down to the ground.

The result of our contest with the enemy was 253 regulars and Pennsylvanians and 32 New York Zouaves killed on the field, and 23 wounded prisoners, among them a major and a first lieutenant.

I trust that the part performed by my regiment in the recent battles before Richmond meets with the approval of our general. The highest ambition of the regiment was to perform every duty in the great struggle assigned to it, and to contribute by its efforts, in connection with other regiments, to the complete overthrow of the enemy, and to see victory perch upon the Confederate standard.

The following is a synopsis of the casualties of the First Regiment South Carolina Volunteer Rifles, as made out by the commanders of companies on the 12th instant; copies of such reports accompany this report:

Killed	81
Wounded	234
Missing	4
Total	319
Carried into action	537
Infirmary Corps	40
Pioneer Corps	10
Total on field for duty	587

Respectfully submitted.

J. FOSTER MARSHALL,
Colonel First Regiment South Carolina Volunteer Rifles.

P. S.—In reference to proper persons to be recommended for promotions I ask for further time, and I desire a conference with the general.

No. 339.

Report of Brig. Gen. Joseph R. Anderson, C. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale).

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Camp on Mills' Farm, Va., July 25, 1862.

GENERAL: In compliance with your order I respectfully submit a report of the part taken by the Third Brigade in the combats before Richmond:

On Wednesday evening, June 25, in pursuance of your order, I put the brigade in motion and marched to Meadow Bridge, where we bivouacked that night.

On Thursday afternoon I was ordered by you to march, and followed the First Brigade (General Field), crossing the Meadow Bridge, and down the road toward Mechanicsville. When within a few hundred yards of Mechanicsville, the enemy having opened from his battery to the left and beyond the place, my battery (Captain McIntosh) was directed by your order to take position and draw his fire, while I was directed to make a detour to the left, under the direction of a guide, and capture the battery. We had to march about a mile, a part of the way through a very dense wood, so that it was impossible to know whether we would strike a favorable point of attack. I ordered Colonel Thomas, commanding the leading regiment, to make a detour, so as, if possible, to take the battery in reverse or in rear, and the other regiments to support him.

Being totally unacquainted with the ground, we came within range of the enemy's guns, and the sharpshooters too much to the right. Colonel Thomas, however, dashed forward with his regiment, withholding his fire, and succeeded in crossing the creek (Beaver Dam) and gaining the wood, dislodging the enemy posted there and driving them back. They were soon heavily re-enforced and renewed the attack and were a second time repulsed with loss, Colonel Thomas being well supported by the Fourteenth Georgia Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Folsom, and the Third Louisiana Battalion, Colonel [Edmund] Pendleton.

In the mean time the Forty-ninth and Forty-fifth Georgia came up

and were posted on the right, opening a fire from their position on the enemy lodged in their rifle pits beyond the creek. Night approaching, and having now ascertained the position and strength of the enemy's works—that they were, contrary to our expectations, located on the far side of Beaver Dam; that my right was separated from them by a wide morass, through which ran the creek, considerably dammed up, and that the ground gained by the daring of the Thirty-fifth and Fourteenth Georgia and Third Louisiana Battalion was still separated from the enemy's main work by a deep ravine and their position strengthened by abaist at the foot of the hill, while its crest was strongly supported by extensive rifle pits, manned with sharpshooters—I concluded it was better to adopt another line of approach by a movement farther to the left, unobserved, through the woods, perhaps three-quarters of a mile, so as to gain the table-land near the Old Church road, and take the work in rear. Darkness prevented the execution of this plan, and I determined to bivouac my brigade, and reported to you my readiness to execute the enterprise the next morning.

In this fight I have to report the loss of some of my best officers in killed and wounded and many of the men, all of whom behaved in a manner worthy of all praise. I would especially notice the conduct of Col. E. L. Thomas, commanding Thirty-fifth Georgia, who evinced fearlessness and good judgment not only in this affair, but throughout the expedition. He was wounded on this occasion, but remained always on duty at the head of his regiment. His adjutant, too, Lieutenant Ware, was conspicuous for his gallantry, and sealed with his life his devotion to the cause of his country, as did other valuable officers, whose names have been reported to you. I have also, as the result of this action, to regret the loss from the service, at least for a time, of Col. A. J. Lane, commanding Forty-ninth Georgia, who received a painful and serious wound in the arm, and of Lieutenant-Colonel [Thomas J.] Simmons, of the same [Forty-fifth] regiment; nor can I omit to call special attention to the gallant conduct of Capt. L. P. Thomas, quartermaster of the Thirty-fifth Georgia, who volunteered his services for the occasion in the field, seeing his regiment deficient in field officers. He rendered valuable service until he was seriously wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel [Robert W.] Folsom, Fourteenth Georgia, also deserves special mention. This officer was confined to his sick bed, but as soon as the order to move forward was given he got up and gallantly led his regiment, though laboring under the effects of disease.

On Friday morning, the enemy having evacuated the place attacked the evening before by my brigade, I commenced the march as ordered by you—deployed in line of battle in the edge of the woodland north of the Mechanicsville road, between the village and the river. Soon I received orders to fall in, the column proceeding down the road, and placed my brigade in the position assigned it, next to the Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Gregg's. Captain McIntosh's battery, attached to my brigade, having exhausted its ammunition and one piece being disabled, was left behind to renew its supply and repair damages, and I ordered up Capt. Greenlee Davidson's battery, Letcher Artillery, from the other side of the Chickahominy. It was, however, so late in the day before that gallant and active officer received my order that it was not in his power to reach me before the affair at Cold Harbor, though I learn that he took a part in the fight at a point in that field which he reached before ascertaining where my command was posted.

After crossing the stream at Gaines' Mill I was ordered by you to

proceed up the right-hand road, and afterward I received an order from you, through one of your aides, to march with caution, as the enemy were said to be in force at Turkey Hill. I threw forward an advance guard and flankers on each side of the road in the woods until I arrived at the cross-roads where we observed the enemy's pickets, two of whom we captured in the woods on our right. I then filed to the right, marching through the woods by the right flank until my right reached the field in which General Pender's battery was posted and playing on the enemy. Here I faced to the front and marched forward in line of battle, driving the enemy's skirmishers before us, while I was supported by General Field's brigade, a few paces in rear.

On arriving near the edge of the woods we came under a brisk fire of the enemy, which increased as we emerged from it, and crossed the narrow slip of land to the crest of the hill. This hill was separated by a deep ravine and creek from the enemy's position. Here the brigade encountered a very hot fire, both of musketry and shell, which brought us to a halt from the double-quick in which I had commenced the charge. But it was only after a third charge, in which every effort was made by me to gain the enemy's lines beyond the ravine, that, in consequence of some wavering in the center, I concluded to order my men to lie down in the edge of the wood and hold the position. At the same time, it seeming to be totally impracticable at this point to effect a passage of the ravine, I ordered the Thirty-fifth and Forty-fifth Georgia, who, under their brave leaders (Cols. E. L. Thomas and T. Hardeman, the former on my right flank and the latter on my left), had proceeded a considerable distance in advance of the center, to fall back in line and lie on the ground, which position we maintained until by the general charge the day was won.

On the night of the 29th, Sunday, my brigade, having had a very exhausting march in the position assigned it in your column, bivouacked on the Darbytown road near Atlee's. Many of the men fell down by the way-side, unable to march farther on that day.

The next evening, 30th, when the firing commenced at Frazier's farm, I received an order from you to form close column of regiments on the side of the road, which was executed on the right. Here we were within the range of the enemy's guns, but had not many casualties.

About sunset I received your order to bring forward my brigade and form line of battle on the crest of the ridge, which was quickly done, the road dividing my line into two parts, the Third Louisiana Battalion and Fourteenth Georgia Regiment forming the left, while the Thirty-fifth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-ninth Georgia formed the right wing. I was then ordered to send forward my left wing under the senior officer present, Lieutenant-Colonel Pendleton, of the Third Louisiana Battalion, who led it into the fight. A few minutes later, by your order, I led the remainder of my brigade into the fight, with a warning from you that one of our brigades was in my front. This order was promptly and enthusiastically executed by the whole command, the more so, doubtless, as at this moment the President of the Confederate States galloped by us the whole length of my column and was recognized and vociferously cheered by the men. We had about half a mile to march, and the sound and flash of the musketry indicating the enemy's position to be on the left of the road, I filed to the left and changed my front forward, so as to form line of battle parallel to what appeared to be that of the enemy.

By this time it was dark. I immediately gave the order, "Forward in line of battle." The march was handsomely performed. Orders

were given that no musket was to be fired till we came up with and recognized our friends in front. The march was continued in perfect order under a galling fire until we came up to a fence, and on my right found my left wing in position under Lieutenant-Colonel Pendleton. I immediately ordered my brigade over the fence, and placing myself in its front, reformed the line, still believing our friends to be in front and determined to proceed to their aid.

At this moment I was just able to see a force, which seemed to be a brigade or division, marching down upon us, and was soon satisfied that they were the enemy; but it was impossible to inspire the men with this belief, especially as the enemy, not then more than 50 or 75 yards from us, were constantly singing out, "For God's sake, don't fire on us; we are friends." An order to fire at this moment I was satisfied would be unavailing, so I ordered, "Charge bayonet in double-quick," hoping that a moment more would satisfy my men of their mistake. At this moment Lieutenant-Colonel Coleman, of the artillery, who happened to come up, rendered me valuable assistance in attempting to undeceive my command; but it seemed to be impossible, and its consequent demoralization was great and unfortunate. All doubt should soon have been removed by the command "Fire" on the part of the enemy, who delivered a very deadly fire, received by my then left wing, and chiefly the Forty-fifth Georgia, Colonel Hardeman. The men were ordered to lie down and continue the firing, until finally the enemy were driven from the field.

It was in this affair that Colonel Hardeman, while nobly encouraging his brave men, was severely wounded, and I myself, receiving a blow on my forehead, fell disabled for a time, which devolved the command on Col. Edward L. Thomas.

The lists of killed and wounded in my brigade in these three fights, amounting to 364, have already been reported to you.

In closing this statement, general, of the part taken by my brigade in the battles around Richmond, I respectfully refer to the reports of the regimental commanders for details.

Where so many officers and men did their duty well it would be difficult to particularize. But it is due to Capt. Roscoe B. Heath, my able assistant adjutant-general, that I should acknowledge the obligation I am under to him for his valuable assistance not only on these occasions, but throughout his service as the chief of my staff. Notwithstanding the fact that he was suffering from severe illness he insisted on accompanying me on this march against my earnest advice, and after passing through the battles of June 26 and 27 was only induced to retire by assurance from the surgeon that further exertion would cost him his life.

I beg to commend to your notice my aide, Lieut. William Norwood, who evinced throughout zeal, enterprise, and daring; and to my volunteer aides, Capts. William Morris and Phillip Haxall, I am indebted for valuable assistance in delivering orders in entire disregard of danger, as well as in encouraging and rallying the troops. It was in the engagement of June 27, at Cold Harbor, that Captain Morris was severely, and I fear dangerously, wounded by a musket-ball breaking his thigh bone.

My brigade commissary, Maj. Lewis Ginter, and quartermaster, Maj. Robert T. Taylor, more than justified my favorable estimate of their qualifications.

I have not referred more particularly to the two field batteries attached to my brigade, commanded by those accomplished officers Capts.

—— McIntosh and Greenlee Davidson, because they were under your immediate command.

Nor should I omit to express my unmeasured approbation of the fidelity of the surgeons of this brigade in the performance of their onerous and responsible labors. The chief surgeon and his assistants, I know by personal observation, devoted their skill and sleepless energies to the alleviation of the sufferings of our brave men. The infirmary corps system, too, I regard as wisely conceived, and was, as far as my observation extended, faithfully executed by the several details.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

J. R. ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. A. P. HILL,
Commanding Light Division.

[Inclosure.]

RICHMOND, VA., *July* 28, 1863.

SIR: I observe a clerical error in my report of the operations of the brigade commanded by me in the battles of last year in this vicinity which I will ask the favor of you to have corrected.

In the fifth line of first page [of] manuscript, "June 26" should read "June 25," the latter being the day of the month on which the march was commenced.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

J. R. ANDERSON.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General, Richmond, Va.

No. 340.

Report of Brig. Gen. L. O'B. Branch, C. S. Army, commanding Fourth Brigade, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale), and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. FOURTH BRIGADE, LIGHT DIVISION,
——— —, 1862.

On Tuesday, June 24, I received orders from General Lee to take a position on the Chickahominy near Half Link on Wednesday evening, and to cross the river and take the road to Mechanicsville as soon as I should be informed by General Jackson that he had crossed the Central Railroad.

In my written orders it was stated that General Jackson would cross the railroad at 3 o'clock Thursday morning, and, allowing one hour for the transmission of the message, I was under arms and prepared to cross at 4 a. m. of Thursday.

Not having received any intelligence from General Jackson, and General Lee's written orders to me being explicit, there was no danger of my making a false movement; but after 8 o'clock in the morning I received from you an order in these words: "Wait for Jackson's notification before you move unless I send other orders."

Up to this time my brigade was in the open fields near the banks of

the stream and in full view of the enemy's pickets on the other side. To deceive them as to my purpose I now marched it back half a mile in the direction of my camp, at Brook Church, and masked it in the woods.

At a few minutes after 10 a. m. I received from General Jackson a note, informing me that the head of his column was at the moment of his writing crossing the Central Railroad. In less than ten minutes my column, which had been resting on its arms for six hours, was in motion, and soon reached the north bank of the Chickahominy. Placing the Seventh North Carolina Regiment, Col. R. P. Campbell, at the head of the column, with a section of Capt. Marmaduke Johnson's battery, and throwing forward three picked companies of that regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel [Edward G.] Haywood, as skirmishers, I turned sharply to the right and directed my course down the river. The enemy's pickets retired before us, and offered no resistance until we approached Atlee's Station, on the Fredericksburg Railroad. At that place a stand was made, but they were forced to flee precipitately, leaving behind a cavalry guidon, which fell into the hands of the Seventh Regiment, and much personal baggage. Thence onward they resisted our advance at every favorable point, but with no other effect than to retard, without checking, my march.

Near Crenshaw's the road on which the column commanded by Major-General Ewell was advancing and that on which I was advancing approach within one-fourth of a mile of each other. The heads of our columns reached this point simultaneously, and after a short personal interview between General Ewell and myself we proceeded on our respective routes.

After dislodging the enemy from several ambuscades with only a small loss to my command I reached the Meadow Bridge road, where I learned from stragglers that Major-General Hill had crossed the Chickahominy without opposition with the remainder of the division and gone on toward Mechanicsville, then distant about 1½ miles. A courier from the general soon assured me of the correctness of the information, and drawing in my skirmishers, I made all haste to join him at Mechanicsville.

My brigade reached the field about an hour before sunset, and halting it, I rode forward over the field to report to the general for orders. I did not find him, but simultaneously with my return he rode up, and after a short delay ordered me to proceed with a guide to the part of the field occupied by the remainder of his division. Marching my brigade over a broad extent of cleared ground, swept by the artillery of the enemy, I reached the designated point at dusk, and having no time nor sufficient light to reconnoiter the ground, I placed my command in a field to support a battery on my left, which seemed to be doing good service and to be much exposed. There we slept in line of battle.

Early Friday morning the enemy opened a heavy fire of artillery and long-range musketry on my line from their redoubts and rifle pits, but as they attempted no advance my men were ordered to lie upon the ground, and the injury inflicted was small.

About 8 o'clock, by order of General Lee, I occupied a piece of ground in front of Brigadier-General Archer, but finding myself strong enough to hold both, did not abandon my former position.

About 9 o'clock I was ordered by Major-General Hill, "As soon as you see any movement on the right or left or hear heavy musket firing advance also and storm the creek." My brigade was immediately

formed for the assault, and learning that Brigadier-General Anderson, of Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill's division, had crossed the creek above the enemy's works, I was in the act of advancing to storm the redoubts in front of me when I learned that the enemy had evacuated them. Crossing the creek and turning to the right through the woods I passed Nonmilly's Mill, and fell into the road by which the remainder of the division was pursuing the enemy. On the by-road passing Nonmilly's Mill the evidences of a rout and precipitate flight were most striking.

On reaching Cold Harbor I was ordered by you to take position across the road, connecting with General Gregg on the left and General Anderson on the right. Before reaching the point designated by you I encountered the enemy in great force. Colonel Campbell, Seventh Regiment, promptly engaged them, and while I was placing the remainder of the brigade in position I received from Major-General Hill an order to move two regiments into action by their left flank and to hold the other three in reserve. In compliance with the order the Seventh and Twenty-eighth North Carolina were ordered to take position on the left of the road, while the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-third, and Eighteenth North Carolina were held in reserve in a ravine about 150 yards in their rear. Receiving no further orders from you in regard to the reserve, and finding the pressure greater than my two regiments could sustain, the remaining three regiments were placed in action on the right of the road. My brigade held its ground with heroic tenacity, but must have been driven back by overwhelming forces but for the timely arrival of re-enforcements. The Seventh Regiment, having been the first engaged and having remained continously under heavy fire, suffered most severely in officers and men. Its colonel (Reuben P. Campbell), who might justly be classed among "the bravest of the brave," fell while bearing in his hand the colors of his regiment. Brave and honorable as a man and skillful as an officer, his loss to the brigade was irreparable. The enemy having been driven from the field, my brigade bivouacked near it.

During the march of Sunday and Monday in pursuit of the enemy nothing noteworthy occurred until Monday afternoon about 2 o'clock, when I was ordered by Major-General Hill to mask my brigade in a wood to the right of the road. It remained but a few minutes in that position, when the shells from the enemy's artillery commenced to fall near us and I was ordered to proceed and attack. Having no guide and no knowledge of the enemy's position, I took the direction whence came the shells, which carried me to the right of the road.

Forming my line of battle in a cleared field and advancing, we soon encountered the enemy and drove them for nearly a mile. This was done under the fire of two batteries, one of which we silenced and the other of which enfiladed the left of my line. After proceeding about this distance, the enemy's force rapidly accumulating as they fell back and finding that the enemy extended much beyond my right flank, no farther advance was attempted. At dark I placed my brigade in bivouac on the edge of the battle-field, and having reported to Major-General Hill through a member of my staff, was ordered to remain there until daylight and then return to the point from which I had started into battle the previous afternoon.

In this engagement I had the misfortune to lose Col. Charles C. Lee, of the Thirty-seventh Regiment. A thoroughly educated soldier and an exemplary gentleman, whose whole life had been devoted to the profession of arms, the service lost in him one of its most promising officers.

During the afternoon of Tuesday I received marching orders, and

after proceeding a short distance down the road on which we had previously been moving was ordered to return to camp. I was returning, when a heavy fire of artillery and small-arms on the left showed that an attack had been made on Malvern Hill, and it was clear that our forces were being driven back. Orders were given me to move in quickly to the support of our forces engaged, and I did so at a double-quick across the fields. On arriving near the field of battle a staff officer of some of the commands engaged volunteered to direct me to the position in which I could render most service. Under his direction I had posted two of my regiments, and was in the act of posting the remainder when I ascertained that I had been misled. Taking the troops I still had present with me, I proceeded toward the left and reached a position near to the enemy's batteries, but still too far for my short-range guns, and in full range of their artillery. Making my men lie on the ground, they remained in the position until the firing from our side had ceased; then collecting my brigade, I returned to my camp of the morning.

Thus ended the actual fighting of this memorable week, the enemy having during the night evacuated Malvern Hill. During the whole of it officers and men alike had been without cooking utensils or other baggage.

My loss was about 750 in killed and wounded and about 50 in missing. A list of the names having been furnished, a more precise statement in this report is not deemed necessary.

Cols. James H. Lane and Robert H. Cowan, and Lieut. Cols. E. Graham Haywood, William M. Barbour, Robert F. Hoke, and Thomas J. Purdie, all of whom commanded their respective regiments during the whole or part of the week, merit especial commendation. There are many officers whose good conduct would cause me to take pleasure in making special mention of them, but it is necessary that I confine myself to commanders of regiments, referring, as I do, to their reports for the names of officers under them who distinguished themselves. I take pleasure in recommending to the favorable consideration of the Government those thus mentioned.

My staff suffered in an unusual degree. My assistant adjutant-general, Capt. W. E. Canady, had been with me since my appointment to the command of a regiment, and in all situations had shown himself true and faithful. After leaving Mechanicsville he was obliged to return to the hospital, and before the close of the expedition died of typhoid fever. My aide-de-camp, Lieut. W. A. Blunt, was severely wounded at Cold Harbor, and Lieut. F. T. Hawks, assistant engineer, was seriously injured on Tuesday. My ordnance officer, Lieut. James A. Bryan, though instructed to remain with his train in the rear, placed it in charge of an assistant, and continued with me on the field throughout the expedition. My quartermaster, Maj. Joseph A. Engelhard, did the same as soon as it was possible. All the gentlemen named bore themselves with marked gallantry and devotion.

Capt. Marmaduke Johnson's battery was attached to my brigade until so much disabled in action as to render it necessary to order it to the rear for repairs. I have reason to think that it performed very important service, but as it was not under my eye, and I have received no report from the captain, I am not able to report the particulars of its action.

I beg leave to say, in conclusion, that it was a week of hard marching and hard fighting with my brigade, presenting few incidents to be committed to paper.

I herewith present reports from the commanders of my regiments, to which I ask the attention of the major-general commanding the division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. O'B. BRANCH,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. R. C. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 341.

Report of Capt. Marmaduke Johnson, Virginia Battery, of the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill.

RICHMOND, VA., *July* 17, 1862.

GENERAL: I have just received your order directing me to report to you the part taken by my battery in the late combats before Richmond, accompanied with a list of the killed, wounded, missing, &c. I beg leave to state that I should have done this some time since but for continual and severe indisposition, on account of which I am now confined in my chamber.

It may not be impertinent to state that on Thursday, the 26th ultimo, I was under the command of Brigadier-General Branch, and marched my battery with his brigade from Brook Church to Mechanicsville, and arrived at that place late in the evening and but a short time before the battle ceased. I took my position behind some uncompleted breastworks erected by the enemy, and had hardly planted my battery when the order was given to cease firing. The breastworks were not in condition to be serviceable, and I kept my men all night hard at work in putting them in condition, so that they could be useful.

About daybreak the enemy's batteries, which had created so much havoc on the evening before, opened on me, and also most vigorously shelled all the quarters surrounding. I immediately replied, having the co-operation of none of the other batteries on the field, Captain McIntosh having exhausted his ammunition the evening before, and Captain Pegram, I believe, having been ordered to hold his fire, so that this battle was contested alone by my battery and those of the enemy.

At 6 o'clock precisely I entirely silenced and repulsed them, they hastily leaving their works after having suffered very great damage, as was obvious from a subsequent visit to the intrenchments. During the two hours of this engagement the fire was unceasingly vigorous on both sides. The enemy had an almost perfect range, and he would have done serious injury to my command but for the fortunate protection of the breastworks mentioned.

I beg leave to say that too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers and men for the coolness and intrepidity manifested by them in this the first heavy engagement in which they had ever participated.

In this engagement only 2 men and 2 horses were slightly wounded.

Later in the day I marched to the scene of the bloody battle which took place on Friday, and quite late in the evening was ordered by General Lee to report with my battery to you, which I immediately did with all possible dispatch. You yourself were a personal witness to the behavior of the men and officers. You saw the fearless courage with which they stood and fought through that deadly fire until 20 of them

fell, 10 horses killed and wounded, and the battery entirely disabled—exposed to the fire not only of the batteries of the enemy, but of sharpshooters, who could not be seen. You saw them silence one of the batteries and manfully resist others until by your orders I withdrew them from the field. It is needless, therefore, for me to assure [you] of my gratification at their behavior.

Accompanying I send you a list of the casualties, as directed.*

I have the honor, general, to be your most respectful and obedient servant,

MARMADUKE JOHNSON,
Captain.

No. 342.

Report of Col. E. Graham Haywood, Seventh North Carolina Infantry, of skirmishes near Meadow Bridge and Atlee's Station, and battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale), and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGT. NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS,
July 10, 1862.

GENERAL: In consequence of the fall of that gallant soldier and generous gentleman Col. R. P. Campbell, late the commanding officer of this regiment, who was slain in the fight near Gaines' Mill on the 27th ultimo, it becomes my duty, as second in command of this regiment, to report to you the proceedings of my troops in the recent battles before Richmond. His fittest monument is the tattered flag which drooped above our glorious dead when this fearful conflict was over.

I have the honor to report that on June 25, after orders received from you, we proceeded, together with the rest of your brigade, from our camp on the Brooke turnpike up the Telegraph road toward the Chickahominy River.

On the following morning at 3.30 a. m. (after bivouacking the night previous), in pursuance of orders received from you, we were in readiness to move, but did not change our position until about 10 a. m., in consequence (as I was informed) of the want of information as to the position of Major-General Jackson. At this hour we were put in motion, the Seventh Regiment being in the front of your brigade. We soon reached the Chickahominy, upon the crossing of which I was immediately thrown forward with three companies, to wit, Companies C, F, and A, of this regiment, about one-quarter of a mile in front of the head of our column, for the purpose of dislodging the enemy's pickets between us and the Meadow Bridge. After marching a few miles I encountered about 200 of the enemy, whom we immediately attacked, and after a short conflict drove from their position. We succeeded in capturing their flag and several of their company books and memoranda, with a slight loss of wounded and none killed on my part. The loss of the enemy we had no means of ascertaining.

The next point at which we encountered the enemy was a few hundred yards beyond Atlee's Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad. Here we had another severe skirmish. Colonel Campbell, of the Seventh Regiment, immediately ordered forward Company B. During the

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* Not found.

skirmish one of the last-named company was mortally, and a few soldiers in the other companies were seriously, wounded.

It is a palpable duty, general, that I should express my high appreciation of the gallant conduct of the three companies that were more immediately under my command. Capt. J. McLeod Turner, of Company F, had assigned to him the perilous duty of covering my front, and skirmishing through woods, open fields, and swamps, for the purpose of discovering the position of the enemy's pickets. Whenever he became engaged he was promptly and fearlessly sustained by Capts. R. B. MacRae and J. G. Knox, of Companies C and A, under my command. Captain MacRae succeeded in bringing away the enemy's flag from the first skirmish near Crenshaw's and Captain Knox did his full part in effecting the dislodgment of the enemy. After this second skirmish Company F was withdrawn from the front and Company A ordered to assume that position, in order to divide the labors of the march. Captain Knox's company was now engaged in actively firing for a while upon an actual or supposed enemy in our front, but there was no response.

About the middle of the afternoon, having learned that the greater portion of Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill's division had crossed the Chickahominy and was in front of us, I reported to you, whereupon I was ordered to unite my command with the rest of my regiment under Colonel Campbell. I may confidently assert that no unnecessary time was spent in the various skirmishes just described.

About an hour and a half before dark we reached Mechanicsville under a terrific fire of shot and shell. For a short time we were compelled to wait until we could receive orders from General Hill. Before dark we were ordered to take our position in a road which appeared to run at right angles with the road we had previously occupied and to the left of it. Upon the application of General Archer the Seventh and Twenty-eighth Regiments were ordered by you to report to him, but upon Colonel Campbell's application we ascertained he had no immediate duty for us to perform. It was then fully dark, though the artillery conflict still continued, and as soon as it ceased we were ordered to take our position immediately in front of the enemy's batteries and about a quarter of a mile therefrom, being still in the front of your brigade. At this point we bivouacked for the night, and were prepared for action at 3 o'clock next morning, under orders from you.

In a short time after this the enemy's batteries opened upon us, as did some of their sharpshooters. Under this fire we remained for about an hour and a half, when we were ordered into the woods on the right of the road last spoken of, to which position we moved, marching by the right flank.

About 10 a. m. of the 27th ultimo we were ordered again to take our position in the road, which we accordingly did. After remaining there for some time it was ascertained that the enemy had abandoned his position in the batteries. We then took up our line of march for Gaines' Mill, which point we reached between 3 and 4 p. m. of the same day. Almost immediately upon arriving at this point our regiment was ordered into action. We advanced up the right-hand road, having thrown forward two companies as skirmishers, who were immediately engaged, when the whole regiment advanced rapidly to their support.

In this advance Company B did distinguished credit to itself and its commander, Capt. R. S. Young, by the readiness with which it became aligned and its marked steadiness in advancing under a very heavy fire.

As we approached, Colonel Campbell ordered the skirmishers to form upon the right of the regiment and the line advanced to a rail fence in the front of the woods. Here we engaged the enemy, vastly superior to us in numbers. After holding this position for some time, and finding he was not re-enforced so rapidly as he anticipated, Colonel Campbell ordered his regiment to retire to the rear of the wood. The command was then separated; about seven companies, under the command of Colonel Campbell, were almost immediately advanced to their previous position, and three companies under my command, to wit, B, F, A, and a portion of G, were rallied in the rear of the wood and reported to Major-General Hill for orders. The seven companies under Colonel Campbell, after driving again through the wood, were ordered by Major-General Ewell to change their position by a movement by the right flank. After moving about a quarter of a mile they were ordered to advance across a swamp and over an abatis of felled trees up a hill upon an intrenched position of the enemy. It was in this advance that our patriotic colonel lost that life which was so dear to his whole regiment. The colors, when the advance began, were in the hands of Corpl. Henry T. Fight, of Company F. He was instantly shot down, when they were again seized by Corpl. James A. Harris, of Company I; he was also shot down, when Colonel Campbell himself seized the colors and, advancing some 20 paces in front of his regiment, ordered them not to fire but to follow him. Within 20 paces of the enemy's line he was shot down, when Lieut. Duncan C. Haywood, commanding Company E, again seized our flag, the staff of which had been shot in two, and advanced to the front of the regiment. He also immediately lost his life; whereupon the flag of the regiment was carried out of the action by Corporal Peavey, of Company C.

It was now night-fall, and Maj. Junius L. Hill, who had behaved with his usual distinguished gallantry, finding that more than half our force was destroyed, and himself exhausted by long action and a severe shock from one of the enemy's bombs, formed such of his men as he could collect and reported to me. The flag which was borne during this conflict was literally shot to pieces and bore upon its field the marks of thirty-two balls. This is the best indication of the heavy fire to which our brave men were exposed.

My portion of the command, which in obedience to orders had fallen to the rear of the wood after the first two hours of the engagement, was, upon my application to Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill for orders, ordered toward the right of our lines for the purpose of supporting a portion of General Jackson's command, which he informed me was then upon the field. My men cheerfully and earnestly advanced toward the right with cheers for "Old Stonewall." We were under heavy fire for the rest of the evening, but were not so actively engaged as the rest of our regiment, the aforesaid portion of Jackson's command and Wheat's battalion being in our front. Near night-fall I reported to you, stating the exhausted condition of my troops, when you directed me to form on the left of the road approaching the enemy, and post sentinels along the road, so as to collect such portions of your brigade as might pass along said road, directing them to bivouac at that point.

On Saturday, the 28th, we remained quietly in our bivouac, caring for the wounded and dead.

The country and our State too painfully appreciate the loss of our most capable colonel for me to say aught in his praise. It was in this battle that Company E, under the command of Lieutenant Haywood,

lost all its officers. Lieutenants Haywood and Closs were killed in the brave and faithful discharge of their duties.

Lieut. Ham. C. Graham, late of the Twenty-second Regiment North Carolina Troops, who had volunteered to take a command in said company as lieutenant, had his leg broken early in the conflict.

Where almost every officer has distinguished himself it is difficult to bestow especial praise upon any, but the serious bereavement which this company has sustained, not only in this loss of their officers, but also in the loss of men, induces me to commend it to your especial consideration. I shall take occasion hereafter to recommend Lieutenant Graham for promotion if his wound will admit of his again entering the service.

In this battle it was also that Capt. R. B. MacRae was seriously, and M. H. Peoples, of Company K, mortally, wounded.

Lieut. Joseph C. Miller, of Company K, here rendered up his life, having fallen in close proximity to the point where Colonel Campbell fell while bravely leading his men into the conflict.

Captain McAulay, Company I, and Lieut. W. J. Kerr, Company D, (the color company), also sustained serious injuries, from which they will not soon recover. Many others sustained injuries, the extent of which may be learned from official reports already published.

On Sunday, the 29th, we proceeded to recross the Chickahominy, and pursued the enemy until Monday evening, the 30th, when we overtook him, and were at once formed in column of regiments on the right of the road under cover of the woods. In a few moments we were led into action by you in person. Since you witnessed the daring of my regiment while advancing toward the enemy under a terrific fire and the disadvantages under which they labored in meeting a retreating battery, also in not knowing with accuracy the point for which they were designated, I shall leave it to you, general, to say all that is necessary in their praise.

So soon as the enemy appeared in sight the order was given for our regiment to charge, which we did without faltering, and drove him before us for at least 1 mile, every inch of which was hotly contested. It was now near sunset, and finding that he had fallen back upon his reserves, which extended far beyond my right flank, and that we had driven away the immediate force that were protecting the enemy's batteries, I ordered a change of position, so as to reform in rear of General Pender's brigade, which was then advancing to our support.

About this time I was myself disabled by a slight wound on the head, but by the assistance of some of my men was enabled for a while to keep the field and to send a portion of my men again into action under the command of Maj. J. L. Hill.

During this action and in the reformation just spoken of I take occasion to acknowledge the eminent services rendered to me, my regiment, and the cause by Major Hill, who was always ready to expose himself to the hottest fire. To Lieut. F. D. Stockton, my adjutant, who was by my side during the whole action, except when bearing official messages under the enemy's fire, and did great service in assisting me in rallying the men. Lieutenant Munro, of the Second North Carolina Regiment, who was acting as a volunteer lieutenant in Company E, also distinguished himself by conspicuous bravery. Capt. J. McLeod Turner (Company F) and his command distinguished themselves, as they have always hitherto done, by the eagerness with which they approached the foe. Lieutenant Murchison, Company C, also proved himself a worthy successor of his disabled captain, R, B, MacRae. It was

in this contest that Lieuts. J. Milton Alexander was mortally and Dickey and Blackmer seriously wounded.

In this battle I have no complaint to make of any officer or man in their advance upon the enemy, and I beg leave especially to commend the conduct not only of the officers whom I have just named, but also of Capt. J. G. Harris, Company H, and Lieut. N. A. Pool, commanding Company K.

This night my regiment spent upon the field, and on Tuesday evening, about 7 o'clock, while we were under marching orders and actually on the march, we were ordered into the action at Malvern Hill. We advanced under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, but the darkness came upon us so rapidly that we were not actively engaged that night.

We were then continued in pursuit of the enemy until the 9th instant, when we were ordered to our present camp, 4 miles from Richmond.

During these contests we have lost 6 officers killed or mortally wounded and 16 wounded, 29 men killed on the field and 202 wounded.

The number actually carried into action on Friday, 27th ultimo, was near 450 officers and men.

In specially commending certain officers, whose conduct was markedly brought to my own notice, I have reason to believe that my officers generally behaved quite as gallantly as they.

It is a painful duty in such a regiment to record the fact that Lieut. W. C. Green, of Company K, absented himself from his company and regiment without leave, as did also Lieut. M. W. Hill, of Company A, after the fight of Friday. It is but fair, however, to these officers to state that no official investigation has yet taken place of their conduct upon this occasion.

I have the honor, general, to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Colonel, Comdg. Seventh Regiment North Carolina Troops.

Brig. Gen. L. O'B. BRANCH,
Commanding Fourth Brigade, Light Division.

No. 343.

Report of Col. Robert H. Cowan, Eighteenth North Carolina Infantry, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale), and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH REGT. NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS,
Near Richmond, Va., July —, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment under my command in the recent battles around Richmond:

Our march across the Chickahominy on the morning of Thursday, June 26, and down its northern bank to Mechanicsville having been conducted under your personal direction, it is not necessary to refer to its incidents. We reached Mechanicsville Thursday afternoon in time to participate in the attack upon the batteries which commanded that crossing, but were not prominently engaged.

Thursday night we were ordered to defend the batteries planted upon the position which had been taken from the enemy from any attempt which might be made to retake them during the night. Consequently we slept upon our arms in the immediate vicinity, with the proper picket force out on all sides; but no demonstration was made by the enemy.

Friday morning at dawn of day he opened upon us with his artillery, and the fire was continued until his position was turned, and he was thus forced to abandon it.

In all of these engagements, however, my men were but little exposed and my loss was very slight, only 3 men being wounded by the explosion of a shell.

Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock we were put into the fight at Cold Harbor. By your order my line of battle was formed on the right of the road, and in this order I advanced through the dense woods in which the enemy were posted. A small ravine, deep and boggy, compelled us to flank still farther to the right. By this means I became separated from the remainder of the brigade, which had been formed on the left, and for a long time was wholly without assistance in my attempts upon the enemy's position. Again and again was that position assailed, and again and again were we repulsed by vastly superior numbers. Regiment after regiment sent in to the same attack shared the same fate, and it was not until late in the afternoon, when the continuous arrival of fresh troops had given us something like an equality of forces, that any decided impression was made upon the enemy. His position was carried in that last general charge which swept his whole army from the field in a perfect rout.

In this fight, although I was perfectly satisfied with the conduct of my regiment, the position of the enemy was such that we were exposed to a heavy fire from the flank as well as from the front, and though the regiment was frequently broken and compelled to fall back, yet I did not once lose the command of it. The men reformed with alacrity, and my commands were obeyed with the promptness, if not the precision, of drill.

My loss in killed and wounded was 68. Nothing but the thickness of the woods saved us from total destruction in our first unassisted efforts upon the enemy's position.

Saturday we were engaged in the work of burying the dead.

Sunday morning we crossed to the south of the Chickahominy in pursuit of the enemy.

Monday the pursuit was continued until we engaged the enemy at Frazier's farm. Here my regiment joined the brigade in the series of charges upon the enemy's batteries. Without a sign of faltering, shouting the battle-cry of "Stonewall," which they adopted of their own accord, they advanced across two open fields in the face of a perfect shower of grape and musketry until they reached a small ravine, traversed by a fence, within a short distance of the enemy's line of battle.

Taking advantage of this slight shelter, they maintained themselves in this position until the arrival of re-enforcements, when they joined in the general charge which won the batteries.

My loss here was very heavy—killed and wounded, 150; among them First Lieut. W. A. Wooster, of Company I, and my sergeant-major, A. D. Moore, both of them young men of brilliant prospects, and as gallant, as daring, as devoted to the cause as any officer in the Confederate service.

Tuesday, at Malvern Hill, we were marched to the field, but were

held in reserve, and had no opportunity to deliver a fire. Three of my men, however, were wounded by fragments of shell.

My total loss has been 224 in killed and wounded, a detailed statement having already been furnished you. When it is stated that I entered the series of battles with less than 400 men, it will be seen that the proportion is very heavy.

That there were many stragglers from the field of battle is not to be denied. There have been stragglers from every field since the war began. As a general rule, however, it appeared to me that the men fought throughout the whole army as if each individual was thoroughly impressed with the belief that it was necessary that we should be victorious in the field before Richmond. Amid this army of heroes I have no reason to be dissatisfied with my regiment. Whether on the march, in the field, exposed to fatigue and privations, in the midst of danger and in the face of death, they were cheerful and obedient, prompt and daring. No order was given that they did not cheerfully and faithfully attempt to execute.

Where all behaved well it is difficult to make distinctions. My field and staff did their full duty; still I desire to make special mention of my lieutenant-colonel, Thomas J. Purdie. He was everywhere in the thickest of the fight, cool and courageous, encouraging the men and directing them in their duty. His services were invaluable. I desire also to make special mention of Captains Savage, Barry, McLaurin, Gore, and Byrne. They were all conspicuous in the discharge of their duties, and all wounded on the field, the last three very seriously, Captain Byrne having lost an arm.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. COWAN,

Colonel, Commanding Eighteenth North Carolina Troops.

No. 344.

Report of Col. James H. Lane, Twenty-eighth North Carolina Infantry, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale), and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. TWENTY-EIGHTH REGT. NORTH CAROLINA VOLS.,
Near Richmond, Va., July 12, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on Wednesday, June 25, I left camp with my regiment, numbering 480, and, with the balance of your brigade, proceeded up the Telegraph road, crossed the Chickahominy on the morning of the 26th, and advanced toward Meadow Bridge. Two of my companies were ordered to Mrs. Crenshaw's bridge to apprise Lieutenant-Colonel Hoke, with a portion of his regiment which was doing picket duty on the south side of the Chickahominy, that the way was clear. We then continued our march toward Mechanicsville. The fight had commenced on our reaching this place, and we were ordered to support a battery which was firing from the works to the left of the road. I had 1 man wounded that evening. We slept upon the field, and were held as a support again next morning, when the artillery opened upon us, and another one of my men was wounded.

As soon as it was ascertained that the enemy had abandoned his position and was in full retreat we were ordered to follow, and on

reaching Cold Harbor the Seventh North Carolina Troops and my regiment were ordered into the woods to the left of the road leading to the battle-field. The Seventh preceded us, and when I was about to form my regiment on its left a sharp fire, both of shell and infantry, was opened upon us, causing one of the wings of the Seventh to give way. On asking the cause of this, I was informed by some of the company officers of the Seventh, whose names I do not know, that Colonel Campbell had ordered them to fall back, and as there was a large pond of water in my rear, I led my regiment out of the woods by the left flank, when I met you and was ordered back. I then marched up the road and wheeled my entire regiment into the same piece of woods. Colonel Lee followed with his regiment, which he intended posting to my right, but the enemy opened upon him just as he was about to turn the angle of the road and his right was thrown into confusion. This caused Companies D, A, and I, of the right wing, and Company H, to the left of the colors in my regiment, to give way. Company D promptly reformed and came into line; the other three companies, I am told, reformed and attached themselves for the remainder of the day to other regiments. They were not with me. Colonel Campbell's regiment, seven of my companies, Lieutenant Webb, of Company H, and a few rank and file from the three missing companies, engaged the enemy in the woods and were exposed to a hot fire, when fresh troops came up and relieved us temporarily. Maj. James Barbour, General Elzey's assistant adjutant-general, approached me soon afterward and requested me to take my command to the support of a portion of his forces, which had advanced into the open field in front of the woods. My command advanced most gallantly through the woods and into the open field, although exposed to a front and right enfilade infantry fire, and bravely remained there until General George B. Anderson's brigade debouched from the woods to our left and charged across the field. I ordered my men to cease firing when this brigade was nearly in front of us, and, forming on the right, assisted them in clearing the field of the enemy. At the advice of General Anderson, my men now being very much fatigued, I remained with a portion of his brigade in a somewhat sheltered position until night-fall, when I rejoined you.

Our loss in this engagement was 13 killed and 78 wounded.

Sunday evening we recrossed the Chickahominy, and on Monday evening (the 30th) were among the first to engage the enemy; the whole brigade advanced, driving the foe before us, notwithstanding the character of the ground. My regiment, in its advance, had to pass through two skirts of woods containing swampy ground, and an intermediate open field, in which there was a dwelling surrounded by a yard and garden; all of which, I am told, had been converted into a temporary breastwork by the enemy. All of my men behaved well in this action, notwithstanding they were exposed to a murderous fire of shell, grape, and small-arms. I did not remain with my regiment until the close of the fight, as a flesh-wound in the right cheek forced me to leave the field.

Our loss was 6 killed and 50 wounded.

We were not actively engaged in the Tuesday's fight, though we were ordered out late in the evening, and were exposed to a terrific shelling, first in the open field in front of the enemy's guns and then to the left in a small piece of woods. Fortunately we had only 1 man wounded and none killed.

With only 1 field officer, 3 captains, but few lieutenants, and our

ranks greatly reduced by sickness, caused by the hardships we had to undergo in our retreat from Hanover Court-House, we had to contend with the enemy in the recent terrible engagements before Richmond under many disadvantages, but our loss—150 killed and wounded out of an effective force of 480, including the ambulance corps, about one-third—will show how nobly the Twenty-eighth behaved in this great struggle for independence.

I would respectfully call to your attention Capt. T. James Linebarger, of Company C; Capt. D. A. Parker, of Company D; also First Lieut. N. Clark, of Company E; First Lieut. E. G. Morrow, of Company G; First Lieut. W. W. Cloninger, of Company B; Second Lieut. J. W. Randle, of Company D; Second Lieut. George W. McCauley, of Company G; Second Lieut. Robert D. Rhyne, of Company B, as all of these officers behaved with great gallantry and bravery. Sergt. Maj. Milton A. Lowe, on the battle-field of the 27th and 30th, more than once proved himself a brave and fearless young defender of Southern rights, and has won the admiration of all who saw him. Color-bearer J. P. Little, of Company C, was wounded on the 27th, but was at his post again in a short time.

Respectfully,

JAMES H. LANE,
Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-eighth Regiment North Carolina Vols.

Brig. Gen. L. O'B. BRANCH,
Commanding Fourth Brigade, Light Division.

No. 345.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert F. Hoke, Thirty-third North Carolina Infantry, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale), and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. THIRTY-THIRD REGT. NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS,
July 12, 1862.

DEAR GENERAL: On June 25 you called the commanding officers of your brigade together and informed us of the intended [plan] and manner of attack upon the enemy, who were on the north side of the Chickahominy, and at the same time ordered me to have my command ready to move at 5 p. m., with three days' rations. I, having five companies on picket at the Crenshaw Bridge, was ordered to take command at that point, while the other five companies, under Major Cowan, would march with the brigade and cross the river at the telegraphic bridge, and move down the river in order to drive the enemy from their position. My orders were that I should cross the river with the five companies as soon as I heard firing and make an attack in the rear of the enemy.

About 12 o'clock on the 26th I heard sharp skirmishing, and drew in my pickets in order to cross, and while doing so could see that the enemy were in full retreat. While crossing the river I received a dispatch from you ordering me to join the command; that you were in the road immediately opposite. I joined the command, and from that point we marched to Mechanicsville, and reached that place under a most terrific fire of shot and shell. About 10 p. m. the firing ceased and we were ordered to lie in our position upon our arms.

At 3 a. m. of the 27th we were ordered to be ready to march at a moment's warning, but did not take up the line of march until 12 o'clock, and then moved in the direction of Gaines' Mill down the Chickahominy. We reached that point at 4 p. m., and finding heavy fighting going on, were ordered immediately into the engagement, and remained in the fight until dark, by which time the enemy had been driven back a distance of 2 miles. I then reported to you with my command at the road, and was ordered to bivouac my men and give them rest. This was a very hard-fought battle, and the men deserve great praise for their coolness and firmness on this occasion.

On the 28th we remained quiet all day. The enemy having been driven across the Chickahominy, we were ordered to prepare two days' rations and be ready to march at daylight.

On the 29th we recrossed the river and moved down James River, marching a distance of 12 or 15 miles, and encamped.

On the 30th we again marched down the river in order to make an attack, and reached the point about 3 o'clock. The presence of the enemy was soon made known by the roaring of artillery, and we were immediately ordered up the road in the direction of the enemy by a flank movement under very great fire of shot and shell. Soon you, at the head of your brigade, filed to the right, and, moving 600 yards in that direction, halted, faced to the front, and forming a line of battle, moved slowly through a skirt of woods until you reached an open field; you then halted, formed a perfect line of battle, and charged, by the double-quick and with a yell, the enemy's batteries, which were strongly supported by infantry across this field, a distance of 500 yards. We at the same time were enfiladed by grape shot; neither fire upon the front or flank at all stopped the men, but on they pressed and soon silenced the fire upon them. They seemed not to heed the falling of friends by their side, but had the great duty of defeating the enemy foremost in their minds. Here my loss was heavy, not so much in killed as in wounded.

My men in this charge had no cover at all.

I cannot refrain from asking that great praise may be given to both officers and men for their actions on this occasion.

After passing through the field and entering the field on the opposite side my regiment became divided by the interference of a brigadier-general, unknown to me, who had ordered the left of my regiment to march to the left. I remained with a portion of my men on the field until dark, and reported to you in an old field, at which place you were encamped.

On July 1 we were quiet until 6 o'clock in the evening, at which time we were ordered in to support D. H. Hill's division. In this fight I was not engaged, but was under a heavy fire of shot and shell.

On July 2 and 3 we were marching after the enemy, but their retreat was too speedy to be overtaken. We then bivouacked for several days, inviting the enemy to battle, which was not accepted. We then marched to this point, arriving here on the 9th instant.

My loss was very heavy for a small command. The report of casualties has been sent in, as well as that of the action of officers and men who need correction.

I am happy to say that, with few exceptions, I am truly proud of the officers and men of my command. I cannot well make distinction among those officers and men, who so nobly did their duty, but ask that credit may be given those to whom it is due and action taken against those who deserve it.

Casualties.

Killed	8
Wounded	52
Missing	15
Total	75

Very respectfully,

R. F. HOKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

General L. O'B. BRANCH,
Fourth Brigade, Light Division.

No. 346.

Report of Lieut. Col. William M. Barbour, Thirty-seventh North Carolina Infantry, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale), and Malvern Hill.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SEVENTH REGT. N. C. TROOPS,
July 13, 1862.

GENERAL: The Thirty-seventh Regiment left its camp on June 25, pursuant to orders, with the other regiments composing your brigade, and on the 26th crossed the Chickahominy.

On the evening of the 26th my command reached Mechanicsville, and was exposed to a severe artillery fire, which wounded severely several men and two officers, but the regiment was not otherwise engaged.

On the evening of the 27th we reached Cold Harbor, and my command was ordered into action. Not knowing the position of the enemy, we moved up the road some 200 yards, when the enemy opened a deadly fire upon us, killing several and wounding a large number. The swamp and thick undergrowth rendered it very difficult to form the regiment in line of battle, which, together with the destructive fire of the enemy, threw it into considerable confusion, thereby rendering it inefficient for a short time until order could be restored. It behaved during the rest of the engagement very well.

On Monday evening, 30th instant, my regiment, with the other regiments of your command, charged the strong position occupied by the enemy's artillery and infantry. Throughout this engagement my regiment behaved with great gallantry, driving the enemy before them with great loss.

On Tuesday evening the regiment was again under arms and under fire, but was not engaged.

All the officers of my command behaved well, except those who have been reported to General Hill under previous orders. I take pleasure in mentioning specially Captain Horton, who remained with his company during these trying scenes, although more than sixty years old and worn-out by exposure and fatigue.

In the action of Monday evening Colonel Lee was killed while gallantly leading the regiment into action. He was a brave, experienced officer and a pure man. His loss will be severely felt.

Lieut. Isham C. Hartzog was mortally wounded on Friday evening, and has since died. He was an excellent officer and a brave, true man.

My total loss is 138 killed and wounded. A number of the wounded

have died since the action. A list of killed and wounded has heretofore been forwarded to you.

Respectfully submitted.

WILL. M. BARBOUR,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Thirty-seventh Regt. North Carolina Troops.

P. S.—List of officers of Thirty-seventh Regiment who absented themselves from their companies without leave: Lieutenants McCoy and Sammon, Company I, allege sickness; Lieutenant Owens, Company K, behaved badly, and has not yet returned; Lieutenant Smith, Company F, went to camp on Tuesday without permission—alleges that he was sick and unfit for duty.

No. 347.

Report of Brig. Gen. J. J. Archer, C. S. Army, commanding Fifth Brigade, of the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill.

HDQRS. FIFTH BRIG., LIGHT DIV., *July* 10, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that [on] the evening of June 26, by direction of Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill, I marched my brigade, 1,228 strong, into Mechanicsville and thence up the Mechanicsville turnpike in line of battle, the left flank guided by the line of the turnpike; the Nineteenth Georgia (Lieut. Col. T. C. Johnson) on the left, the First Tennessee (Lieut. Col. J. C. Shackelford) on the right, the Fifth Alabama Battalion (Captain Van de Graaff) and Seventh Tennessee (Col. John F. Goodner) supporting. The Fourteenth Tennessee (Col. W. A. Forbes) became separated from me during the movement, and becoming involved with General Field's brigade, did not join me until night.

The brigade moved on steadily to the Beaver Dam Creek under a heavy fire of artillery and rifles from the batteries and strongly intrenched positions of the enemy on the opposite bank. Night closed in before a crossing could be effected. We remained through the night in possession of the ground we had gained and the next morning the enemy abandoned their works.

My loss in this action was 43 killed and 171 wounded; among the former was Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, commanding Nineteenth Georgia, who fell gallantly cheering his men in battle; and among the latter the gallant and efficient Captain Van de Graaff, commanding the Fifth Alabama Battalion.

On the 27th, at Cold Harbor, my brigade, reduced to less than 1,000 men, advanced alone and unsupported across an open field to attack the enemy, strongly posted and protected in the wood beyond by the works which a short time afterward it required seven brigades to carry. The troops under my command, except the Nineteenth Georgia, which was held in reserve, advanced at a double-quick to within 20 steps of the breastworks, when they fell back before the irresistible fire of artillery and rifles. The obvious impossibility of carrying the position without support prevented me from attempting to check the retreat. Had they not fallen back I would myself have ordered it. A half hour later my brigade, constituting the right of the Light Division, again moved forward to the attack of the same position and entered it in the front line of attack. Beyond this point my brigade, worn-out, exhausted, and intermingled with the regiments and brigades of the

supporting line, did not advance as an organized body. With a few of my command, however (mostly Georgians, who, not having been engaged in the first charge, were fresher than the rest), and some soldiers of other brigades, I continued on from a quarter to half a mile farther under a heavy artillery fire from batteries which were taken by Hood's brigade, while under the eminence on which they were posted I was forming for attack the few men, not more than 100, remaining with me. I remained on the field during the night, and the next morning was spent in burying the dead and attending the wounded.

My loss in this action was 49 killed and 271 wounded, making the total loss in the two battles 542, besides Corporal Trezevant, of the Hampton Legion, in command of my couriers, killed, and James L. Crittenden, volunteer aide, wounded. All the field officers of the Nineteenth Georgia, First and Seventh Tennessee Regiments, and the two senior captains successively in command of the Fifth Alabama Battalion were killed or wounded.

I regret that the short period of my service with the brigade and want of personal acquaintance with the officers and soldiers render it impossible for me to name many whose distinguished gallantry I noticed on the field. I have, therefore, to refer you to the accompanying reports of the regimental commanders. I would not, however, fail to remember the intrepidity of Lieutenant-Colonel Shackelford, who was killed while most gallantly discharging his duty, and of J. W. Williams, sergeant-major of the Nineteenth Georgia. Mr. George Lemmon, my volunteer aide and acting adjutant, and James L. Crittenden, volunteer aide, rendered throughout the most gallant and efficient service, both the regular officers of my staff being absent sick.

The couriers of the cavalry of Hampton's Legion, attached to my staff, rendered fearless and valuable service.

Capt. Carter M. Braxton, with his Fredericksburg Battery, seconded by Lieutenant Marye, rendered efficient service in both actions, and displayed remarkable skill and gallantry.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. ARCHER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 348.

Report of Brig. Gen. William D. Pender, C. S. Army, commanding Sixth Brigade, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale).

RICHMOND, VA., *July* 16, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, as a part of the Light Division of the Army, I left my camp near Friend's house, on the Chickahominy, Wednesday afternoon, June 25, with my brigade, and marched to a point near the crossing of the Chickahominy, on the Meadow Bridge road, where I joined the division.

Upon resuming the march next day my brigade was placed fifth in order, so that after crossing late in the afternoon I was ordered to cross the field direct for Mechanicsville to meet the brigades in front that were making the march by the road. Soon after leaving the Meadow Bridge road one or two pieces of artillery were opened upon us from a wood directly above Mechanicsville. I at once deployed into line

of battle, bringing up one section of Andrews' battery. My line was then advanced and the enemy's artillery soon withdrew.

Here, owing to my imperfect knowledge of the roads and partial misleading of the guide, my left regiment went too far to the left, and consequently did not join the brigade until late at night, for while it was coming up after being sent for it was ordered by some one to support another brigade; and I would here mention it was reported to me as behaving well under a very murderous fire, to which it was soon exposed, losing about 200 men. This was the Sixteenth North Carolina, commanded by Lieut. Col. John S. McElroy.

Upon reaching Mechanicsville I was ordered by you to support General Field. I at once made my dispositions to do so, but soon found that by taking the direction General Field was going [it] left his right much exposed to a heavy fire of artillery, which was playing at the same time on Pegram's battery with great effect. This artillery was obliquely to the right and lower down Beaver Dam Creek than I saw any troops going. I at once changed the direction of two of my regiments, so as to bring them to the right of this artillery, and succeeded in getting within 150 or 200 yards of it before we were opened upon, but when they did open upon us it was destructive, and the obstacles so great in front, the creek and mill-dam, that after the Thirty-eighth North Carolina had reached these obstacles, and within less than 100 yards of the enemy's rifle pits, they had to fall back. This regiment here advanced boldly and maintained its ground well. The Thirty-fourth North Carolina—the other regiment that had been led by me to the right—had made too much of a detour, and did not come up until the Thirty-eighth had been repulsed. After bringing it up I sent it farther to the right, to make as much diversion as possible in that direction.

General Ripley at this time came up with his brigade, advancing over part of the same ground which had been passed by the Thirty-eighth North Carolina, directly in front of the mill. The Thirty-fourth North Carolina advanced to the creek and there maintained its position until after dark, when I had it withdrawn, so that with this and General Ripley with part of his brigade we held the extreme right of our position until about daylight next morning, when I was relieved. General Ripley had been relieved before.

Other brigades came up during the night. The Twenty-second North Carolina, which had followed to support General Field, when getting to the creek near him, came suddenly upon a regiment of the enemy, just across the run, and after some little parley opened fire, driving the enemy quickly away, but found it impossible to cross. The loss of this regiment here was also very heavy; among others its brave colonel (Conner) received a severe wound in the leg.

I should state, while relating the incidents of this day's fight, that Colonel Hoke (Thirty-eighth North Carolina) was also wounded and had to leave the field. The adjutant of the Thirty-eighth was wounded also, but nobly maintained his position until after dark.

At daylight on Friday morning I had changed my position in obedience to your orders, bringing my brigade directly in front of the mill on Beaver Dam Creek. About this time the enemy seemed to make a faint attack upon the troops on my right, when those brigades moved forward, and I moved mine forward also until they had gained the creek, getting in the bed of it. Here our line was halted until a general concert of action could be had, by which their attention might be diverted to the extreme right from those in the immediate front. At

this time I brought up a section from each of three batteries I found in the plain in the rear; one of these was from the Donaldsonville Artillery, under Lieut. V. Maurin, who shelled them with spirit and effect, his men being exposed to a galling fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, not 200 yards off in the rifle pits. The section of Andrews' Maryland Battery was under Lieut. William F. Dement, who also did fine service. Captain Andrews, as usual, was present, chafing for a fight. I do not know to whose battery the other section belonged.

We moved forward soon after, crossing the run and mill-race with great difficulty. The Thirty-fourth North Carolina, Col. Richard H. Riddick, was the first to gain the enemy's works, but they had a few moments before left under cover of their rifle pits. I should here mention that a part of Andrews' battery was engaged the evening before assisting Pegram's battery. After crossing the creek we marched down the Chickahominy, not meeting the enemy until we reached Gaines' Mill, who opposed the right brigades of the division. I here brought up two sections of Andrews' battery, under Lieutenants Dement and Dabney, who shelled the enemy with considerable effect. We again moved forward, crossing at Gaines' Mill. Soon I was ordered by you to pass to the right and throw out skirmishers, and, if possible, surround the enemy, who were lower down the stream. We drove them off, but they retired upon their main body. Here again a portion of Andrews' battery was brought into play, with the desire to draw fire from the enemy's artillery and to show us its locality, but failed to do so. Through the misconception of an order by Colonel Riddick his regiment had not come up, and I found myself weak and asked for support. General Archer was sent forward, and I ordered to support General Branch farther up the road.

I found Colonel Riddick at the forks of the road near Cold Harbor, and my brigade was at once ordered into action. I formed into line of battle and moved into the wood to the right of the right-hand road, finding only the enemy and a fragment of one of our regiments. We were soon hotly engaged, and drove the enemy slowly before us for about 250 yards. My brigade had started in weak, and suffered heavily here, and seeing fresh regiments of the enemy coming up constantly, I sent my aide, Lieutenant Young, to ask for support. Two of my regiments, Sixteenth and Twenty-second North Carolina, had gained the crest of open ground, getting into the enemy's camp, but, finding themselves flanked, fell back, which caused those on the left, who were not so far advanced, to fall back also. About this time Col. C. C. Lee, Thirty-seventh North Carolina, who had been sent to our support, came up. My men were rallied and pushed forward again, but did not advance far before they fell back, and I think I do but justice to my men to say that they did not commence it. The enemy were continually bringing up fresh troops, and succeeded in driving us from the wood.

My men here fought nobly, and maintained their ground with great stubbornness. The left were subject to enfilade fire from musket and cannon.

It was now nearly night, and here ended the part taken by my brigade, except so far as Lieutenant Young, my aide, was concerned, for he, not being satisfied with fighting as long as his general, went back, and remained principally with General Ewell until the battle was closed. I would here state that Lieutenant Young acted both on this day and the day previous with the most heroic bravery and coolness. Words fail me in expressing my admiration of his conduct through the whole of the Chickahominy battles. I here lost Colonel Green, my volun-

teer aide, which was irreparable. He was an accomplished officer, and won the highest praise for his noble conduct. He was a noble man lost on that glorious day. Lieutenant Hinsdale, my acting assistant adjutant-general, was also of great service and deserves the highest praise.

Before going further I must particularize a little. Lieut. Col. J. S. McElroy, commanding Sixteenth; Lieut. Col. R. H. Gray and Maj. C. C. Cole, Twenty-second, acted with great courage and judgment, leading their regiments forward promptly and with determination, not halting for a moment until they found the enemy in their rear. Colonel Riddick was here wounded, leaving his regiment without a field officer.

Up to this time I had lost my volunteer aide, killed; my three colonels, wounded; also three adjutants, wounded, and Lieutenant Young, slightly wounded on the side of the head.

The Thirty-fourth, Colonel Riddick, lost in this short fight between 20 and 30 in killed.

Sunday we crossed the Chickahominy, marching down the south side of the river.

Meeting the enemy again on Monday evening, my brigade, after being in direct range of the enemy's shell for some time, was ordered forward, and went in rear of Kershaw's brigade—at least his men were coming out from my front as we went in. Reaching the farther side of the field, on the right, at the junction of the Long Bridge and Darbytown roads, we came in contact with the enemy once more. Here, just as my brigade was getting under fire, a regiment of the enemy bore down at double-quick in our front, passing from right to left, apparently not seeing us. When in our front, about 75 yards off, our men fired a volley into them and scattered them in every direction. In our front was a fine battery of rifle pieces that had been abandoned, but they were apparently trying to regain it, as we had quite a skirmish near it. They continued to make efforts here to flank us. They had quite a force upon my right, which was several times pushed forward.

General Field, I have since learned, was a long way in front, but the enemy were in considerable force between us, if I am to judge from the stand they made. At this position I left a few men to hold the flank and pushed forward the rest well into the woods, and but for the untimely failure of ammunition would have captured many prisoners. They were in considerable disorder, but were still too strong to be attacked with what few men I had, most of whom were without ammunition. We here soon forced a battery, which had opened upon our right, to limber up and leave. They evidently, from what I saw and from what I heard from prisoners, had a strong force within a few hundred yards of these batteries.

Dark coming on, I withdrew my men to the edge of the woods, holding our ground and the batteries taken. I had but a handful of men, but succeeded in getting two other regiments I found near (of General Field's brigade, which he had withdrawn), posting them so as to hold the front, while I held the right flank. I subsequently led forward one of these regiments, and ordered it to move in such a direction as to flank a force which seemed to be hotly engaging a part of our troops on the left of the road.

After making these arrangements I found that General Archer was on the right flank and on my right. This ended the fighting of my brigade in the late operations before Richmond, for, although ordered into action next evening, we did not get in, owing to the lateness of the hour, the thickness of the wood, and my ignorance of the relative position of our forces.

My aide, Lieutenant Young, had two horses shot under him in this engagement, and then took the colors of one of the regiments, leading it promptly and well to the front. Lieutenant-Colonels McElroy and Gray—the latter assisted by Major Cole—displayed their usual boldness in leading their regiments to the front.

The Thirty-eighth North Carolina here, as on Thursday, behaved well.

I would mention that the Thirty-fourth North Carolina on Friday behaved with great credit under a heavy and murderous cross-fire, and here let me mention that Lieutenant Shotwell, Thirty-fourth North Carolina, cannot be spoken off too highly for his gallant conduct; for he was not satisfied to take the colors, [but] seized the color-bearer and rushed him to the front, thus encouraging the regiment to move forward at a very critical moment. There are numerous instances of noble conduct by members of my command, but space would fail to mention all, and I will leave the result of their efforts to show how most of them did.

I am forced to say that we had too many cases of shameful and disgraceful desertions of their colors.

Here I would mention the loss on Thursday of a most competent and gallant officer, Maj. W. N. Bronaugh, of the Second Arkansas Battalion. With his death ceased the battalion, as far as was concerned its usefulness on the field.

My total loss in killed and wounded was about 800. The brigade left camp on the evening of the 25th with between 2,300 and 2,400, including Andrews' battery, thus showing a loss of one-third of my entire command.

Andrews' battery behaved on all occasions with conspicuous coolness and bravery. Their loss was, however, slight.

The service has lost for a time, if not permanently, an invaluable and accomplished officer in Col. James Conner, Twenty-second North Carolina. Colonels Hoke and Riddick—the former wounded on Thursday, the latter on Friday—were great losses to me.

In conclusion, I would mention Mr. Goldman, an independent, with the Thirty-eighth North Carolina, who acted with the most conspicuous bravery and courage, also great capacity. He should be rewarded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. PENDER,
Brigadier-General Sixth Brigade, Light Division.

Maj. Gen. A. P. HILL,
Commanding Light Division.

No. 349.

Report of Capt. William G. Crenshaw, Virginia Battery, of operations June 25–July 1, including the battle of Gaines' Mill.

HEADQUARTERS CRENSHAW BATTERY,
Near Richmond, Va., July 14, 1862.

GENERAL: In obedience to your orders of 10th instant I beg leave respectfully to submit the following report:

Soon after receiving your orders, while in camp at Dr. Friend's house, Wednesday, June 25, to cook two days' rations and prepare to march that evening, the enemy opened fire upon us from the earth-

works he had just thrown up near Hogan's house, on the opposite side of the Chickahominy. This fire was kept up very constantly during the day, and resulted only in the killing of 2 of my horses.

In accordance with your orders, the fire was not returned by me.

Soon after we started on the march; bivouacked near the brook about 3 o'clock at night; rested nearly all of Thursday in the road, and in the afternoon crossed the Chickahominy at the Meadow Bridge in the rear of your brigade.

In accordance with your orders I halted the battery under shelter of the hill about half a mile this side of Mechanicsville, where we remained until next morning, receiving the shell of the enemy, but without taking any part in the fight. This shelling resulted in no loss to us.

On Friday morning, June 27, we started down the Chickahominy in rear of your brigade, and my battery was the first to cross the bridge at Gaines' Mill, which was effected about 1 p. m.

Soon after crossing, in accordance with your orders, we went into battery near New Cold Harbor house and commenced firing at the enemy's infantry, who were drawn up in line of battle across the hill above us. They were soon scattered and driven out of our sight, and we were opened upon by three batteries of the enemy on the same hill, who fired very rapidly, and against whom we then directed our fire. Unfortunately for us our position was such that we could not maneuver our battery 10 yards to the right or left, the opening in the woods through which we had to fire being very narrow. We continued under the incessant fire of the enemy's batteries for nearly two hours, ceasing our own fire more than once when the charge on the enemy's batteries was ordered to be made by our infantry.

During this engagement I received your message to maneuver the battery or remove it from under fire at my discretion. Finding that no infantry of the enemy were in sight, and that we had been so long under fire of their several batteries that they had been able to get our range very accurately and that we were being damaged by them, having lost in killed and seriously wounded 5 men and 11 horses, I, in the exercise of the discretion you gave me, withdrew my battery some 200 yards from the field. After resting about three-quarters of an hour, and finding the enemy's infantry had formed on the hill above us again, we returned with the battery to its original position, soon scattered them, and then continued firing upon their batteries. While firing upon the infantry on the hill to our left it was suggested that they might be friends, and we ceased firing upon them a few moments until, with your assistance, we could examine them minutely with our glasses. You being satisfied that they were not friends, we, by your order, opened upon them again, when they soon disappeared from our view. We continued in this second engagement about an hour, when, two of our brass pieces becoming disabled by the breaking of the axles and the other two brass pieces too hot to fire with safety, you ordered us to retire to make room for Captain Johnson, who had been ordered up to relieve us.

We had lost in it 4 men killed and seriously wounded and 11 horses, but succeeded in taking off the two disabled pieces by hand and the others by dismounting our chiefs and hitching three horses to most of the pieces.

In accordance with your orders the battery was then taken to the rear, and Lieut. C. L. Hobson started at 12 o'clock that night to Richmond

with the disabled carriages for repairs and a wagon for ammunition and men to bring out more horses.

The next morning, Saturday, June 28, what ammunition we had left, consisting almost entirely of solid shot, canister, and long-range rifle shell, was placed in the chests of three pieces which we carried upon the battle-field of the previous day. Soon after we arrived there we received orders from Major-General Hill to return with my battery to Richmond, there to refit and remain for orders. Upon my informing you of these orders, you authorized me to rejoin you as soon as I had fitted up, and that you would take the responsibility of my doing so without orders.

I accordingly returned to Richmond Saturday afternoon and remained there until the Thursday morning following, having succeeded in getting a temporary detail to my company of 30 men. With these I proceeded down the road and overtook your brigade just below the battle-field of the Tuesday previous; remained with you until the return of the division to its present position near the city without being in any other engagement. We fired between 700 and 800 shots, with what loss to the enemy I do not know.

I thus sum up my loss: Nine men killed and seriously wounded, per list annexed, besides several others slightly wounded, and 24 horses killed and seriously wounded, including the 2 killed on June 25.

I went into the engagement with 94 men and 4 officers. None of my men left their guns while they were in battery. Only two who were in the first engagement failed to be present in the second, and both of those sent me certificates of physicians that each had a foot so badly mashed as to unfit them for duty. Therefore, when all behaved so well I cannot draw any distinction, and shall always be contented if in the future all do their duty as well as they did on June 27, which was the first regular engagement the men were ever in.

*List of killed and wounded.**

	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Officers			
Non-commissioned officers	1	1	2
Privates	2	5	7
Total	3	6	9

Respectfully submitted, by your obedient servant,

WM. G. CRENSHAW,
Captain, Commanding Crenshaw Battery.

P. S.—We were fortunate enough to get all of our wounded into the city during the evening and night.

* Nominal list omitted.

No. 350.

Report of Capt. L. Masters, commanding battery, of operations June 26–July 1, including the battle of Mechanicsville.

JULY 12, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the battery of rifled guns under my command from the 26th [ultimo] to the 1st [instant]:

Shortly before the action at Mechanicsville began the enemy withdrew from their works in front of me. In the progress of the action I saw that while the guns were useless if kept in the works built for them, if removed a few hundred yards to the right they could be used with effect against the heavy battery of the enemy near Beaver Dam Creek. I procured horses from Major Richardson and moved the gun, but when near the position I had selected General Longstreet ordered me to carry it about 1½ miles farther to the right, and be ready to open the next morning on an important position of the enemy which he intended to attack. This gun was placed in the position directed by him, and I open[ed] a rapid fire of 30-pounder shells (and, as I hear from an officer who was taken prisoner, with effect), which was continued until ordered by General Lee to cease, to enable the troops to charge over the ground I had been shelling.

I had no further opportunity of participating in the battles before Richmond, although by the orders of General Pendleton I was with one of the guns near Garnett's farm and both of them near the battle-ground of the 1st.

The officers and men behaved well, laboring patiently and cheerfully to get the guns into the several positions to which I was ordered, especially Captains Milledge and Ancell, who accompanied me with detachments of men and horses from their companies.

Respectfully, &c.,

L. MASTERS,
Captain, Provisional Army, C. S., Commanding Battery.

Captain MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Light Division.

No. 351.

Report of Actg. Adjt. Thomas Smith, Twenty-second Virginia Battalion, of the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, and Frazier's Farm (Nelson's Farm, or Glendale).

HDQRS. [TWENTY-SECOND?] VIRGINIA BATTALION,
July 13, 1862.

SIR: Subjoined you will find a report of the part taken by the Virginia Battalion in the late engagements before Richmond:

This battalion, under command of Capt. J. C. Johnson, left camp on the Meadow Bridge road on the evening of June 26, and after crossing the Chickahominy marched in the direction of Mechanicsville, where, a portion of the brigade being engaged, the battalion, though not brought into action, was held under fire from the enemy's batteries for several hours, and, in consideration of the fact that the men had

never before been under fire, they acted coolly. Our loss on this day, June 26, consisted of 2 killed and 11 wounded.

On Friday, June 27, we marched from Mechanicsville to Cold Harbor, where the enemy again made a stand. Here we were engaged for several hours, opposed to, perhaps, the strongest position of the enemy's lines. Here we lost 8 killed and 20 wounded.

From this time we remained on the battle-field until Sunday, the 29th, when we recrossed the Chickahominy at New Bridge and followed the enemy until he made a third stand, on the evening of June 30.

Here the battalion was again engaged, and lost in killed 2 and wounded 24; among the killed one of our best officers, Lieut. R. A. Jackson, commander of Company D.

Tuesday, July 1, we were held in reserve, and though led to the field, our services were not necessary, and we were not engaged.

After Tuesday, the 1st instant, we marched with the army as far as Crenshaw's farm, on New Market road, and after remaining there several days resumed the march on the 8th instant, and arrived at our present encampment, Farrar's farm, on Wednesday, the 9th.

The battalion probably acted as well as might have been expected, being without a battle-flag during all the engagement.

Total loss in killed and wounded, 67; 1 missing, supposed to be killed or captured.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS SMITH,
Acting Adjutant.

Capt. G. F. HARRISON.

No. 352.

Report of Maj. Gen. Theophilus H. Holmes, C. S. Army, commanding Department of North Carolina, of operations June 30–July 2, including the engagement at Malvern Cliff (Turkey Bridge).

PETERSBURG, VA., *July* 15, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of that part of my command which participated in the campaign of the last days of June and first days of July, before Richmond:

In the afternoon of Sunday, June 29, in pursuance of orders from the War Department, I moved three regiments of Col. Junius Daniel's brigade, 1,570 strong, with two light batteries, across James River by the pontoon bridge. Three companies of cavalry, numbering 130 men, under Maj. E. Burroughs, accompanied this force.

The same evening Brig. Gen. J. G. Walker joined me with his brigade of 3,600 effective men and two batteries, which had crossed the river on Thursday, June 26, and was now again placed under my command.

The division bivouacked that night upon Cornelius' Creek, and moved on Monday morning, agreeably to the orders of the commanding general, upon New Market. Reaching that place at 10 a. m., I immediately placed my troops in a position of great natural strength, covering the junction of the Long Bridge and River roads, which was

shortly afterward inspected and approved by His Excellency the President.

At this juncture Brig. Gen. Henry A. Wise reached New Market, coming voluntarily to my support from Chaffin's Bluff with two regiments, of 752 bayonets and two batteries.

The effective force under my orders thus amounted to 6,000 infantry and six batteries of artillery. In my front, between the river and Darbytown roads, were two regiments of cavalry, under Colonel Baker, First North Carolina Cavalry.

Matters were in this position when about 4 o'clock Major Meade, of the Engineers, rode up and reported the enemy as retreating in considerable confusion along the road leading over Malvern Hill. He suggested that a battery of rifled guns, placed under cover of a dense forest to the right and left of the river road at a point whence his reconnaissance had been made, distant some 800 yards from the enemy's column, would greatly embarrass his retreat. In this view Major Stevens, chief engineer, fully concurred. I accordingly at once directed my chief of artillery, Colonel Deshler, to proceed to the point indicated, some 2 miles down the river road, with three sections, of two rifled guns each, selected from the different batteries, and dispatched the Thirtieth Virginia Regiment, Colonel Harrison commanding, of Walker's brigade, as a supporting force.

Soon afterward, feeling solicitous for the safety of this detachment, I put the remainder of the division in motion for the same point and proceeded to reconnoiter the ground in person. Upon reaching it I found the general commanding the army just returning from an observation of the enemy's position. He approved of what had been done, and directed that, after the remainder of the division had been disposed to support the batteries, fire should be opened upon the enemy's column.

By the time the infantry was in position the enemy had taken the alarm, and was drawn up in line of battle in the road between West's house and Malvern Hill, on very commanding ground. Before the fire of my artillery commenced, the enemy's gunboats began to shell vigorously the river road, clearly defined by clouds of dust, and the woods occupied by my troops. Colonel Deshler now opened his fire upon my order, and three or four regiments of the enemy's infantry within range immediately disappeared in the neighboring woods. A very heavy fire of field artillery was, however, at once brought to bear upon us from some twenty-five or thirty guns, so placed as, with the aid of the gunboats, to annoy us severely in front and on both flanks at the same time.

Finding himself overmatched in metal and the ground not admitting of more guns being put in battery on our side, Colonel Deshler ceased his fire in about an hour, after losing a considerable number of men and horses and having two caissons exploded.

The enemy kept up a furious cannonade until after dark. Under this my troops, which were mostly newly levied, behaved well, with the exception of Maj. E. Burroughs' battalion of cavalry and Graham's battery, with a part of Branch's, whose conduct was shameful in the extreme.

The officers of my staff—Col. James Deshler, chief of artillery; Maj. Archer Anderson, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. T. S. Barton, acting chief commissary, and Cadet T. H. Holmes, jr., C. S. Army—performed their duty with the greatest zeal and intelligence and behaved as brave men should do.

In this engagement the casualties were, as appears by the reports of the brigade commanders, herewith transmitted, as follows:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.
Daniel's brigade	2	22
Walker's brigade	.....	12
Artillery	.....	15

The strength of the enemy's position and their imposing numbers were such that to attempt an attack upon them with my small force unsupported would have been perfect madness; for to have done this would have required a march of over three-quarters of a mile up a steep hill destitute of cover. I accordingly withdrew about 9 p. m. to a position somewhat in advance of that occupied in the morning.

On Tuesday evening I moved my division to a point on the river road half a mile below the upper gate at Curl's Neck, and there remained during the night in line of battle; but, as before, I deemed it out of the question to attack the strong position of Malvern Hill from that side with my inadequate force.

On Wednesday afternoon, in pursuance of orders from the commanding general, I took up my line of march for Drewry's Bluff, leaving General Wise at Chaffin's

Since then nothing of striking interest has occurred in my command.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. H. HOLMES,

Major-General, Commanding Department North Carolina.

Lieut. Col. R. H. CHILTON,

A. A. G., Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia.

No. 353.

Letter of Lieut. Col. James R. Branch, commenting on the report of General Holmes in regard to Branch's Battery.

RICHMOND, VA., *November* 12, 1864.

GENERAL: A few days since I saw for the first time your official report, dated Petersburg, July 15, 1862, of your operations around Richmond. In it I respectfully submit that great injustice is done me. Reporting your operations on June 30 on the river road in front of Malvern Hill, you state that your "troops behaved well, with the exception of Major Burroughs' battalion of cavalry and Graham's battery, with a part of Branch's, whose conduct was shameful in the extreme." The inference is legitimate that I was present, and if any misbehavior occurred with any portion of my battery that I was responsible for the same. In another portion of your report you state that the enemy being reported to you retreating in confusion over Malvern Hill, you ordered Colonel Deshler, your chief of artillery, to proceed from New Market, where your command was then stationed, 2 miles down the river road

to Malvern Hill with three sections, of two rifled guns each, selected from the different batteries, to embarrass the enemy's retreat. Under this order one of my sections of two rifled guns, under Lieutenant Martin, went to the front, and by command of Colonel Deshler I accompanied it, leaving four guns at New Market, it not being then expected that any more artillery would be ordered to the front. As the report was current that the enemy were fleeing in great panic, in company with Colonel Deshler we proceeded to the foot of Malvern Hill, and with great difficulty placed five guns in position. Before this, however, was accomplished the enemy opened a very heavy fire upon us from his gunboats and some twenty-five pieces from Malvern Hill at a distance of 600 to 700 yards. Under these great disadvantages our five pieces responded vigorously to the enemy for an hour, when Colonel Deshler, seeing the utter hopelessness of the contest, and by your order, as I understood, withdrew them.

Of what occurred in our rear, either with cavalry, infantry, and artillery, including my four pieces, I heard nothing until after our engagement, which was then nearly dark; in fact, I supposed these four guns were still parked at New Market, where I left them under the command of Lieutenant Pegram, a gallant and accomplished officer, and one who has rendered meritorious service during the war.

Colonel Deshler has since fallen, a brave martyr to the cause, having been killed at the head of his command—where in action he ever was—at Missionary Ridge; but I am fortunate in having found his official report of this engagement, dated Swift Creek, July 15, 1862. I beg to refer you to the same. In it occurs the following extract:

> It is with pleasure that I call to the favorable notice of the Department the gallant conduct of the few officers and men who were under my immediate command at the rifle battery. Captain Branch, First Lieutenant Cooper, of French's battery, and First Lieutenant Coleman, of Brem's battery, served their pieces themselves, and did everything that men could do to encourage their men and make their fire effective under a very hot fire from a much larger number of the enemy's guns.

In view of these facts I respectfully ask that you will make such additions to your official report as simple justice to me demands. You will greatly oblige me by a copy of the same, addressed to Richmond.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. R. BRANCH,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery.

Lieut. Gen. T. H. HOLMES,
Raleigh, N. C.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS NORTH CAROLINA RESERVE,
Raleigh, N. C., November 18, 1864.

Captain Branch was in nothing responsible for the misconduct of a part of his battery at Malvern Hill, and I take great pleasure in correcting the omission in my official report. His conduct, as also that of the section of his battery with which he served, was excellent and worthy of all praise, and I beg to adopt the report of the lamented Deshler as a part of my own.

Respectfully forwarded to the War Department.

TH. H. HOLMES,
Lieutenant-General.

No. 354.

Report of Col. James Deshler, Chief of Artillery, of the engagement at Malvern Cliff (Turkey Bridge).

CAMP NEAR SWIFT CREEK, VA.,
July 15, 1862.

GENERAL: In compliance with your letter of yesterday to General Holmes I inclose herewith a report of the number of batteries serving with this division:

You will notice in the column of remarks opposite to Graham's battery that that battery lost two guns—one rifled Parrott and one 6-pounder—near Malvern Cliff, on June 30, though the battery was not directly in action.

While the division was in position near New Market, on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo, I received directions from General Holmes to take six rifle guns and to go to a position down the road toward Malvern Cliff, to be shown to me by Captain Meade, Engineer Corps, and there to open upon the enemy. I accordingly proceeded with six rifle guns, taken by sections from Brem's, Branch's, and French's batteries, with the Thirtieth Virginia as a support, down the road toward the enemy's position on Malvern Cliff. Captain Meade accompanied me, and designated two points as practicable for establishing a battery. Upon consultation with him, and also Major Stevens, Engineers, I selected a position, and after great difficulty succeeded in getting five guns in battery. This difficulty was caused by a heavy growth of forest timber and much underbrush. In order to get the guns in position it was necessary to leave the road and go for some distance through a thick wood.

In the mean time, while I was thus occupied, General Holmes had brought his division down the road to support this advanced battery. Being in front myself I saw nothing of the batteries until 10 p. m. of that night, so that the facts I now give you relative to the loss of these guns are from the evidence of others and not from my own personal observation.

As soon as I had the rifle gun battery in position, and received word from General Holmes that the infantry were in position to support me, I opened fire. The enemy immediately responded with a very large battery, or rather a number of batteries, situated upon a commanding cliff or hill. Their guns occupied such an extent of ground that it gave them almost a cross-fire upon me. It was impossible to tell accurately the number of pieces that they had in battery. I tried to count them, but could not do so, as they made such a smoke that I could not see their lines clearly. I judged that they had from twenty-five to thirty pieces playing upon my battery. Being so much superior to me in metal, after about an hour's firing they had pretty well disabled my battery, so many men being wounded that the guns could not be properly served, and it being necessary to disable the caissons in order to supply the pieces with horses, one or two limbers and caissons [were] blown up, &c. Under these circumstances I ceased firing and withdrew my pieces. None of the guns or caissons which were in action were lost, but, as I afterward learned, unfortunately, the reserve batteries were so situated that the enemy's shell and shot, which passed over my battery, fell among them. In addition, they were exposed to a heavy cross-fire from gunboats in James River.

At this time there appears to have been very bad conduct on the

part of some of the artillery. Graham's battery seems to have completely stampeded, the pieces and caissons got entangled among the trees, some of the drivers cut their traces and ran off upon the horses, and the whole thing resulting in the loss of two guns and three caissons. Of all this I was totally ignorant until about 9 or 10 o'clock at night. Captain Graham by that time had succeeded in collecting some of his horses and men. I went back with him and endeavored to recover his guns and caissons. One caisson was recovered, being near the road. The remaining carriages it was found impossible to find, owing to the darkness and the pieces being off the road in a thick wood.

Captain Graham went back in the morning, but reported that the enemy's pickets had possession of the ground. He went again after the enemy had evacuated their position on Malvern Hill, but found that his guns had been taken off. He thinks that they were taken into Richmond under the supposition that they had been abandoned by the enemy. Upon this point I cannot even give an opinion. This whole matter will be made the subject of investigation, as General Holmes has ordered charges to be preferred against the officers, upon whom at present the responsibility appears to rest.

It is with pleasure that I turn from the relation of these mortifying circumstances in order to call to the favorable notice of the Department the gallant conduct of the few officers and men who were under my immediate command at the rifle battery. Captain Branch, First Lieutenant Cooper, of French's battery, and First Lieutenant Coleman, of Brem's battery, served their pieces themselves and did everything that men could do to encourage their men and make their fire effective under a very hot fire from a much larger number of the enemy's guns. Lieutenant Cooper was wounded severely, but declined to leave the field until positively ordered to go to the surgeon. After he was disabled Sergts. Jesse Newton and George Newton had charge of his two pieces, and acted very gallantly. Other cases of individual good conduct I witnessed, but cannot give names, as the men were mostly strangers to me.

Several of the batteries are much in need of men. There is a good deal of sickness among them, though generally not of a serious nature. I have directed the captains of batteries mostly in need of men to write to the officers in charge of the conscripts of their respective States and ask them to forward the number of conscripts necessary to fill up their batteries. General Holmes has recommended that Cohoon's battalion, which has about 125 effective men, partly from Virginia and partly from North Carolina, be disbanded as an infantry battalion and the men assigned to the batteries of this division. If his recommendation should be complied with, this number would just about supply us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES DESHLER,
Colonel, Chief of Artillery, Department of North Carolina.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM N. PENDLETON,
Chief of Artillery, C. S. Army, in the Field.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP NEAR SWIFT CREEK, VA., *July* 15, 1862.

Report of light artillery companies serving with Major-General Holmes' division, C. S. Army, July 15, 1862.

Name of battery.	From what State.	Total number of men.	Total effective.	Number of guns.	6-pounders.	12-pounder howitzers.	Parrott rifle.	3-inch rifles.	Efficiency.	Where stationed.
* French's battery..	Va..	**	98	6	....	3	1	2	Excellent.....	Near Petersburg.
† Branch's battery..	Va..	137	95	6	2	2	....	2	Good, but needs drilling.	Do.
‡ Brem's battery....	N. C.	112	79	6	....	4	....	2	.... do	Do.
§ Graham's battery	Va..	63	24	3	2	.....	....	1	Needs drill and discipline.	Do.
‖ Grandy's battery	Va .	124	70	6	2	2	....	2	Needs drill.....	Do.
¶ Lloyd's battery...	N. C.	102	74	4	2	2	....	....	.....do	Do.
Total	.....	538	440	31	8	13	1	9		

* Two rifle guns engaged in action near Malvern Cliff on June 30; First Lieutenant Cooper and 8 men wounded; 5 horses killed; did good service. Battery also engaged with a gunboat and transport on James River, near Fort Powhatan, on 10th instant.

† Two rifle guns engaged in action near Malvern Cliff on June 30. One man wounded, 1 horse killed and 1 wounded. Did good service.

‡ One rifle gun engaged in action near Malvern Cliff on June 30; did good service. Battery had 7 men wounded, 4 horses killed and 4 wounded; 1 limber-chest exploded. Battery also engaged gunboat and transport on James River, near Fort Powhatan, on 10th instant.

§ Lost two guns in action near Malvern Cliff on June 30, though not directly in action. (See indorsement.)

‖ Not in any recent action. One gun not in use; awaiting harness.

¶ Not in any recent action.

** Company detached. Total not known exactly.

The above comprises all of the batteries serving with General Holmes' division in the field. There are a number of other batteries throughout the Department of North Carolina, but I have not received any returns from them since the division took the field. All of these batteries, excepting French's and Brem's, have only been under my command for a few days, so that the remarks regarding efficiency, &c., are necessarily more or less imperfect.

JAMES DESHLER,
Colonel and Chief of Artillery, Department of North Carolina.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY CORPS,
July 22, 1862.

There is reason to believe that the two guns herein reported as lost from Captain Graham's battery were not captured by the enemy, but secured by some company of our own. It is positively affirmed at the ordnance depot in Richmond that a brass 6-pounder, indubitably identified as Captain Graham's, was turned in there disabled, and has been subsequently readjusted and delivered to Captain Graham. Of the caissons and Parrott gun nothing is known; but if the 6-pounder was secured, they may have been. The enemy seem not to have occupied that position in force.

Respectfully submitted.

W. N. PENDLETON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

No. 355.

Report of Col. Junius Daniel, Forty-fifth North Carolina Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of the engagement at Malvern Cliff (Turkey Bridge).

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., DEPT. OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Camp near Petersburg, Va., July 16, 1862.

MAJOR: In obedience to instructions just received, dated July 16, 1862, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my command on the north side of the James River:

Agreeably to orders from Major-General Holmes I left Drewry's Bluff on the morning of the 29th ultimo with my command, consisting of my own regiment, the Forty-fifth North Carolina Troops; Colonel Kenan's, the Forty-third North Carolina Troops, and Colonel Craton's, the Fiftieth North Carolina Troops; Brem's and Graham's field batteries—the former of six and the latter of four pieces—and Burroughs' battalion of cavalry (in all about 1,700 effective men), and crossed the James River at the pontoon bridge about 12 m. on that day, and encamped with Walker's brigade, by order of the major-general commanding, on the Mill road near the New Market road.

The next day we continued the march at an early hour, following the New Market road leading toward the enemy's left, and arrived upon the field of action at about 3 p. m.

Upon getting near the field I received orders from General Holmes to order the artillery forward to the forks of the road in front of us, and there to report to Colonel Deshler, chief of ordnance, and to order Major Burroughs, with his cavalry, to report to Colonel Rosser, and to halt my infantry a little in the rear of the forks of roads, and there to await further orders. As I was marching, by order of the general, with my artillery in front and cavalry in rear, I directed Captains Graham and Brem to move forward and report to Colonel Deshler, and did not see these batteries any more until I saw them leaving the field, when Captain Graham's battery was almost completely disorganized, and with two pieces and two caissons less than when it left me. This battery, as I afterward learned, left the field without proper orders and in great disorder, as will be seen in my special report handed in some days since. For the operations of Captain Brem's battery I respectfully refer you to his report.

At the time that I ordered these batteries to report to Colonel Deshler I ordered Major Burroughs, through a staff officer, to report to Colonel Rosser in a field upon the right of the road and in rear of our position. Seeing Colonel Rosser a short time after this, and learning that he would move his cavalry from a field on the right of the road to one on the left and in front of us, I sent an officer to direct Major Burroughs to turn into the field on the left instead of the right.

About this time the gunboats opened a very heavy fire upon my line, and after the first few discharges the cavalry became confused and partially disorganized, and commenced leaving the field in great disorder—so much so as to seriously injure some of the infantry by running through their ranks. After this I did not see them again, as they were placed under the orders of Colonel Rosser.

The position occupied by my command was in the road, with a cultivated field intervening between it and the river, distant from 900 to 1,000 yards, with an open field in front of the center and some woods opposite the extreme right and left. This position was reached by

three distinct fires—from the gunboats in the river, from a battery in front, which Colonel Deshler, chief of ordnance, thinks had some twenty-five or thirty guns, and from a battery that I afterward understood was firing on General Longstreet's command. The road, being worn away with use, presented the best cover from the enemy's fire. I therefore directed the men to sit down in the road for protection.

During the stampede of the cavalry and artillery I received an order from General Holmes to send him an infantry regiment. I immediately ordered my regiment to proceed to the point designated, under command of Lieut. Col. J. H. Morehead. This regiment moved off in good order, but was stopped by the rout of the artillery, which almost completely blocked up the road. It was at this time under a terrible fire, and from the confusion of the artillery and from fear of being run over by it, it left the road in some disorder. Seeing this, I proceeded there and rallied it in a few moments, and it then marched off in good order to report to the general commanding. It lost 2 killed and 14 wounded. In addition to this there were several others seriously hurt by being run over by the cavalry and artillery.

During this stampede of the cavalry and artillery the Forty-third and Fiftieth Regiments both became slightly confused, but were soon rallied, and remained steady the balance of the evening. In the Forty-third there was 1 wounded and in the Fiftieth there were 7 wounded. These three regiments were all new, and under the circumstances behaved well.

My staff officers—Major Edmundson, Captain Badger, and Lieutenants Hammond and Bond—behaved with coolness and bravery, and were of great assistance to me.

In addition to this list of casualties please add the number of casualties in Brem's battery.

About 10 o'clock on the night of the 30th ultimo we marched to the rear about 1½ miles, by order of the major-general commanding, to find water and a camping ground.

The following evening we took a position in line of battle near the position occupied the previous evening, and remained in line of battle all night and until 9 or 10 o'clock the next morning, when we marched some three-quarters of a mile to the rear, by order of the major-general commanding, for water and a camping ground.

That evening about 6 o'clock we received orders to march immediately to Drewry's Bluff. I took up the march immediately, recrossed the river at the pontoon bridge early in the morning, and reached Drewry's Bluff about 8.30 a. m.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUNIUS DANIEL,

Colonel Forty-fifth N. C. Troops, Comdg. Third Brigade.

Maj. ARCHER ANDERSON, *A. A. G., Dept. of North Carolina.*

No. 356.

Report of Col. Van H. Manning, Third Arkansas Infantry, of operations June 26–July 2, including engagement at Malvern Cliff (Turkey Bridge).

HDQRS. FOURTH BRIG., DEPT. OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Camp Lee, Va., July 16, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the

operations of this brigade during the recent engagements in front of Richmond:

Thursday night, June 26, orders were received from the Secretary of War for the Fourth Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. G. Walker commanding, to cross the James River and re-enforce Major-General Huger's division. The brigade, composed of the Third Arkansas, Thirtieth Virginia, Fifty-seventh Virginia, Twenty-seventh North Carolina, and Forty-sixth North Carolina Regiments, Second Georgia Battalion, Capts. D. A. French's and J. R. Branch's light batteries, and Captain Goodwin's cavalry company—in all amounting to about 4,000 men and officers—crossed the pontoon bridge, and reached General Huger about 12 m. on Friday, June 27. While with General Huger's division the Fifty-seventh Regiment Virginia Volunteers was relieved from duty with this brigade, and in its place Col. R. C. Hill's Forty-eighth Regiment North Carolina Troops was substituted.

Friday night the brigade was ordered to cross the Chickahominy on a bridge thrown across the stream by the enemy, which was accomplished in good order by noon Saturday, and the command moved down and bivouacked on the battle-field of the day before, where they remained until Sunday morning, when orders were received to recross the Chickahominy and report to Major-General Huger again. The troops were crossed by daylight Sunday morning and proceeded at once to General Huger's division.

Orders came in the afternoon of Sunday to move down the river road. The column was immediately put in motion, and after an exceedingly fatiguing march reached General Holmes' division in the evening, in the vicinity of the pontoon bridge across James River.

Monday, June 30, the brigade moved forward about 5 or 6 miles and formed line of battle on a very commanding hill, in order to check the reported advance of the enemy.

In the afternoon of Monday the brigade was advanced and came into action with the enemy about 5 p. m. A heavy fire of artillery was kept up between a section of Captain French's battery, under Lieutenant Cooper, a section of Captain Branch's battery, under Lieut. M. A. Martin, and the enemy's numerous batteries advantageously posted on Malvern Hill. Unfortunately, our troops were under the range of the enemy's gunboats, which kept up an incessant fire with guns of the heaviest caliber with extraordinary precision. The firing ceased before dark, except an occasional shot, and about 9 o'clock the command returned to its original position.

Notwithstanding the exceedingly heavy fire the brigade was exposed to during the evening of the 30th comparatively few casualties occurred, 20 men having been wounded. 1 of whom has since died.

During the greater part of Tuesday, July 1, the brigade remained in line of battle on Warren's Hill. In the afternoon an advance was ordered. The command moved forward in line of battle for about half a mile, when they were halted and remained in line during the night.

It is proper to state here that the brigadier-general commanding met with a painful accident on Tuesday evening, which incapacitated him to retain command of the brigade, and as senior colonel I was assigned command.

On Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock orders were received for the brigade to move back to Drewry's Bluff. After a fatiguing march through a drenching rain and over muddy roads we reached the bluff safely by daylight Thursday morning.

With few exceptions the conduct of the officers and men, both on the march and in action, was everything that could be desired.

List of killed and wounded of the Fourth Brigade in action Monday evening, June 30, 1862:

Third Arkansas Regiment, 1 wounded slightly; Second Georgia Battalion, none; Twenty-Seventh North Carolina Troops, 6 wounded; Forty-sixth North Carolina Troops, none; Forty-eighth North Carolina Troops, none; Thirtieth Virginia Regiment, 5 wounded, 1 since died; Branch's battery, 1 wounded slightly; French's battery, 7 wounded, 3 severely.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

VAN H. MANNING,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Brigade.

Maj. ARCHER ANDERSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.*

No. 357.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry A. Wise, C. S. Army, commanding brigade (acting with Holmes' command, Department of North Carolina), of operations June 30–July 1.

HEADQUARTERS OF BRIGADE,
Chaffin's Farm, Va., July 16, 1862.

MAJOR: In compliance with the request of Major-General Holmes I send you the following report:

The morning of June 30 last my aide, Lieut. J. J. Wise, brought me a verbal message from General Holmes that he was advancing to meet the enemy, and inquiring whether I could join him, as his forces were few and fatigued. I then had three regiments of infantry (the Fourth, Twenty-sixth, and Forty-sixth Virginia Volunteers) and four batteries of light artillery, under strict orders to guard and support the heavy batteries at Chaffin's Bluff General Holmes, in the message delivered to me, disclaimed giving me orders, but suggested rather that he needed re-enforcements, and inquired whether I could aid him. I immediately assumed the responsibility of ordering to his command the Twenty-sixth (Col. P. R. Page) and the Forty-sixth (Col. R. T. W. Duke), and Andrews' and Rives' batteries, under Maj. A. W. Stark, leaving of these only small camp guards, and the Fourth Regiment and French's and Armistead's batteries to guard the bluff.

On June 30 the Twenty-sixth Regiment, by morning report, had 31 officers, 70 non-commissioned officers, and 354 privates; the Forty-sixth had 31 officers, 64 non-commissioned officers, and 306 privates. Deduct 1 non-commissioned officer and 20 privates of each for guard, and the total of infantry was 62 officers, 132 non-commissioned officers, and 620 privates—aggregate infantry, 814.

The artillery corps had Company A (Captain Andrews), 4 pieces, 4 officers, 9 non-commissioned officers, 63 privates; Company C (Captain Rives), 4 pieces, 2 officers, 7 non-commissioned officers, and 62 privates; total, 6 officers, 16 non-commissioned officers, and 125 privates—making in all, infantry and artillery, the aggregate of 961 officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates.

I commanded these in person, and was attended by my official aide and two volunteers, Lieut. J. J. Wise, Capt. George D. Wise (who acted as volunteer aide of General Holmes), and Lieut. Barksdale Warwick. As early as possible after General Holmes passed with his forces I followed, and reported to him at the Dill house, near New Market. There finding President Davis, I submitted my action in joining Gen-

eral Holmes to him without orders, and he approving, I took orders from General Holmes. He posted me in position on the extreme right of the high grounds near New Market; Rives' battery on the left was supported by the Forty-sixth; Andrews' on the right by the Twenty-sixth. In this position we remained until ordered to advance in the evening of the 30th. I was ordered to follow the brigade of Colonel Daniel, and brought up the rear, which threw me on the extreme right, on the river road, leading past Malvern Hill and over Turkey Creek Bridge. When I arrived in position on the narrow road I found it obstructed by Burroughs' cavalry, and ordered it out of the way of my infantry, so that I might join my line to that of Colonel Daniel's infantry. The Forty-fifth North Carolina Regiment, I am informed, of Colonel Daniel's command, was in juxtaposition to my Twenty-sixth Regiment. Major Burroughs moved his cavalry in advance of my position and in the rear of the Forty-fifth North Carolina Regiment. There was a corps of cavalry (Baker's, I am told) in advance of that of Burroughs'.

The enemy commenced heavy shelling of the road and of the open fields on its right and left. In a few moments the cavalry (said to be Baker's) wheeled into the field on the left, rode irregularly around that field, and in a short time came rapidly past the infantry in the road, and in a few minutes more artillery horses, loose, and then a caisson, and then guns (said to be Branch's battery), came stampeding in wild confusion by and through my line, and these were followed in confusion by the regiment next to the Twenty-sixth, of my brigade (said to be the North Carolina Forty-fifth). It was with difficulty my men could avoid serious damage by this wild rout of cavalry, artillery, and infantry; but I am proud to say that both of my regiments and my artillery maintained their posts firmly, without a man's moving until they were ordered.

This position was on the road where the river joins the Quaker road west of a branch of Turkey Creek, with a wood and that branch between it and Malvern Hill, distant from the hill about 600 yards, with the woods and creek intervening. Late in the evening I was ordered back to take position where the river joins the Long Bridge road, and there my forces bivouacked for the night of the 30th.

On the morning of July 1 I was ordered again to take position, as at first, on the right of the high grounds of New Market. And again, later in the day, I was ordered to lead the front, advancing upon the enemy down the River road. I was halted in the road in front of Curle's Neck, with a woods on the left, and deployed to the left and aligned in the woods. There my artillery was posted, north of the open field, where the Quaker meets the River road. Late in the evening I was ordered to advance with my infantry, to mount the fence, and pass the field in double-quick. When I came to the field I was again halted, and my men fell back into the edge of the woods to avoid the shells of the gunboats. In a short time I was ordered to move, and passed the field until I came up to the fence dividing it from the Quaker road. This brought my forces to within about 450 or 500 yards of the enemy's batteries, the woods and swamp and creek intervening, and it being quite dark. Before this advance across the field the heavy volleys of musketry opened on the left at about 6 p. m. and continued until about 9 p. m. While halted at the Quaker road the cheers of the combatants were distinctly heard. At about 9 or 9.30 p. m. I was ordered to fall back to the other side of the open field. I was commanded by Major-General Holmes in person, and bivouacked with him in that field the night of July 1.

During the night the movements of the enemy retreating were distinctly audible. A drenching rain came on next morning and flooded the woods where our men slept, and we were early ordered back to where the river joins the Long Bridge road.

Late in the evening of the 2d I received orders from General Lee to return to this post, where I have since remained.

The accompanying map will illustrate my report.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WISE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. ARCHER ANDERSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS, *Chaffin's Farm, July* 16, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the forces you left here with on the morning of June 30, as follows:

	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.
The 26th Virginia Regiment (Col. P. R. Page)	31	70	354
The 46th Virginia Regiment (Col. R. T. W. Duke)	31	64	306
Artillery corps, two companies (Major Stark):			
Company A (Captain Andrews), four pieces	4	9	63
Company C (Captain Rives), four pieces	2	7	62
Total	68	150	785

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. PEARCE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Brig. Gen. HENRY A. WISE.

JUNE 28–JULY 4, 1862.—Expedition from Fort Monroe to open communication with the Army of the Potomac.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Capt. John C. Lee, Ninety-ninth New York Infantry.
No. 2.—Capt. Wilhelm Heine, Volunteer Topographical Engineer.

No. 1.

Report of Capt. John C. Lee, Ninety-ninth New York Infantry.

FORT MONROE, VA., *July* 5, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to your orders of June 28 I started at 7 p. m. for Windsor Shades, on the Chickahominy River, on board the steamer C. P. Smith, at which place we arrived at 11 a. m. June 29, where we found the United States gunboat Delaware aground on the bar.

* Not found.

At 11.30 a. m. Captain Heine, volunteer topographical engineer, and a guard of 6 privates and 1 corporal, started with dispatches for Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan's headquarters. About half an hour later I heard the discharge of musketry in the direction that Captain Heine had taken, and thinking that he was attacked I landed 20 men and searched the country for about 2 miles around, but could find no trace of either friend or foe. As six days has now elapsed since Captain Heine left the steamer and nothing has been heard from him, I am led to the painful conclusion that he and his men have been captured by the enemy.

At 2 p. m. June 29 I took 12 men in the cutter and sounded the river for 6 miles above Windsor Shades. I found an average of 1½ fathoms of water in the channel for about 2½ miles up. Above that I found many places where the channel was not more than 4 feet deep. The river is so crooked above Windsor Shades and the channel in many places so narrow that navigation with a steamer is impossible.

At 3 p. m. the same day the United States gunboat Satellite arrived at Windsor Shades and got aground on the bar.

At sunset of June 29 several negroes came down to the boats and stated that 5,000 rebels were coming down to attack us. This was rather bad news, as all our boats lay on the north side of the river fast aground and could not be got off until high water, which would be at daylight next morning. While aground we were in a dangerous position, for we could only bring a few of our guns to bear on the point of attack, and the enemy's riflemen could have picked off the guns' crews at their leisure. Finding that I could do but little in this position I immediately mounted a 12-pounder mountain howitzer on the bank, having a clear sweep of half a mile in all directions. I also took all the men I could spare from the boat and posted a picket guard, forming a half circle, for 1½ miles, for the purpose of giving us timely warning of the approach of the enemy, as well as to prevent spies from coming down and ascertaining our helpless condition.

During the night the guard was attacked several times and twice after daylight next morning by small parties, but my men held their ground and let no one pass their lines.

About 5 a. m. June 30 we got our boats off the bar and placed them in position for anything that might offer. I remained in this position until the morning of July 3, when, learning that the rebels were making a forced march to the bluffs, about 6 miles below, with a large quantity of artillery, to command the river and also to obstruct the channel by felling trees across narrow places, I deemed it imprudent to remain any longer at Windsor Shades. I then, in company with the gunboats Satellite and Port Royal, which latter arrived on July 1, dropped down the river about 10 miles, where I had to stop, as the engine broke down; but in about two hours we had it in working order again, and immediately started for the James River to report for orders to Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan. I arrived at Harrison's Bar at 3.30 p. m. and reported at headquarters at 4 p. m. Was ordered to wait for dispatches.

At 3 p. m. on July 4 dispatches were given me for the President of the United States and for Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, which I delivered to the proper authorities at Fort Monroe at 11.30 p. m. of July 4.

I have the honor, sir, to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. LEE,

Capt., 99th Regt. N. Y. Vols., Comdg. Steamer C. P. Smith.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. DIX,

Commanding Division, Fort Monroe, Va.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. Wilhelm Heine, Volunteer Topographical Engineer.

FORT MONROE, VA., *August* 21, 1862.

GENERAL: Respectfully I submit the following report:

According to instructions received on Saturday, June 28, at 5.20 I embarked on board the steam-tug C. P. Smith with the usual escort of 40 men, commanded by Captain Lee, Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers, and proceeded up James River. At 11.10 o'clock I reached the gunboat flotilla, and at 11.25 o'clock I handed the dispatch addressed to the senior naval officer to Commander McKinstry, U. S. Navy, on board the United States sloop of war Dacotah. He could not supply me with a pilot; therefore I had to anchor for the night at the mouth of the Chickahominy.

On Sunday, the 29th, at daylight, Captain Lee went ashore in the cutter and brought on board a negro well acquainted with the locality, who piloted us in and up the Chickahominy River. At 11 o'clock we got aground, but got off again after a short delay, and reached the place called the Windsor Shades, where, as directed, I anchored at 12 p. m. A short distance below this the United States gunboat Delaware was aground, and after having communicated to the commanding officer the object of my mission, and requested him to render to Captain Lee such assistance as the emergency of the case might require, I went, as directed, ashore with the prescribed escort of 6 men and a noncommissioned officer. The Windsor Shades are situated on the northeast shore of the Chickahominy, at the end of a narrow neck of land, flanked on both sides by an impenetrable swamp. The southwest shore for miles above and below is also a dense swamp, rendering the position favorable for defense. Two roads lead at about right angles from it—one toward New Kent Court-House, the other toward Long Bridge; at that time, as I had reason to believe, in possession of our troops. I took the latter. The bridge marked on the map Forge Bridge was burned; the ford near an old mill impassable on account of the high water. Some negroes on a plantation warned me that the enemy's cavalry was on the other side of the Chickahominy in the lower White Oak Swamp and on the road toward Charles City Court-House. Anxious to reach General McClellan's headquarters, I pushed on without delay and near sunset got up to Long Bridge. This was also burned; the river unfordable, and so I pushed on toward Bottom's Bridge. About this time firing of cannon and musketry could be heard in that direction, receding toward Richmond. With my nearly exhausted men I hastened on, and reached Bottom's Bridge at about 11 p. m. Here all was darkness and silence. The firing had ceased; a drizzling rain made the night still darker. No trace of living beings could be discovered, and exhausted we laid down in the road close to the destroyed bridge to wait until daylight.

Daylight of Monday, the 30th, came, but no traces of either friend or foe could be discovered. Finding the river unfordable, we went as far as the railroad bridge. This, as well as an ammunition train on it, was on fire. We crossed the swamp on fragments of railroad cars, boxes, &c., and marched up the railroad, where firing of skirmishers was heard. One sick soldier of the Sixty-third New York was lying on the track. His mind was wandering and he gave a confused account of the fight of the previous day. A short distance farther a rebel sentinel stood on the edge of the wood. Corporal Young, of the Ninety-

ninth New York Volunteers, and two privates went and captured him. He belonged to the Fourth Georgia Regiment. From him I learned that Toombs' brigade and some cavalry had moved down Charles City road through the lower White Oak Swamp and joined Jackson in his attack on Sumner's Corps. The sick and wounded, of whom many hundred filled the station house and the adjoining farms, confirmed the report, and stated that the last of our troops had left about sundown, pursued by the enemy.

The firing in front had ceased and a large body of the enemy's infantry was now seen approaching on the railroad. Accordingly I assembled 8 or 10 stragglers and convalescents, formed them, and retreated across the Chickahominy, covering front and rear with skirmishers. I hoped to reach the boat and Charles City by way of James River. Striking the same road by which I had come the previous evening, and which was then free from the enemy, I marched about 5 miles until at a cross-road I met a squad of the enemy's cavalry. With Privates Joseph Cathcart and Owen Dougherty, Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers, and one of the convalescents, whose name I am sorry not to know, I went forward to attack them and drove them back, while Corporal Young and the other 4 men of my escort prevented the stragglers and convalescents, who declined to fight, from running away. We succeeded in gaining the woods and marched 2 miles farther, when, just as we were emerging in an open space, two companies of cavalry fell upon us from all sides, riding us down. I had previously directed the men of the Ninety-ninth, in case of an attack by overwhelming numbers, to disperse and to make each separately his way to Captain Lee, to advise him of what had happened. Five men succeeded. Corporal Young and Private Casey were taken with me prisoners. In the flutter that succeeded the attack, I managed, as directed, to destroy the papers by eating them up unobserved.

I was sorry to learn afterward that of the 5 who succeeded in escaping 4 were taken the next day. The fifth, Joseph Cathcart, refused to surrender, killed the captain of the enemy's cavalry, and was shot dead. I recommend respectfully that this man's family, which is poor, may have the benefit of such a pension as the law allows.

I was taken to Richmond and confined, with about 130 of our officers, in the Tobacco Warehouse until August 15, when we were all sent to Aiken's Landing, and returned to this place in a flag of truce.

With great regret I learn that Corporal Young and Private J. Casey, Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers, are still prisoners of war in Richmond. Their fate concerns me greatly, and I feel sure that you will effect their release if it is in your power to do so.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. HEINE,
Captain, Volunteer Topographical Engineer.

Major-General DIX, *Commanding Corps d'Armée.*

JULY 3, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Harrison's Landing, on the Charles City Road.

Report of Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
July 3, 1862—12.30 p. m.

Captain Reno has just returned from a reconnaissance on the Charles

City road. He went about 1¼ miles from the mill, near General Keyes' headquarters, where he found the enemy. They had two guns in position on the right of the road, and were firing across the creek in the direction of Kearny's camp. This battery was supported by a force of cavalry and infantry. He could not see many men, and thinks the force was a small one. Some of the shells went over the woods and fell in this field several hundred yards beyond the road. Captain Reno's party was near their cavalry. He thinks they had but one squadron.

Very respectfully,

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General McCLELLAN, *Commanding.*

JULY 3-4, 1862.—Skirmishes near Herring Creek.

Report of Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL KIMBALL'S BRIGADE,
Smith's Division, Sixth Provisional Army Corps, July 15, 1862.

I have the honor to report that, in compliance with orders from General Keyes, I moved my brigade on the morning of the 3d instant across Herron [Herring] Creek to the extreme right. Immediately after passing a small swamp on the Charles City road my skirmishers reported the enemy in front. While reconnoitering in person I was fired at by the enemy's sharpshooters from the bushes bordering the road running north from the Charles City road, on which the brigade was marching. The enemy was posted in the woods on the right and left of the north road, with four field pieces in position in an open field, commanding our advance. The brigade was immediately pushed forward, the Fourth Ohio on the right of the road and the Fourteenth Indiana on the left, the Seventh Virginia and the Eighth Ohio in reserve, with orders to take the guns, but before the guns were reached a halt was ordered by Brigadier-General Ferry, commanding the division, and immediately after the enemy withdrew his guns to a commanding position about half a mile to the rear and commenced shelling us.

At this juncture Tidball's battery came forward, and taking a position on the left of the road, soon silenced him. Three regiments of my brigade—the Fourth Ohio, Fourteenth Indiana, and Seventh Virginia—were meantime advanced to the woods on both sides of the road, and pickets thrown forward to the enemy's lines of skirmishers; the Eighth Ohio was held in reserve near the battery. In this position we rested for the night.

About 12 o'clock m. of the 4th the enemy threw forward three regiments of Jackson's corps, who attacked our lines, but after an hour and a half of sharp skirmishing we compelled him to retire with loss without having penetrated the lines of our pickets.

Our loss in both affairs was small, being 2 killed and 17 wounded, a detailed report of which was made to you on the 6th instant.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. L. D. H. CURRIE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 4, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Harrison's Landing.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. John F. Farnsworth, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.
No. 2.—Lieut. Col. William Gamble, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. John F. Farnsworth, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Camp on James River, July 5, 1862.

GENERAL: In obedience to your order yesterday morning I started with my regiment back on the route over which we traveled on Wednesday last, for the purpose of succoring any wounded, sick, or straggling soldiers who might be found, as well as to ascertain the whereabouts of the enemy. I had proceeded but a short distance, when I was sent for by General F. J. Porter. The regiment then proceeded in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Gamble. They had proceeded beyond the bridge but about 1 mile when they came upon the rebel pickets, both infantry and cavalry. Turning to the left toward James River they proceeded about 1 mile farther, when they came upon the enemy's pickets, there also in considerable force. It was evident that in proceeding farther the command would run great risk of being entirely cut off, and it was equally evident that, the rebels having occupied all the ground we had traversed, no stragglers or wounded men able to move would be found. The command returned to camp.

I inclose herewith the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Gamble, which will exhibit more particularly the position of the enemy and the steps taken by my command in this reconnaissance.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

J. F. FARNSWORTH,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brigadier-General KEYES.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Gamble, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING,
July 4, 1862.

COLONEL: In obedience to your orders I proceeded this morning to the rear across the creek, passed our line of pickets, deployed skirmishers, and advanced with the ten companies Eighth Illinois Cavalry until we came to the rebel pickets, a mile beyond the creek. We halted and sent forward skirmishers on the left a mile farther, near the river, and ascertained the enemy's pickets to occupy the lines A, B, C, D, of infantry and cavalry, with two guns at the cross-roads (on sketch at letter B), where their headquarters appeared to be in and around the farm-houses adjoining, and in force in the woods from B to C.*

* Map not found.

Upon ascertaining these facts and consulting with General Wessells, who was present, he advised me to retire, as I was unsupported by infantry or artillery, and would be liable to be cut off by advancing, and my command fired on by the enemy's infantry under cover of the woods, without the power of making an effectual resistance.

I sent Major Clendenin to the gunboat on the river with a request to throw a few shells in the woods, where the enemy was plainly visible; but he could not get on board, and did not know the private signals, and the boat would not send on shore to communicate with him; consequently I returned to camp with the command, after examining all the houses and ground, so far as we advanced, for stragglers or wounded, but found none.

Very respectfully,

W. GAMBLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

Col. J. F. FARNSWORTH,
Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

JULY 5-7, 1862.—Operations against Union shipping, James River, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. Artillery.
No. 2.—Capt. C. W. Squires, First Company Washington Artillery.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. Artillery.

CAMP DISCIPLINE, VA., *July* 20, 1862.

CAPTAIN: By direction of the general commanding I have the honor to report that, by his direction, on the night of the 5th and 6th instant I proceeded to the banks of James River, above Charles City Court-House, with Squires' battery (Washington Artillery, of Louisiana), and a rifled piece of Pelham's battery (Horse Artillery), and about 2 a. m. on the 6th opened fire on one of the enemy's transports, carrying supplies to McClellan's army, some 4 miles above the point where we were. On opening the fire the boat immediately put out her lights. She was struck several times and considerably injured, but succeeded in passing the battery.

On the night of the 6th instant the same guns, accompanied by a section of Rogers' battery, proceeded to a point known as Wyanoke, on the banks of the James, some 4 miles below Charles City Court-House, and about 7 o'clock in the morning of the 7th opened on a transport, and after some twenty shots made her turn back, throwing overboard part of her cargo to facilitate her escape. Several gunboats of the enemy immediately came to our vicinity and commenced shelling the woods and fields, but without damage. About midday I sent a section of Squires' battery some 5 miles lower down the river, under Lieutenant Galbraith. He opened on two transports towed by a tug. He drove the tug down the river and the crews from the transports, sinking one of the transports and severely injuring the other. The crews took to their small boats and made their escape to the opposite bank of the

river. A gunboat then engaged the section, when it withdrew. About 3 p. m. six or eight transports (schooners), towed by a tug and convoyed by a gunboat, came up the river, as also several small river steamers. The guns were drawn up behind a bluff at Wyanoke, and when the transports were opposite ran to the edge of the bluff and opened on them. Some seventy shots were fired into the transports, damaging them severely. The tug was also damaged. The gunboat opened on the battery as soon as discovered, firing shell, spherical case, and grape from her large guns. She fired some 30 rounds. No damage was done the battery, all her shot either falling short or passing over our heads. Officers and men behaved with the utmost gallantry and coolness, firing their guns as if no gunboat was in the vicinity, and seemed convinced that a gunboat was not so dangerous as they had supposed. The enemy were much annoyed by these trips, and kept several gunboats engaged shelling the woods and vicinity, doing no damage. They even fired at the houses in the vicinity occupied by inoffensive families. On the evening of the 7th the batteries returned to their camps.

Respectfully submitted.

S. D. LEE,
Col., Arty., Comdg. Guns in vicinity of Charles City Court-House.

Capt. NORMAN R. FITZHUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Brigade.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. C. W. Squires, First Company Washington Artillery.

CAMP LONGSTREET, VA.,
July 19, 1862.

COLONEL: In obedience to the following order I reported to Major-General Longstreet, at Phillips' house:

HEADQUARTERS BATTALION WASHINGTON ARTILLERY,
Camp ———, *July* 5, 1862.

Captain Squires will report, with his battery of rifle guns, to General Longstreet, at his headquarters, at Phillips' house.

J. B. WALTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

General Longstreet ordered me to follow, with my battery, such directions as Col. S. D. Lee would point out. Colonel Lee accompanied me over a farm road leading into the Charles City road. Reaching this road I marched to a point opposite Waddell's farm, and there awaited the arrival of the cavalry, which, I was informed, would support the battery.

The cavalry arrived about dark, and, in obedience to verbal orders from General Stuart, I followed with my battery, arriving at Dr. Wilcox's house (situated 1 mile from James River) about 8 p. m., when I received orders from Colonel Lee to halt. After reconnoitering the position my guns were to occupy Colonel Lee ordered me to march, taking a road known as the road to Wilcox's Wharf. On arriving within 100 yards of the river I placed my battery by sections on a bluff, protected on the right by thick woods, the section on the right, Lieutenant Owen commanding, composed of one steel and one bronze

3-inch rifle, and the left section, Lieutenant Galbraith commanding, consisting of two 3-inch bronze rifles. I placed two cannoneers as lookouts on the banks of the river, and was informed about 1 a. m. that a light was seen coming upstream. Preparing everything to give the craft a salute as she passed, we awaited her approach, and as soon as she appeared opposite our position fire was opened from my four guns. Darkness prevented us from seeing the effect of our shot, but it was the opinion of all present that eight projectiles out of thirteen fired struck the mark. I remained in the same position till daylight, when orders came to take my former position in a piece of woods near Waddell's farm.

At this point men and horses rested until 6 p. m. July 6, when I received orders to place my command in readiness to move at a moment's notice. The artillery was now increased to seven guns, viz, four 3-inch rifles (my own battery), two 10-pounder Parrott guns, of the Loudoun Artillery, Captain Rogers, and one Blakely gun, of Stuart's artillery, under Lieutenant McGregor, the three additional pieces of artillery reporting to me by orders from General Stuart. About 8 p. m. the artillery moved in rear of Colonel Rosser's cavalry, and finally took up a position near the river, on the farm of Mr. Thomas Wilcox, about 9 miles from the point we occupied on the previous night.

At sunrise July 7 a small steam transport (the Juniata) was discovered aground about 1,000 yards from our position, when the guns were speedily thrown into battery and opened upon her. The boat was lightened by her crew and backed up the river, but finding the direction was likely to prove of disadvantage she moved down the river, evidently worsted by our fire, and we have since been informed by the army correspondent of the Northern papers that she had to be run ashore to keep her from sinking, with a loss of 2 killed and 6 wounded. The enemy now came up with his gunboats, and we retired under their fire without sustaining any damage. He shelled the whole country, but could not discover our new position, which was in a piece of woods about 1 mile from the river.

About 4 p. m. I received an order from Lieutenant-Colonel Lee to send one section of artillery to a point on the river near Christian's farm, which he informed me would be supported by one squadron of Colonel Brien's cavalry. I detached Lieutenant Galbraith's section, and I am informed by Lieutenant Galbraith that he came into battery in time to fire upon two transports, conducted by a tug-boat, compelling the tug to cut away and leave the transports to his mercy. Lieutenant Galbraith sank one transport and damaged the other greatly, compelling the crew to abandon her and escape to the opposite shore. The enemy's gunboats now opened [on] this section and Lieutenant Galbraith retired in good order under his fire and took up his former position. At 5 p. m. Lieutenant-Colonel Lee informed me that nine transports were coming up the river, and ordered me to move the artillery, now consisting of five guns, to the position on the river we occupied in the morning. The transports soon came in sight, convoyed by three gunboats. They consisted of eight schooners, two abreast, towed by a steamboat. The channel was very near the shore, say 400 yards, and they were fairly within our range, when fire was opened there, which was steadily kept up, nearly every shot taking effect. The enemy from his gunboats fired upon us the whole time, but I am happy to say the artillery sustained no damage. The transports having been towed beyond our range, we retired to Charles City Court-House, where we bivouacked for the night. The fire of the gunboats, though

very hot, was not replied to by our artillery, and we did not condescend to turn a single piece of artillery upon him, which seemed to exasperate the enemy to such an extent that he avenged himself by shelling the neighboring farm-houses.

Early next morning, July 8, I was ordered to move down the Charles [City] road in the direction of Bottom's Bridge, as the enemy was advancing in large force with infantry and cavalry. Having accomplished our object, Lieutenant-Colonel Lee ordered the artillery to their respective camps.

During the expedition the artillery fired 172 rounds, as follows: First Company, Battalion Washington Artillery, 122; Loudoun Artillery, 30; Stuart's artillery, 20. Total, 172 rounds.

The officers and non-commissioned officers acted with their usual coolness and good judgment, and I would respectfully recommend them to your kind consideration.

Very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

C. W. SQUIRES,
Capt., Comdg. First Company, Batt. Washington Artillery.

Col. J. B. WALTON,
Commanding Battalion Washington Artillery.

JULY 7-9, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Yorktown, Va.

Report of Maj. Jacob P. Wilson, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HDQRS. THIRD BATT., FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Camp near Yorktown, Va., July 10, 1862.

CAPTAIN: On the evening of the 6th instant I received orders from the general commanding to make a reconnaissance through Gloucester, Matthews, and King and Queen Counties. I accordingly crossed the river with 200 men of Companies B, E, L, and M. Started from the other side (Gloucester Point) at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 7th instant. We arrived at Gloucester Court-House about 11 o'clock, and there found a great number of the citizens of the county, it being court day. I released 7 negroes who had been imprisoned by the citizens, and notified the inhabitants that if they arrested negroes without cause, or assisted in taking citizens of the county who had deserted the Southern rebel army for the purpose of sending them back to Richmond, or arrested the Union men in any way, they would be themselves arrested and severely punished. I then dispatched Captain Kleinz, of Company E, with his command of 55 men, to the right, to Matthews Court-House, for the purpose of arresting Carter B. Hudgins, who had been very active in taking deserters from the rebel army, and then to join us at a point called Dragon Ordinary, on the road to King and Queen Court-House. I proceeded with the rest of my command on the way to King and Queen Court-House. Ascertaining at Wood's Cross-Roads, 7 miles from Gloucester Court-House, that it was 8 miles out of the direct road by the way of the Dragon Ordinary, I dispatched Captain Faith with 20 men to await Captain Kleinz at the latter point and proceed with him to a small place called Plain View, on the direct road to King and Queen Court-House, and about 13 miles from Gloucester Court-House, there to await further orders.

With Companies B and L I went on to Corbin's Mill, 12 miles from

King and Queen Court-House and 22 miles from Gloucester Court-House, and there encamped for the night, being well screened from observation from all sides. Owing to the excessive heat of the day most of the horses were very much jaded. One of the team horses died during the night.

On the next morning at 5 o'clock I picked out 20 men, and with Captain Hagemeister, of Company L; Adjt. H. A. Vezin, and Lieut. Samuel H. Bayley, proceeded to King and Queen Court-House, where we arrived at 6.30 a. m. There were no white men in the place. On the road there we met with but two, one of whom gave us a letter to take to Richmond. All able-bodied men seemed to be in the army. Passing through the Court-House, I proceeded to Frazier's Ferry, on the Mattapony River, 2 miles from the town, for the purpose of destroying the communication with the opposite side. I there arrested 4 rebel deserters—1 of the Forty-sixth and 3 of the Twenty-sixth Virginia Regiments—who had left their homes near Gloucester Court-House for the purpose of rejoining their regiments, evidently fearing that since our forces had evacuated Gloucester Point they might be taken to Richmond and shot.

Finding that a small canoe was the only means of crossing the stream I did not wait to destroy it. Learning that a wagon with bacon, eggs, and other provisions had left the Court-House that morning one hour and a half before our arrival to go to Richmond, and that no troops of either side had been in that neighborhood since the evacuation of Gloucester Point by the rebels, I dispatched Lieutenant Bayley with 10 men to capture it, and also to destroy the ferry at a place called Walkerton, on the Mattapony, 12 miles from the Court-House, and sent the prisoners in a wagon with three of the men to the main command, 12 miles back. With Captain Hagemeister, Adjutant Vezin, and 7 men I awaited Lieutenant Bayley's return.

About 3 p. m. a private (Natzer), of Company B, galloped into town and reported that Lieutenant Bayley had been wounded, and that he had been cut off and taken prisoner with the rest of the men, Niezer being the only one that escaped; that the farmers were armed and collecting where Bayley was. Considering the proximity to Richmond (the place where Lieutenant Bayley was shot being only 19 miles from Richmond), and that it would require the rest of the day to bring up the force of 50 or 60 men from the mill, 12 miles back; that it would be impossible to rescue our men or to effect anything in the thick woods in that country, and that as we should have to remain there for the night we would be almost sure of being cut off, I deemed it most advisable to hurry back to our small command and take up the march to Gloucester Court-House, which I did, arriving there at 11 o'clock that night, the 8th instant. Captain Kleinz rejoined me next day at noon. He had not succeeded in arresting Carter B. Hudgins. I then proceeded to this place, where I arrived with the whole of my command in the evening.

On examining Private Niezer more closely I learned that Lieutenant Bayley had overtaken the wagon with 4 men, one of whom had just come from Richmond; that he left a corporal and 5 men to guard them, being still 4 miles from Walkerton Ferry, and that he went to Walkerton with 4 men. He entered a store there, seeing nothing but women, and on mounting his horse again five or six shots were fired from the store; Lieutenant Bayley wounded in the shoulder probably with four buckshot and his horse killed. Three men seized him, but he was released by his own men, one of the enemy being killed; jumped on the horse of a trooper and escaped with only two of our men, the others

having fallen. During his absence a number of farmers had been near the wagon and threatened that the guard would be killed if the wagon was not allowed to go on. Our men charged on them, but they, being on fresh horses, escaped. On the way back armed farmers were discovered on either side of the road in the woods 8 or 10 in number. The horses being very weak and Lieutenant Bayley very faint, he called for two of the men to volunteer to charge through and bring the news to me at the Court-House, 8 miles from there. Only one of the two who offered to go escaped. Some distance farther on he was fired upon again by farmers in the woods. Those men who fired upon Lieutenant Bayley at Walkerton were in uniform, perhaps 10 or 15 in number, hidden in the adjoining woods. The soldier that escaped saw on his way back three farmers with guns galloping toward the place where Lieutenant Bayley was halted with his men, being only a mile or two from him. We lost Lieutenant Bayley (wounded), 1 corporal, and 8 privates, 2 or 3 of the latter being wounded or killed.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. P. WILSON,
Major, Commanding Battalion.

Capt. C. S. HALDEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JULY 9, 1862.—Reconnaissance on the Long Bridge Road, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. William B. Franklin, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Corps.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. George Stoneman, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. William B. Franklin, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH PROVISIONAL ARMY CORPS,
July 9, 1862.

GENERAL: General Davidson, with two regiments of infantry, went out 4 miles on the Long Bridge road this morning, where he came upon the enemy's rear guard of cavalry. Having but 25 cavalry, he was unable to proceed farther. From the deserted camps that he passed he judges that there were 25,000 men with artillery encamped on the Long Bridge road.

I send a Richmond Dispatch of the 7th instant.

Very respectfully, yours,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding Corps.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. George Stoneman, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 10, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to state, for the information of the general commanding, that yesterday the enemy fell back on the Long Bridge, about 3 miles on the Charles City, road—not quite so far. He was followed and pushed by the First Brigade until his infantry supports were brought into requisition. On the Richmond road he was followed until the pursuing party came to a flag of truce, and was sent back by the bearer. This morning strong parties have been pushed out in every direction.

Commanding officers of scouting parties and brigade commanders complain that the men of their commands are taken away by generals, colonels, and other officers to act as orderlies, &c. I have the honor to request that the general commanding give directions that this be stopped in future.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

GEO. STONEMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

General WILLIAMS, *Adjutant-General.*

JULY 11, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Harrison's Landing, beyond Charles City Court-House, Va.

Report of Col. James H. Childs, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
July 11—4 a. m.

COLONEL: I have just returned from reconnaissances I was directed to make beyond Charles City Court-House and have the honor to report:

Upon reaching the Court-House I sent a party out each of the roads leading to the Chickahominy and James River beyond the Court-House, except the Long Bridge road, over which I was informed a squadron of your regiment had passed yesterday morning. The parties went to Jones' Bridge, Cole's Ferry, Barrett's Ferry, and beyond Sandy Point, in sight of Dancing Point, without finding the enemy in any instance. The officer who went to Jones' Bridge crossed the Chickahominy and examined the country for a distance of a mile or two above and below his point of crossing, without finding the enemy. Intelligent contrabands on all the roads and at the court-house, with uncommon unanimity, informed us that no force of the enemy had been seen since Tuesday or Wednesday last, on which latter day a force of some 300 cavalry passed down to Sandy Point, but returned immediately. I am convinced there is now no force of any kind in the country over which we passed. I will do myself the honor to call upon you this morning and make you a report at greater length, if you desire it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. CHILDS,
Colonel Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Colonel AVERELL, *Comdg. First Brigade Cavalry.*

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. BRIGADE, *July* 11, 1862.

Two squadrons Third Pennsylvania Cavalry went to within 3 miles of Long Bridge last night; encountered a light cavalry picket of the enemy; killed 1, dismounted 2, and captured 2 horses, 3 men, and went to within 6 miles of White Oak Swamp, without further signs of the enemy. After dark the vedettes fired upon some mounted people and the fire was returned. The Lower Chickahominy has been thoroughly reconnoitered, without finding an enemy. The roads in that direction are generally laid down correctly on the maps. Captain McArthur, with a squadron of the Fifth United States, remained out on the Nine-mile road last night and was re-enforced with a squadron of the First New York this morning, with instructions to move on.

Respectfully,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

JULY 16, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Westover, on the Richmond Road.

Report of Col. William W. Averell, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Westover, Va., July 17, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that yesterday Captain Harrison, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, with two squadrons of his regiment, reconnoitered the Richmond road, which leaves the first Long Bridge road about 3 miles beyond its junction with the Charles City road. Upon the Richmond road he went about 4 miles, finding a picket of 25 cavalry and about two companies of infantry. From their maneuvers he was led to believe that they had artillery also. This impression was strengthened by the statement of a contraband, who informed him that they had cannon not far off. After a slight carbine skirmish, which resulted in the falling back of the rebel cavalry and in a display of the above-mentioned infantry force, he retired from that road, and proceeded to Saint Mary's Church, on the Long Bridge road. At that point he found a squadron of the Fourth Pennsylvania engaging in a desultory combat with about 100 rebel cavalry strongly positioned at a barn. Disposing a platoon under Lieutenant Byrnes to engage them at short range with a brisk fire, he proceeded to cut off the rebels by getting in their rear. Unfortunately he was discovered by them before he could reach the desired point, upon which they hastily mounted and commenced a disorderly retreat, which terminated in what is known as a skedaddle. He made a vigorous pursuit for some 3 or 4 miles to within a quarter of a mile of Long Bridge. Although three saddles of the enemy were emptied, Captain Harrison would not waste time in ascertaining if the riders were killed.

The duty of yesterday was very satisfactorily performed by Captain Harrison.

Last night 10 men were stationed with the infantry pickets on the first Long Bridge road, and 10 at Clarke's house, on the second road.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. A. J. ALEXANDER, *A. A. A. G.*

JULY 22, 1862.—Affair near Westover, Va.

Report of Col. William W. Averell, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Westover, July 23, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that yesterday nothing of interest occurred on the first Long Bridge road. On the second (Clarke's) a company proceeded to Saint Mary's Church and returned, establishing its reserve about a mile out and throwing its pickets out a mile farther. Toward evening the officer in command (Captain Taylor, Fourth Pennsylvania) was proceeding leisurely up the road to visit his pickets, when he was fired upon by a concealed party of 4 or 5 and slightly wounded in the left side. The party escaped. The grounds were thoroughly searched and the point where they had been concealed discovered. Some loose oats in the sheaf indicated where they had fed their horses. A negro stated that the party was not composed of soldiers, but consisted of the neighbors. I have directed an investigation, and shall cause the arrest of such parties in the vicinity as may be implicated. I have the honor to inclose a copy of my instructions to the officer in command of a squadron on the road to-day.* Colonel Childs will go out also with a party for the purpose of investigating the transaction of yesterday.

I regret exceedingly that there should have been any grounds for complaints of the condition of the police, &c., of the First New York Cavalry. Now that Lieutenant-Colonel Von Schickfuss has assumed command of that regiment there is hope for a better state of things. I have now a hundred spades at work, and soon will present the police of the brigade in an improved condition. I have the honor to inclose the report of the brigade officer of the day of yesterday.* Please excuse the delay in this report, as it has been caused by some investigations.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. A. J. ALEXANDER, *A. A. A. G.*

JULY 22–30, 1862.—Scout in King William, King and Queen, and Gloucester Counties, Va.

Report of Lieut. W. T. Robins, Ninth Virginia Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH VIRGINIA CAVALRY,
Camp Cary, ——— —, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In pursuance of orders from yourself I proceeded on the morning of July 22, with a detail of 90 men and 3 commissioned officers from the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Ninth Regiments Virginia Cavalry, to march through the counties of King William, King and Queen, and Gloucester to Gloucester Point. The object of the scout was the arresting and bringing to the headquarters of the general commanding cavalry brigade all deserters and disloyal citizens whom I might find in those counties.

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* Not found.

When I arrived in King and Queen County it was reported to me that the enemy had landed troops, consisting of infantry and cavalry, at Gloucester Point from Yorktown, on the opposite shore. Not being entirely satisfied of the correctness of the report, and being determined to find out for myself, I did not discontinue the march, but proceeded to Gloucester Point, having thrown forward a reliable scout, in order to ascertain certainly if the enemy was really at the point and in what force. At Plain View my scouts returned with the information that the enemy had only spent a short time in Gloucester, and had again embarked and gone back to York.

Having again resumed the line of march, I advanced the main column to a point about 4 miles from Gloucester Point, and sent forward a small party and established my pickets at that point, in full sight of the enemy at York and his gunboats in the river, in order that I might watch him closely to prevent his either landing in front or sending troops up the river to cut off my retreat.

I found in the river in the vicinity of Yorktown two gunboats and a large transport. I sent a party to burn the huts at Gloucester Point and also the wharf at that place, in order to prevent the landing of cavalry with facility. The enemy had frequently crossed the river with cavalry and had harassed the citizens of Gloucester and King and Queen in predatory excursions. I succeeded in committing to the flames the huts, notwithstanding the efforts of a gunboat lying in the stream, which did not cease to shell the party during the accomplishment of the work, with no casualty to us, as I am happy to inform you. The men, having been accustomed to gunboats at the White House and other points, did not seem to be at all disturbed by the large shells that were thrown far over their heads, shrieking and crashing through the woods beyond. I did not succeed in burning the wharf, as the gunboat, finding out my intention, took up a position about 50 yards from it, and from which she could sweep it with grape and canister.

I then withdrew the column to Gloucester Court-House, leaving a picket at the point, and remained at the former place, in order that I might be able to continue the arresting of deserters and disloyal persons, which I had commenced immediately upon arriving in the county. I succeeded in arresting 18 deserters, 3 disloyal citizens, and 3 free negroes, charged with ferrying over to the enemy runaway slaves, and also arrested and brought up 2 conscripts.

Having done all that I could at the time, I took up the line of march on my return on July 26. Marching by easy stages, and lying over one day at Walkerton, in King and Queen County, for the purpose of resting the horses, I arrived and reported to you on July 30.

It only remains for me to add that the hospitality of the citizens all along the road was unprecedented. There are in those counties large quantities of grain and beef, long forage, and bacon. The citizens of those counties urged me to represent to the general commanding the cavalry the necessity of keeping a small cavalry force in the vicinity of Gloucester Point, say one squadron, which would be subsisted (both men and horses) without expense to the Government, for the purpose of protecting the road leading to Richmond. If this was done, large quantities of beef, mutton, bacon, and such things as are necessary for the sick and wounded would be sent to the latter place. This force would keep open the road to Richmond leading from the counties of King and Queen, Essex, Middlesex, and Matthews, in all of which counties are large military stores.

While at Gloucester Point my picket reported a large transport filled

with men leaving the wharf at York. She went out of the river and returned in the course of six or eight hours light, and when I left was loading with stores of some sort.

The citizens in the vicinity of Gloucester Point reported to me that the guns in the fort at York had been bursted some short time before. The reports induced me to believe that the enemy is evacuating Yorktown.

I am, captain, respectfully,

W. T. ROBINS,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Scout.

Capt. NORMAN FITZHUGH, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

JULY 29, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Harrison's Landing to Saint Mary's Church, Va.

Report of Capt. Alexander P. Duncan, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HARRISON'S LANDING, *July* 29, 1862.

In accordance with orders I proceeded to patrol the second Long Bridge road as far as Saint Mary's Church. So, without seeing enemy, and from information obtained then and on previous occasions, I arrested one William Bradley. My information was that he had aided the enemy and was still willing to do so, and had said that he would on no condition take the oath of allegiance. I also had 25 sheep drove in, which were represented to be the property of John Clarke. My reasons for driving them in were that they were close on the lines of the enemy's pickets and on a plantation belonging to a rebel quartermaster. Also that the enemy's pickets or scouts were in the habit of taking them off whenever they wished. There were also 5 or 6 head of cattle brought there the day before which I have no doubt will be sent to Richmond, if not brought away.

A. P. DUNCAN,
Captain, Comdg. Company F, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Colonel AVERELL.

JULY 31–AUGUST 1, 1862.—Attack on Union camps and shipping between Shirley and Harrison's Landing, Va.

REPORTS, ETC.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, with orders, &c.
No. 3.—Maj. Gen. Daniel H. Hill, C. S. Army, of operations July 23–31.
No. 4.—Brig. Gen. S. G. French, C. S. Army, with orders.
No. 5.—Brig. Gen. W. N. Pendleton, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, U. S. Army.

BERKELEY, *August* 1, 1862—8.30 a. m.

Enemy opened with light guns from Coggins Point about half an hour after midnight. Fire very heavy for more than half an hour—lasted

perhaps an hour. Did not do any injury, that I can learn as yet, except one man hit in the leg. Firing very wild.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commanding U. S. Army.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Berkeley, August 1, 1862.

GENERAL: About 12.30 last night the enemy quietly placed two or three batteries of field guns on Coggins Point and at the Ruffin house, and opened a very warm fire upon our vessels, depot, and camps near the river. The gunboats happened to be some 3 miles up the river, prepared to meet the Merrimac No. 2 and her consort, which had been reported to be on their way down from Richmond. One boat only, I think, was near at hand.

For about half an hour the fire was very hot, the shells falling every where from these headquarters to Westover; but as the gunboats and some of our own heavy guns were brought into action the enemy ceased firing and withdrew his guns. No damage of the slightest consequence was done to any of the vessels or depots, so far as I saw. We lost 10 men killed and 12 wounded. Some half a dozen horses were killed and one wagon smashed. To-day all has been quiet.

I sent a party across the river this afternoon to the Ruffin house, with orders to fell the timber which partially obstructed the view of the open ground beyond, to burn the Ruffin house, with all its outbuildings, they having been used as covers and posts of observation by the enemy's pickets. This was successfully executed without meeting any opposition, the enemy's pickets retiring as our party advanced. It will be necessary to cut away a little more timber there in the morning. I shall also send a party to Coggins Point to-morrow evening to cut some timber there and to cover a reconnaissance of that position with a view to its occupation.

To occupy that point in sufficient force Burnside's troops, at least a respectable portion of them, should be placed at my disposal.

Your telegrams in regard to the reported evacuation of Richmond are received. I know nothing to confirm that supposition. To press the enemy, as you suggest, we must first gain possession of Malvern Hill, which I will take steps to do to-morrow. I had prepared yesterday to effect that object to-night, but some unforeseen obstacles made it necessary to defer it. The enemy is in some little force at Malvern, and it may give rise to something more than a mere affair of pickets. At all events I wish to try to catch a portion of his force there, if not the whole.

I will begin to-morrow to remove, with the means of transportation now at my disposal, some of the worst cases of sickness—such as the typhoid cases, &c.

I would suggest that, if possible, hospitals of sufficient capacity may be set aside for the sole use of this army.

I am glad to be able to inform you that the health of the troops is constantly improving. I hope to have by Sunday a very correct return of the army, condition of the sick, &c.

The supplies in the way of rations and forage are all that can be de-

sired; the men have an abundance of fresh vegetables, and are rapidly being supplied with fresh bread.

I had a large party of cavalry yesterday at Jones' Bridge; two squadrons crossed the Chickahominy and communicated near Diascund Bridge with the cavalry pickets from Williamsburg. All quiet in that direction.

In the direction of Malvern we have the usual daily skirmishes close by Turkey Bridge and beyond the mill.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

P. S.—August 2, 7 a. m. No firing during the night.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commanding U. S. Army.

No. 2.

Report of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, with orders, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 28, 1862.

SIR: General D. H. Hill has been directed to proceed with picked troops and about fifty pieces of artillery to old Fort Powhatan to endeavor to cut off General McClellan's communication by the river. I have ordered General Pendleton with five of his reserve batteries—the two 32-pounders, the long 32-pounder (Long Tom), and the 18-pounder, all on siege carriages—on the same expedition. I know of no heavier blow that could be dealt General McClellan's army than to cut off his communication. It would oblige him to break up from his position and retire at least to the broad part of the river. But if this cannot be done, the attempt, if partially successful, will anchor him in his present position, from which he would not dare to advance, so that I can re-enforce Jackson without hazard to Richmond, and thus enable him to drive, if not destroy, the miscreant Pope.

I am particularly anxious that our newspapers may not give the enemy notice of our intentions, and have directed General Hill, in order to cover his movement, to say he was moving against Suffolk or Norfolk, so as to satisfy the curiosity of our countrymen. I leave it for you to judge whether an enigmatical paragraph in the Dispatch to that effect or entire silence may be most advisable.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 28, 1862.

GENERAL: I have received your letter of yesterday. I have determined to send General Pendleton, with certain of his batteries, as you

will see by the copy of the order inclosed, for service on the mission contemplated.

You will please select some of your best men for the performance of this duty, and I would suggest Brigadier-General French as a suitable officer to command, inasmuch as he has already had considerable experience in this way on the Potomac.

Your supporting force you will regulate by the necessities of the service, and your cavalry—which should be vigilant—will be used to inform you of any attempt that may be made to interfere with your operations,

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Maj. Gen. D. H. HILL,
Commanding, &c.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 165. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *July* 28, 1862.

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X. General W. N. Pendleton, commanding Reserve Artillery Corps, will select five of his best and longest-range light batteries, and with the 32-pounders on siege-carriages, and the long 32 and 18 pounders, also on siege carriages, proceed to the south side of James River, and report to Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill for duty.

XI. Maj. J. R. C. Lewis, P. A. C. S., is assigned to duty with, and will immediately report for duty to, General W. N. Pendleton.

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By command of General Lee:

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. H. HILL,
Commanding Department of North Carolina:

GENERAL: Your letter of to-day has been received.* I have written you that General Pendleton will be sent to you. There are risks which we must take, and I wish you to make the attempt to damage the enemy by all means, at the same time guarding against unnecessary loss. McClellan will not be able to throw any large body of men across the river if he is pressed on this side. I am not certain that Coggins Point is as good for your purpose as Fort Powhatan or some point in the neighborhood below, as that would cut off his communications more effectually perhaps. Your proposed disposition of General Anderson and General French is satisfactory, except that it will be best to avail yourself of French's aid in your operations on the south side of the river before placing him permanently in Petersburg.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

R. E. LEE,
General.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS, *August* 2, 1862.

GENERAL: I am glad to learn by your dispatch* that your attack upon the enemy's shipping was successful and that they were driven from their moorings. Any positive damage inflicted upon their vessels, &c., was of course a positive gain to us. But this does not satisfy the object I had in view. My desire was for you to cut off their communication by the river, if practicable, or should this be impossible, to render it so insecure and precarious as to oblige General McClellan to abandon his position, or at least to prevent any advance or attack on his part. This will require continuous and systematic effort and a well-digested plan. To form the latter the river bank below Coggins Point should be examined, and the best modes of approach and retreat ascertained. The artillery officers and others that will have to operate can be used for this purpose, and the enemy's vessels should be driven from every position we can reach. If the site of old Fort Powhatan can be held, the passage of his transports will be arrested. If it cannot, there are points below and above that can be temporarily occupied, and by seizing several at the same and different times the enemy will be annoyed and harassed and will lose confidence and security in their position. I wish you would see what can be done in this way. A sufficient force of infantry, in my opinion, will be necessary for the guns, which could be at hand in covered spots to be used if required. Cavalry will also be required to give you information of the movements of the enemy.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

General D. H. HILL, *Comdg. Dept. South of James River.*

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HEADQUARTERS, *August* 2, 1862.

GENERAL: I am pleased to learn by your letter of the 1st* that two of the enemy's transports were burned in your attack of Thursday night and the rest driven off.

I had written to you this morning, giving my views and explaining the object desired.

I regret that you had no incendiary shells, and have directed Colonel Alexander to have some prepared for your 12-pounders, as they probably will be the largest caliber you can rely on for general service.

I will direct the revolving gun you desire to be sent you. I do not know whether we have any of the rockets you mention, but if there are they shall be sent, too.

I desire you to continue your attacks as long and as continuously as you can make them effective, and to use all the force in your department. The supporting force will be necessary, but if kept back or under cover from shells I think the risk would be small. But if you can accomplish the object any risk would be justifiable, for it would break up McClellan. I wish you, however, to exercise your good judgment as to the manner and mode of attack, and to take every precaution to spare your men.

The force could encamp near the scene of action. I do not at this distance see the necessity of its retiring to Petersburg. It would save men and horses.

* Not found.

The prisoners, save the invalids, will be marched to Aiken's; but they will use their eyes on this side, too.

I informed you to-day that ours were reported to be coming; so you must be careful.

Make your blows heavy, and as quick as you can. Use all your infantry. If necessary, keep Anderson's division at work.

Very truly,

R. E. LEE.

General D. H. HILL, *Commanding South of James River.*

No. 3.

Report of Maj. Gen. Daniel H. Hill, C. S. Army, of operations July 23–31.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
———, ——— —, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the operations of my command from the battles around Richmond until after the battle of Sharpsburg:

On July 23 I was detached from my division and placed in charge of the Department of the South Side, extending from Drewry's Bluff to the South Carolina line. As General McClellan was then at Westover, on the James [River], some 30 miles from Richmond, and it was thought he might attempt an advance by the south side, my first attention was given to the defenses in that direction. Heavy details were made from the division and two brigades near the bluff to complete a line of intrenchments around it and controlling the Petersburg road.

Not a spadeful of earth had been thrown up about Petersburg, and it was in a wholly defenseless condition. A system of fortifications was begun (which subsequently met the approval of the chief engineer, Col. J. F. Gilmer, C. S. Army), and the brigades of Ransom, Walker, and Daniel were put to work on it. About 1,000 negroes were procured, chiefly from North Carolina, and employed in like manner. Pontoon bridges were constructed at several points, to make the connection rapid and secure between the two positions to be secured. The defenses of the Appomattox were also strengthened, and a movable car planned and ordered to prevent a landing at City Point. An effort was made to organize and make efficient the numerous independent companies in the department, which had been of little use and much expense to the country. A concentration of these troops at Weldon and Goldsborough was ordered, to prevent the cutting of our important lines southward.

In accordance with instructions from the general commanding Army of Northern Virginia I made a personal examination of the Yankee shipping and encampment on the 28th instant, and determined to attack it from Coggins Point and Maycox's, on the south side. This expedition was intrusted to Brigadier-General French, and was a complete success. Forty-three pieces, under command of General Pendleton and Col. J. T. Brown, were placed in position, on the night of the 31st, on the banks of the river, within easy range of the objects to be reached. Much damage was done to the Yankee shipping, some destruction of life caused in the camp, and the wildest terror and consternation produced.

The report of General French is herewith submitted. This officer had charge of the expedition, agreeably to the wishes of General Lee.

Doubtless the night attack had much to do with the evacuation of Westover, as it made McClellan feel that his shipping was insecure. Two days after he took possession of Coggins Point, and maintained a force on the south side till he left the river.

His gunboats were attacked at the mouth of the Appomattox, and points were selected for the further harassing of his shipping.

An expedition was sent out, under Col. J. R. Chambliss, to within 2 miles of Suffolk.

Arrangements were made for the defense of the Blackwater, Chowan, and Tar Rivers, and a point selected for fortifications on the Roanoke, to secure Weldon.*

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Respectfully submitted.

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

General R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 4.

Reports of Brig. Gen. S. G. French, C. S. Army, with orders.

PETERSBURG, VA., *August* 1, 1862.

We attacked the shipping and camps of the enemy at Shirley last night at 1 a. m. with about forty guns very successfully. It was a complete surprise.

S. G. FRENCH,
Brigadier-General.

General S. COOPER.

HEADQUARTERS,
Petersburg, Va., August 21, 1862.

GENERAL: Numerous causes have prevented my sending you a report ere this of an attack on the shipping and camp of General McClellan by the expedition under my command on the night of July 31 last.

On the morning of July 29 you directed me to have the brigades commanded by Colonels Manning and Daniel ready to move the following night, but when I had an interview that evening at 10 p. m. you directed me to have them move at 7 o'clock the next morning, together with six batteries of field artillery. All started at the hour named, and, according to instructions, halted at a saw-mill some 7 miles distant, on the road to Coggins Point. I left Petersburg at 10 a. m., and on arriving at the mill found you, in company with General W. N. Pendleton, of the artillery, who had marched there under your orders, in command of thirty-two field guns and four siege pieces.

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* Remainder of report relates to events in Northern Virginia, &c., subsequent to August 13, 1862, and will be found in Series I, Vol. XII.

Although you had on the day previous shown me General Lee's letter, suggesting that I would have charge of the expedition, it was there for the first made known to me that you designed the attack to be made at night, and showed me some sketches of Coggins Point, a sort of peninsula, around which the James River sweeps, diminishing its width to about 1,000 yards, and directly opposite to which is Harrison's Landing. Beyond this landing were large encampments of the enemy, his shipping extending above and below for a distance of 2 miles.

No time could be lost; so, in company with General Pendleton and some of his field officers, I proceeded to examine the ground and select positions for the guns and observe the enemy. This reconnaissance occupied us until about 9 o'clock, and caused a delay in the advance of the artillery. On our return we met the advance guns and ordered them to be halted, and at the suggestion of General Pendleton I determined to report to you that an attack could not be made that night, chiefly because the night was far advanced, the darkness intense, and that many of the officers who would command batteries had not examined the ground, the roads, nor the shipping they designed to fire on, and many pieces of artillery were far in the rear.

I found you at the Merchant's Hope Church, where you had posted the two brigades of infantry. In company with General Pendleton I explained to you the necessity of delaying the attack. You expressed apprehensions of a failure if not made at once, believing our position and forces would be discovered by the enemy on the morrow, and then, announcing that the expedition was under my command, informed me you would return to Petersburg.

The balance of the night was mostly passed in placing the different batteries in the shelter of the woods to prevent them being seen by reconnaissances from the balloons of the enemy. Thus it was 4 a. m. before the men or horses got any rest.

The better to secure success I found it necessary to order the particular part that each command was to perform, and directed that the officers of artillery who were to command guns should be sent to pass over the intricate roads, the difficult grounds, and examine the sites selected for the batteries, and erect stakes to direct the fire of their guns at night according to the position of the enemy. The ground not admitting the advantageous use of all the guns, some seventy in number, it was deemed best to leave the lighter ones behind.

All being in readiness, and finding the enemy had not discovered us from their reconnaissance in their balloon, at 4 p. m. Colonel Brown proceeded to Maycox's farm, opposite Westover, with twelve guns; Colonel Coleman followed to Coggins Point with eight 12-pounder howitzers; Major Nelson, with eight guns, to a position on his left, higher up the bank of the river; Colonel Cutts, with eleven long-range guns, still above Major Nelson, and Captains Dabney and Milledge were, each with two siege guns, to take position one-fourth of a mile below the dwelling of Mr. Ruffin, making forty-three guns in all.

As night approached thousands of lights from the shipping and their tents disclosed the objects for attack. The guns were silently conducted over the difficult grounds and winding roads, and before 12 [o'clock] all the guns were in position (except two siege guns, under charge of Captain Milledge) awaiting action. Silence as profound as the darkness of the night reigned in the enemy's camps. At a signal the thunder of over forty guns startled them from their midnight slumbers. From the screams, scenes of wild confusion must have followed, as sail-

ors rushed on the decks of their vessels and soldiers fled from their tents in midnight darkness amid bursting shells falling fast around them. The gunboats soon returned the fire, and in about fifteen or twenty minutes a rapid fire was opened on us from their land batteries, but without any damage, many of the shots passing over the whole length of the point or peninsula. The red glare of the fire of so many guns and exploding shells on such a night is seldom witnessed. Gradually the firing on our point ceased and the guns were withdrawn under a heavy fire. The rain, the difficulty of seeing the roads at all, and the exposed position of the peninsula induced us to leave the caissons behind with the baggage wagons, and thus the number of rounds to be fired was limited; over a thousand were fired on our part.

What damage we inflicted on their vessels and their camps probably will never be made known; but considering that many of the guns were within from 1,000 yards to a mile of the transports, and that behind them was one vast encampment, it could not have been otherwise than destructive. Subsequent information from deserters and prisoners and friends place the men killed at over 40, and of their horses a greater number. Many transport steamers appeared in Norfolk greatly damaged shortly after the attack.

Our loss from the enemy was 1 man killed and 2 wounded. Three men were wounded by the careless and premature discharge of one of our guns and 2 men slightly injured by the overturning of a gun in the road.

I am indebted to General Pendleton and the officers under him for the careful and successful execution of the parts assigned them. Colonels Manning's and Daniel's brigades, and Major Ross, of the Second Georgia Battalion, at Ruffin's house, protected the whole of the attack. General Ransom's brigade guarded the City Point road 7 miles from Petersburg.

Maj. A. Anderson, Lieut. C. D. Myers, Capt. J. A. Baker, Lieutenant Shingleur, Captain Overton, and Lieutenant Storrs, members of my staff, rendered valuable services.

Of the command exposed to fire all behaved well except some privates belonging to the siege pieces.

I inclose the report of General Pendleton.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. FRENCH,
Brigadier-General.

General D. H. HILL,
Commanding Department of North Carolina.

SPECIAL ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS, *July* 31, 1862.

I. General D. H. Hill having been called to Petersburg, the undersigned is placed by the general in command of this expedition.

II. All the artillery is placed under the command of General Pendleton. He will place it in the positions selected as soon after dark as possible, and he will have it done with great silence, cautioning all officers and men not to speak loudly.

III. General Pendleton will, without exciting the suspicions of the enemy by being seen, make a reconnaissance of the grounds again with his officers and then dispose of his artillery accordingly.

In opening fire on the enemy it is desirable that it should commence

from the point nearest the enemy, and that it be kept up vigorously until the fire from the enemy's fleet becomes dangerous, when the pieces from the point will be withdrawn, to be followed by the others. Not more than one caisson will move with each battery, and those will be divested of two ammunition-chests which will be put where they can be easily replaced on the carriages.

IV. One ambulance will accompany each battery.

V. The Georgia Battalion will move after dark to a pontoon near Mr. Ruffin's.

VI. On the return of the artillery Colonel Daniel will be in readiness with his brigade to move in advance, and Colonel Manning will follow the artillery as soon as it shall pass him.

VII. All noise, all fires, and approach during the day when a soldier can be seen by the enemy is forbidden, the whole being a secret expedition.

S. G. FRENCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 5.

Report of Brig. Gen. W. N. Pendleton, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, August 9, 1862.

GENERAL: The report of our operations in attacking the enemy's shipping near Coggins Point, on the night of July 31, which I now have the honor to submit, has been delayed by the absence on other duty of one of the officers, from whom it was necessary to obtain some important facts:

General Lee having intimated to me on Monday, July 28, his wish to effect something against the enemy's boats by artillery on this side of James River, and my services having been tendered and accepted for conducting the expedition, I detailed from the Reserve Artillery under my command near Richmond a force deemed sufficient for the service and placed it *en route* for Petersburg early on Tuesday, 29th. This force consisted of certain batteries and sections of batteries from Colonel Brown's artillery regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Cutts' and Major Nelson's artillery battalions—in all, thirty-two field pieces—and two heavy rifles on siege carriages, manned by Captain Dabney, with the men and horses of Captain Milledge's artillery company, from Major Richardson's battalion, to operate two other large rifles transported by railroad.

The command reached Petersburg by sunset July 29. General D. H. Hill, commanding, having been reported to early in the day by telegram and later by a member of my staff, sent forward for the purpose, we encamped that evening a short distance beyond the city, on the Suffolk road.

About midnight a dispatch from General Hill was brought me, indicating Coggins Point as our destination, and directing me to have my command ready to march early the next morning. Meantime Major Allen, of Claremont, arrived at Mr. Hare's, where I was lodging, and gave me information deemed valuable respecting the river and the shipping. This we proceeded very early on the 30th to submit to General Hill. He had, however, set out, and preferred not halting for con-

versation; and as Major Allen's duty lay in a different direction, we could make but slight use of his knowledge.

The infantry force and several batteries brought by General Hill and the artillery under my command reached Perkinson's saw-mill, some 7 miles below, by 10 o'clock and there halted. Within an hour or two you arrived, and we were informed that the fleet, &c., was to be attacked the approaching night and that you were to superintend the expedition. After some consultation it was determined to move the whole force forward about 2 miles and there leave wagons and caissons. Colonel Brown and Lieutenant-Colonel Coleman were detailed with certain batteries to proceed to Hood's Point, or to Claremont if necessary and practicable. The other guns were to be taken by their proper commanders, when notified, to positions which adequate reconnaissances might indicate as best. Lieutenant-Colonel Cutts, Major Nelson, and Captain Dabney were summoned to accompany yourself and myself, attended by one or two members of each staff, on this reconnaissance. The tour proved laborious and perplexing. The enemy's shipping lay crowded before us, but positions were difficult of access and a night approach required great care. In consequence, several hours of the night had passed before notice to advance could be given the batteries. In the haste and dark a mistake occurred also respecting the force for Colonel Brown. This led to additional delay, and I became satisfied the movement was too much hurried and confused for success that night. This judgment was concurred in by all my field officers, and I was happy to find it sanctioned by yourself so soon as communicated. We therefore resolved to waive further proceedings and to report to General Hill. He kindly acquiesced, though much disappointed and anticipating failure the next night from the probable disclosure of our movements to and preparation for it by the enemy the ensuing day.

By the time our force was replaced in position not to be seen from the enemy's balloon when it should go up in the morning day had dawned, and no rest or refreshment had yet been taken by men or horses.

In the early forenoon of the 31st, General Hill having returned to his more comprehensive duties in Petersburg and committed the expedition to us, you issued instructions for a systematic co-operation on the part of the infantry and all toward success that night, and I sketched and submitted to the artillery officers an exact programme for their proceeding. Colonel Brown was to take Maycox's twelve guns, viz, four 10-pounder Parrott rifles, two Napoleons, four 12-pounder howitzers, and two 6-pounders, under Captains Watson and Macon and Lieutenants Thurmond and Pegram. He was to move by 4 p. m., so as to approach his position about dusk. Lieutenant-Colonel Coleman was to take to Coggins Point, on its right, eight 12-pounder howitzers, under Captains Dance and Joseph Graham and Lieutenant Griffin; Major Nelson also to take to Coggins Point, on its left, eight guns, viz, two 10-pounder Parrott rifles, two 3-inch rifles, two 12-pounder howitzers, and two 6-pounders, under Captains Huckstep and R. C. M. Page and Lieutenant Woodroof; Lieutenant-Colonel Cutts, to a point considerably farther on the left, eleven long-range guns, viz, eight Parrott rifles, two 3-inch rifles, and one Napoleon, under Captains Lane and Ross and Lieutenant Robertson, and Captain Dabney (Major Lewis not having then arrived to command the heavy battery), to a position still farther back on the left, near Mr. Ruffin's residence, the four large rifles, to be operated by Captain Milledge and himself. The field and company officers assigned each position were directed to make, as care-

fully as possible, special examinations of their respective localities and to adjust guide posts for pointing their guns.

By 6 p. m. the column was in motion, utmost silence being enjoined upon all. Dark came early and was very intense by reason of general cloud and rain, yet through this and along the difficult route the whole moved successfully under the skillful guidance of patriotic citizens familiar with the region.

At midnight the signal gun was to fire. It was, however, 12.30 before all was ready at Coggins Point, where my own position had been chosen. Then, just after the cry from the enemy's sentinels "All's well," the fire was ordered, and the whole line instantly pealed forth in all the terribleness of midnight surprise. Lights were glimmering on shipboard along the entire shore opposite, yet on the river and in the camp beyond the stillness of sleep prevailed.

To be compelled, resisting outrage, to meet our fellow-men in deadly shock cannot but be, under any circumstances, painful to a Christian mind. Especially is the trial grevious when we must be slain by or slay those who so lately were our countrymen, but who, having trampled upon our rights, now seek to desolate our homes, appropriate our soil, kill off our young men, degrade our women, and subdue us into abject submission to their will, because we claim, under our own Government, exemption from their insults and their control. And still more distressing to find requisite toward contributing to avert the ruin threatened by malignant millions thus to send the sleeping, however unprepared, to their great account. But painful as it is, just as to snatch life from an assassin whose arm is uplifted against our best beloved, most sacred is the duty. As such was this attack made, the issue being committed to unerring wisdom. Such considerations imparted a mournful solemnity to the scene, where so many sudden flashes through thick darkness and multiplied reverberations startling profound stillness constituted elements of grandeur rarely combined. Not to give the enemy time to bring to bear against us in so exposed a position many of his powerful guns from his boats or his land batteries I had limited the nearest pieces to 20 rounds each and those more remote on the right and left to 30 rounds. These were generally fired, making probably 1,000 shots in all, and the pieces limbered and quietly taken to the rear.

When we had been firing about fifteen minutes large shells began to be returned from the other side, some apparently from gunboats and some from the land, but with scarcely any damage to us. The two guns of Captain Dance, most of all exposed, having been taken down a ravine to the river's edge, within 600 or 800 yards of a number of vessels, were, under admirable management withdrawn without a scratch, after firing their allotted rounds; nor was injury received from the enemy at a single one of our field guns. A good many shells flew over us, and seemed well aimed along the general course we had to take; but they passed beyond or fell short, or when the ground turned us to the right or left they deviated the other way. These occurrences, and the remarkable fact that just when nearing the enemy our batteries had to pass a rocky hill likely to occasion great noise the heaviest rain fell and drowned the rattling of wheels, &c., made upon many the salutary impression that a kind Providence favored our enterprise.

Forty-one out of the 43 guns enumerated were brought into action, it being deemed imprudent to crowd more in the space, and the two heav-

iest, intended to act with Captain Dabney's large rifles, Captain Milledge having found it impracticable to get sufficiently early into position.

The casualties we suffered were as follows:

At one of Captain Dabney's large guns, by an exploding shell of the enemy, 1 man was killed and 2 wounded and 3 horses slightly injured; in Capt. R. C. M. Page's battery, by their own carelessness from their own fire, 3 men wounded, and at one of Lieutenant Thurmond's guns, by its overturning in the road, 2 men wounded—in all, 1 killed and 7 wounded.

The amount of injury inflicted upon the enemy we could not accurately estimate, though from the known range of our guns, the care taken in adjusting them, and the great number of objects at which to direct fire, less than serious damage could scarcely have resulted. Statements apparently reliable have also reached us, derived from admissions of the enemy, that more than twenty of their vessels were considerably injured and 30 or 40 men and 50 horses killed. How near this is to the truth we cannot judge.

Every officer behaved well and nearly every man, and the entire enterprise was really a signal success. Rarely has difficulty been overcome on so large a scale, under so much risk, with so little to regret. This, while to be gratefully attributed to the favor of Divine Providence, should also be credited to the exemplary conduct of the officers and men engaged. Colonel Brown, Lieutenant-Colonels Cutts and Coleman, and Major Nelson, who directed the operations of their respective commands; the company officers, who skillfully seconded their efforts; the medical and other members of my staff, and the men who with persistent care and courage did the work, are well entitled to praise for what was achieved.

By dawn August 1 our whole command was far enough back to take a few hours' rest, well earned and much needed. When thus sufficiently refreshed to march again we moved, in compliance with orders from yourself, to the neighborhood of Petersburg, where, awaiting another opportunity, we have since remained.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. N. PENDLETON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

Brig. Gen. S. G. FRENCH, *Commanding Expedition.*

AUGUST 3, 1862.—Reconnaissance on south side of the James River and skirmish at Sycamore Church, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. William W. Averell, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

No. 2.—Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Col. William W. Averell, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding First Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Westover, Va., August 9, 1862.

GENERAL: Pursuant to verbal orders, received on the 2d instant from the general commanding the army, I proceeded across the James River,

embarking at 5 a. m. with 300 cavalry, one-half from the Fifth United States, the other from the Third Pennsylvania. The dock on the south bank having been partially destroyed rendered the landing of cavalry difficult and dangerous, but it was accomplished by 9 a. m., with the loss of but 1 horse drowned.

Directions had been given the night previous by Maj. Gen. F. J. Porter to have the infantry pickets thrown far enough out to prevent the enemy from observing my crossing, but the infantry failed to effect this, for upon my landing I was informed by their commanding officer that cavalry pickets of the enemy had been observing my operations for some time. As soon as my command was organized and the carbines loaded and capped I proceeded by the road which leaves the river at the landing opposite and runs in an almost due south course for 2½ miles. Four companies of the First Michigan Infantry, under Captain Belton, accompanied the cavalry, with orders to follow as rapidly as possible, in order to act as a support. Lieutenant McIntosh, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, led the advance guard, composed of 25 men, with orders to charge at once upon any force of the enemy that he could distinctly see, unless it should be manifestly too numerous and too well posted for our whole force to attack with discretion.

The advance guard was supported by Lieutenant Miller, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, with 25 men, with orders to attack or maneuver in conformity with the movements of Lieutenant McIntosh; then followed the main body, under Captain Owens, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, accompanied by myself.

Constant and rapid communication was kept up from front to rear. After marching steadily 1¼ miles the pickets of the enemy were first observed, somewhat screened in a wood which extended across the road. The advance guard and its support immediately deployed as skirmishers and commenced to feel the enemy on both sides, while the main body was kept in ambush, the infantry positioned, and everything put in readiness to meet the enemy should he accept the invitation to fight at that point; but he did not resist the advance, and we resumed the march promptly, a few scattering shots driving him beyond the belt of woods into a large open space three-fourths of a mile across. As we emerged from the woods he appeared through a driving rain, which began to fall about this time, drawn up in line on high ground at the farther extremity. We could see about 150 men.

Sending 50 men to the right and 50 to the left, to be more ready to act as support to the advance and flanking, with orders to the infantry to follow rapidly, my entire force advanced at once to the attack. The enemy gave way, and we pursued in good order, and as fast as we could, over a road that was now flooded in places 2 feet deep. We soon, through a dense wood, came to a mill, where the road branched to the left over a steep hill. Straight ahead, up a winding wooded valley, and to the right over a narrow bridge across the mill-race, parties of the enemy appeared upon all of these roads, but knowing the right-hand one to be that which led to the enemy's camp, Lieutenants McIntosh and Miller dashed across the bridge, found the enemy drawn up, charged him boldly, putting him to flight, wounding some, killing a horse, and taking 2 prisoners. Lieutenant McIntosh had his horse shot in the charge.

From the prisoners we learned that their force in camp was seven companies, averaging 80 men each, and that they could make a good fight. Determining to go on and attack him, I first made this point secure by leaving a position of the infantry to cover the roads, with a

small detachment of cavalry to act as messengers. Moving on them with less than 300 cavalry and about 40 infantry we soon came in sight of the enemy's pickets and camp in a fine position for defense, backed by a forest. Advancing a line of cavalry skirmishers, with instructions to rally on the center if overpowered, in order to make room for the force in rear to charge, we advanced at once, the advance guard and skirmishers driving the enemy's pickets before them. Arrived at Sycamore Church, we found a fine camp of goods, tents, commissary stores, cooking utensils, clothing, &c., which were all collected and piled up with straw from ricks near by and burned, the enemy looking on at a distance.

The object of the expedition having been attained and the general's orders obeyed, I returned with my command to this camp.

Several circumstances combine to divest this affair of any elements of a surprise: First, the enemy had ample opportunity for observing my strength and grounds for guessing my intentions; second, the extremely heavy rain retarded the movements of the infantry, which it was necessary to take at least as far as the mill.

From the muster rolls found and from the statements of prisoners the enemy's force was at least 560—fully 200 more than mine. He had the advantage of knowing the country and of choosing his ground, but with all these advantages retired and witnessed the destruction of his camp. He was overpowered by the moral force of our steady advance and the impetuous dash of Lieutenant McIntosh. Captain Custer, Fifth Cavalry, and Lieutenant Bowen, topographical engineer, joined the expedition on its way out and took an active part in its operations.

The conduct of Lieutenant McIntosh was a fine model for cavalry soldiers. He was well supported by Lieutenant Miller, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry. Our loss was 3 wounded, and 1 horse killed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill, C. S. Army.

PETERSBURG, VA., *August* 3, 1862.

The Yankees have landed in force at Coggins Point. Our pickets have been driven back more than a mile. A force is out to check advance of the Yankees. If they come nearer we will be constrained to thrash them.

Your obedient servant,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

AUGUST 4–5, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Coggins Point, beyond Sycamore Church, Va.

Reports of Capt. John D. Wilkins, Third U. S. Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD INFANTRY,
August 5, 1862—8.30 p. m.

CAPTAIN: I have just this moment arrived. Before the arrival of General Butterfield I made disposition for advancing to Sycamore

Church. My advance met some 7 of the enemy's pickets, who immediately ran, and the cavalry pursued to and passed Sycamore Church. One picket surrendered and an old black man was captured and sent to General Butterfield. From the prisoner I learned that the pickets had gone to another church and from the negro a short route. A force of five regiments of infantry were reported there. I immediately started with my whole force, and on my arrival at the church found about 4 mounted pickets to the left and rear of some woods. Whilst making disposition to capture these they fired and ran. The cavalry pursued as in the former instance, but did not capture or kill any of them. The heat was excessive; many men sank under it, and I am at present suffering greatly from it. I will give a detailed report in the morning. The pickets have been pushed about a half mile farther to the front.

I will furnish a map in the morning, provided I am well.

JOHN D. WILKINS,
Captain, Third Infantry, Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., August 6, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to the orders I received, I proceeded on the 4th instant to Coggins Point, and after some delay, on account of the boats getting aground, I proceeded to the point marked on the map B, leaving one company at A.* Arriving about 5 p. m. I immediately relieved Colonel Sickel, posting my pickets on the line occupied by his. After night, on his recommendation, I relieved the first line by a line posted in rear of the swamp and in front of the battery. In the afternoon Colonel Childs arrived with 125 cavalry, and about the middle of the night Lieutenant Elder with a battery. Colonel Sickel informed me that the enemy's pickets were quite near, and had shown themselves near his at the barn; also that from the tracks seen quite a number had been there the night before. After a consultation with Colonel Childs we determined the next morning to occupy all the open ground to our front, which was accordingly done at daybreak on the 5th. The cavalry were posted on all the roads, and the infantry were placed about half a mile in advance of their former position.

At 8 o'clock on the 5th I received the orders brought by yourself to find out the position of the enemy, and on the arrival of General Butterfield to attack the enemy with my whole force. The enemy were supposed to be at Sycamore Church, and I immediately commenced reconnoitering with the cavalry to find out where he was, and learned from the officer in command that he had pursued the enemy's picket through the place known as Sycamore Church and about a mile beyond it, and captured a picket and contraband. On inquiry of them I learned that the enemy were beyond at a place known as the Brick Church, the contraband pointing out the road to the right as the most direct route to it. General Butterfield arrived about the middle of the day, and I immediately reported to him. He directed my pickets to be relieved, and after assembling them I proceeded to the Brick Church by the road before indicated. On my arrival there I found the church situated in a grove as reported, and on the left and rear of it saw the

* Not found.

enemy's pickets, three mounted, near. As five infantry regiments were reported to be at this point I ordered the cavalry to endeavor to capture the pickets, but they failed after a pursuit of about a mile. No infantry force was to be seen in the neighborhood. Three dismounted men had shown themselves at the same point as the first picket, and were supposed to be the same. The picket fired one shot at us before leaving.

From an examination of the ground in front I am confident there is no force within 4 miles of the point marked D, and that the pickets are from a force considerably to the interior, my own impression being Petersburg, judging from the inclosed envelope, the letter inside of which was dated June 17, 1862.

As it was late in the afternoon and my men very much exhausted from heat, the weather being excessively hot, I determined to return, and after the usual delay at the landing I arrived in this camp at 8.30 p. m. The assistant surgeon with my command reports twenty cases of sunstroke as having occurred during the time we were absent.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. WILKINS,
Captain, Third Infantry, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Army Corps.

AUGUST 2–8, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Harrison's Landing and reoccupation of Malvern Hill by the Union forces.

REPORTS, ETC.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, U. S. Army, with letter of instructions for the movement of Hooker's division.

No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Third Corps, of the return of his division to camp August 3.

No. 3.—Col. Nelson Taylor, Seventy-second New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations August 4–7.

No. 4.—Lieut. Col. Louis R. Francine, Seventh New Jersey Infantry, of operations August 4–7.

No. 5.—Col. William W. Averell, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding First Cavalry Brigade, of skirmish at White Oak Swamp Bridge August 5.

No. 6.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, of operations August 5–7.

No. 7.—Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton, C. S. Army, commanding First Cavalry Brigade, of operations August 5–7.

No. 8.—Lieut. Col. P. M. B. Young, commanding Georgia Legion Cavalry, of skirmish at Malvern Hill August 5.

No. 9.—Col. L. S. Baker, First North Carolina Cavalry, of operations August 4–6.

No. 10.—Lieut. Col. Z. S. Magruder, Tenth Virginia Cavalry, of skirmish at White Oak Swamp Bridge August 5.

No. 11.—Brig. Gen. N. G. Evans, C. S. Army, of skirmish at Malvern Hill August 6.

No. 12.—Col. W. H. Wallace, Eighteenth South Carolina Infantry, of skirmish at Malvern Hill August 5.

No. 13.—Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaws, C. S. Army, commanding division, of operations August 6–8.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, U. S. Army, with letter of instructions to General Heintzelman.

BERKELEY, *August* 4, 1862—2 p. m.

The arrangements for the reconnaissance are now complete. The troops will move this afternoon and during the night. It was impossible to get them successfully started before this time.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK, *Commanding Army, U. S. A.*

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BERKELEY, VA., *August* 8, 1862.

Porter's reconnaissance yesterday found nothing but light pickets 5 miles from Coggins Point. Seems to be no heavy force south of Appomattox. It is very clear that Richmond is not evacuated. Hooker was pressed by a strong force at Malvern Hill. I think enemy occupies vicinity of James River on both banks above Darling, and that he has detached to the north, though he still has a considerable force here.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, August 2, 1862.

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding to inform you that General Hooker has received special instructions to proceed with his division to-night upon an expedition of importance in the direction of the enemy's lines at Malvern. He will have a force at his disposal, besides his division, of 1,000 cavalry and two batteries of Horse Artillery. The general commanding desires to have the pickets of Hooker's division relieved by detail from Kearny's division at a suitable hour this afternoon in the most quiet manner. The expedition should leave at 7 o'clock p. m. this evening, and should have two days' rations in their haversacks.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. V. COLBURN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN, *Commanding Third Army Corps.*

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Third Corps, of the return of his division to camp August 3.

HDQRS. HOOKER'S DIVISION, THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Camp near James River, Va., August 3, 1862.

SIR: In consequence of the incompetency of guides furnished me I regret to be obliged to inform you that I have deemed it expedient to return to camp.

Major Clendenin led the head of my column to within about three-fourths of a mile of Turkey Bridge on the road which the army retired over on the 2d ultimo, and as I saw no possible opportunity of accomplishing what was expected of me at that point, and as I could not rectify the mistake in season to take advantage of it under cover of the night, I knew of but one course to adopt, and that to return to camp. The German guide furnished me was lost before I left my camp.

The foregoing applies to the head of my column. The rear of it would not have been able to pass the barricades occupied by Keyes before morning, the roads over which we were guided being almost impassable at night.

If the major-general commanding should desire I will have a road opened from my camp on to the Charles City road to-morrow morning, that being the only road on which I can advance which will be likely to secure important results to the movement on Malvern Hill. I shall advise Brigadier-General Sedgwick to send out no troops to-morrow morning.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MARCY,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac.

No. 3.

Report of Col. Nelson Taylor, Seventy-second New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations August 4–7.

HEADQUARTERS EXCELSIOR BRIGADE,
Camp near Harrison's Bar, James River, Va., August 9, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders from headquarters Hooker's division, this brigade took the position it was assigned in the column (which was immediately in rear of De Russy's battery), and marched with the division from this camp about 5 p. m. August 4 in the following order: Second Regiment, Lieut. Col. H. L. Potter commanding; First Regiment, Maj. Thomas Holt commanding; Fifth Regiment, Capt. H. M. Alles commanding; Fourth Regiment, Capt. Thomas Smith commanding; Third Regiment, Lieut. Col. I. Moses commanding. Pursuant to orders De Russy's battery was closely followed until about 11 p. m., when by orders from General Hooker the brigade was formed in line, and the men rested on their arms until 3 a. m. August 5. The column was then put on the march in the same order as before. We passed Nelson's farm, near Charles City Cross-Roads, about sunrise, and advanced from there toward Malvern Hill, where, about 6 a. m., by orders of Major-General Hooker, it was formed in line on the left of the First Brigade, under a heavy fire of shell from a section of the enemy's artillery in our immediate front. Just previous to marching that morning two mounted scouts of the enemy, appearing within a few hundred feet of my line, were fired at by some of our men, and one of them, well armed and mounted, was captured. The line was formed skirting a belt of timber, and as much as possible protected from the enemy's fire by the rising ground in front. Soon after a line of the enemy's vedettes were distinctly seen on our left, when by order of General Hooker a company of skirmishers

was sent out from the Third Regiment to observe our left flank, front, and rear. A squad of our cavalry appearing at the same time on the left, the enemy retired into the woods, and did not again show himself in that vicinity. Two of their mounted scouts, having been cut off from their company, voluntarily surrendered themselves under a white flag, and were placed under a guard from the Second Regiment of this brigade, and their horses and equipments turned over to the brigade quartermaster.

About this time the firing of the enemy ceased and he retreated, leaving one caisson and all the implements of one gun in our possession. The Third Regiment was now, by order of General Hooker, sent as a picket on the left of my skirmishers, and advanced half a mile or more to the left, but saw no signs of the enemy, and they returned, by order, in about an hour. My line was then advanced near the house formerly occupied as a hospital by our troops, where, with the exception of the Fourth Regiment, the men were rested. The Fourth Regiment, by order of General Hooker, was occupied as a corps of observation in the extreme front during the afternoon.

About 6 p. m., by order of Brigadier-General Grover, commanding the division, the brigade was formed in line to the right of our position in a corn field, and pickets thrown out to the right and front several hundred yards. We remained in this position until after dark the next day (August 6), having seen no enemy meanwhile, and my pickets having been joined in the night by those of Brigadier-General Abercrombie. A little after dark, under orders from Brigadier-General Grover, commanding division, the regiments were ordered to be ready to move at a moment's notice, and the line was moved to the right about 100 yards. The Second Regiment was moved to the advanced picket line on the extreme right and ordered to hold it at all hazards. In a few hours, under orders from General Hooker, the Second Regiment and my pickets were called in and the brigade was put in march toward this camp about 11 p. m., as a support to De Russy's and Bramhall's batteries, where it arrived, without any further occurrences, about daylight on the morning of the 7th.

I am happy to be able to report no casualties in the brigade. By the rapidity of the march the first night after leaving camp there was some straggling, scarcely avoidable, but no men are reported to me as missing.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON TAYLOR,
Colonel, Commanding.

Captain HIBBARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, Hooker's Division.

No. 4.

Report of Lieut. Col. Louis R. Francine, Seventh New Jersey Infantry, of operations August 4–7.

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLS.,
Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., August 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following relative to the movement and conduct of this regiment during the late reconnaissance to Malvern Hill:

Agreeably to orders received at these headquarters the regiment turned out with two days' rations and joined the rest of the brigade; took up its line of march on Monday, August 4, at 5.30 p. m. At about midnight we halted and bivouacked near a group of hills supposed to form a continuation of those called Malvern.

At daybreak we resumed our march, and arrived about 8.30 a. m. in the rear of Malvern Hill, which was occupied by a small force of the enemy. The regiment was formed in line of battle and advanced upon the right of the enemy's position; but before arriving within musket-range they fled. The regiment then stacked arms and proceeded to breakfast, remaining in the position it occupied until evening, when it moved by your orders and formed, in conjunction with the other regiments of the brigade, a line of battle opposite the house known as Dr. Carter's.

The following night at 12 o'clock we moved from our position and fell back to our camp at this place.

I have no casualties to report, and am very much pleased to be able to state that there was an uncommonly small number of stragglers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS R. FRANCINE,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Seventh Regiment New Jersey Vols.

Lieut. LE GRAND BENEDICT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brigade, Hooker's Division.

No. 5.

Reports of Col. William W. Averell, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding First Cavalry Brigade, of skirmish at White Oak Swamp Bridge August 5.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
August 6, 1862.

GENERAL: In obedience to orders received from Brigadier-General Marcy, chief of staff of the Army of the Potomac, I set out yesterday morning at 2 o'clock for White Oak Swamp Bridge with 400 cavalry, one-half from the Fifth United States and the other from the Third Pennsylvania, and Captain Gibson's battery of artillery, Lieutenant Pendleton commanding. Arriving at Saint Mary's Church, on the first Long Bridge road, I placed the picket squadron found there on the road which leads to the left, by Nance's Mill, with a section of the battery, supported by 20 cavalry; then pushed on to my destination over a by-road from Long Bridge through woods and fields, arriving within a short distance of the White Oak Swamp Bridge at 10.30 a. m.

Lieutenant Byrnes, Fifth Cavalry, led the advance guard, accompanied by Captain Custer, supported by Captain White, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, with a squadron.

The advance guard had orders to dash at once upon the enemy as soon as he should be discovered, the supports to follow and engage to the best advantage while the main body was being brought up and deployed and the artillery being placed in position. The column moved forward with life. The enemy was discovered in force, from 30 to 40 strong, of the Tenth Virginia Cavalry, and the orders above stated were carried out. The enemy was dispersed and pursued, and

3 were reported to me killed and 22 captured, with their horses, arms, and equipments.

First Sergt. James Cahill, Company C, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, was the first to cross the bridge with 5 men. He was quickly followed by Captain White with a squadron of the Third Pennsylvania, who pursued the enemy three-fourths of a mile on the other side. Lieutenant Byrnes and Captain Custer took the road to the left toward Malvern Hill, chasing, shooting, or capturing all the pickets that came from that direction, while Lieutenant McIntosh held the reserve in a good position to act in any direction. Learning from the prisoners that the enemy were made aware of our intentions the night before, and that a camp of infantry and artillery, on my right, and the First North Carolina Cavalry, on my left, were within a short distance, I concluded to withdraw, the object of the reconnaissance having been accomplished. This was done without accident. I have no loss to report, excepting 2 horses killed.

I beg leave to commend the gallant and spirited conduct of Captain Custer and Lieutenant Byrnes, also of Lieutenant McIntosh, Fifth United States, and Captain White, of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry. First Sergt. James Cahill, before mentioned, with 5 men pursued and captured 7 or 8 prisoners. All the officers and men displayed great steadiness and spirit. I am particularly indebted to Lieutenant King, my acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenants Hess, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Rumsey, First New York Artillery, my acting aides on the occasion, for their readiness in carrying my orders and placing the squadrons and guns in position.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General Army of the Potomac.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
August 6, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the cavalry operations of 4th instant were confined to the usual picket duty. Nothing was seen of the enemy on any of the roads. Yesterday I proceeded with 200 men from the Fifth United States and 200 from the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, accompanied by Gibson's battery, under command of Lieutenant Pendleton, out to Saint Mary's Church, first Long Bridge road. From here I sent a squadron which had been on picket at this point all night to vedette the road that leads past Nance's Mill, at the cross-roads, about 1 mile farther on the road to Long Bridge road. I left one section of this battery with a cavalry support and proceeded with the balance of my command to White Oak Swamp Bridge, leaving Long Bridge on my right going out. The pickets sent out to this bridge report that it is destroyed.

Upon arriving at White Oak Swamp Bridge I posted my artillery in positions commanding the approaches from all sides. One squadron of cavalry crossed the bridge; the others were posted at the different positions of advantage. They captured 22 cavalrymen and killed 3. They belonged to the Tenth Virginia, and were on picket duty. After remaining here half an hour, and capturing almost the entire rebel picket, I returned with my command to camp, without again seeing the enemy.

The 22 persons above mentioned, and one deserter who delivered himself up to the picket at Charles City Court-House, were sent to the provost-marshal-general.

One squadron is now on picket on the Long Bridge road, about a mile beyond Saint Mary's Church, and one company at Charles City Court-House; two squadrons are now with General Slocum; one squadron has gone to relieve the pickets of the Second Brigade at Mrs. Clark's house; one company went out yesterday as escort to the engineers, and three companies of the Fourth Pennsylvania went over the James River on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. A. J. ALEXANDER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 6.

Report of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, of operations August 5–7.

HEADQUARTERS,
New Market, Va., August 7, 1862.

Mr. PRESIDENT: It having been reported to me Tuesday evening that the enemy in considerable force had occupied Malvern Hill, and that it looked like a general advance of McClellan's army, I directed the divisions of Generals Longstreet and McLaws and the brigades under General Ripley to advance next morning to the Long Bridge road. On reaching that road the enemy appeared in considerable strength, occupying the ground on which the battle was fought on Tuesday, July 1. His troops were drawn up in line of battle, his artillery in position, and he apparently was prepared to deliver battle in as strong force as he did on that day. Generals McLaws' and Ripley's divisions, re-enforced by that of General D. R. Jones, formed our left, while General Longstreet's formed the right. The day was intensely hot and the progress of the troops necessarily slow. Before the Long Bridge and Charles City roads were clear of his pickets and his line of battle disclosed the sun had nearly set. Orders were then given for our left wing to advance to Willis' Church, extending well to the left and threatening the enemy's communications with Westover. Two brigades of General Longstreet's division were ordered to advance upon Malvern Hill and drive in his parties extending over Curl's Neck. This latter operation was handsomely done by General Evans with his own and Cobb's brigades, and the enemy's parties were driven under their guns at Malvern Hill.

From the prisoners captured during the day it was ascertained that the enemy was in strong force—infantry, artillery, and cavalry. Hooker's, Sedgwick's, Kearny's, and Birney's divisions were mentioned as being present; [also] Emory's cavalry and Heintzelman's and Sumner's corps.

This morning upon the advance of the troops it was ascertained that the enemy had disappeared during the night, and he has now apparently retired within his former lines. I have directed the re-establishment of our pickets and the return of our troops to their former posi-

tions and duties. The number of the killed and captured of the enemy I do not exactly know, but they are but few. Our casualties small.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

His Excellency JEFF. DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States of America.

No. 7.

Report of Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton, C. S. Army, commanding First Cavalry Brigade, of operations August 5–7.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
August 10, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit for the information of the major-general commanding the following report of the operations of my brigade on the recent advance of the enemy, together with the reports of the colonels under my command:

At 12.30 a. m. August 5 Colonel Young notified me that he had received information of the presence of the enemy in front of Colonel Baker, and that they were apparently advancing. I sent this courier immediately to General Toombs, and dispatched another to endeavor to procure accurate information as to the movements of the enemy. This latter returned just before daylight, confirming fully the report of the first, and bringing the additional information from Colonel Baker that the enemy were in strong force of all arms. This courier was sent forthwith to give his report to General Toombs also, and I then ordered out the reserve of Cobb's Legion to proceed with them to the support of Colonel Baker. Just as I was about to leave my quarters, having previously dispatched a courier to Major-General Longstreet conveying all the information in my possession, I heard the enemy open fire on the artillery and infantry stationed at Malvern Hill. I rode at once to the quarters of General Toombs and communicated this intelligence to him, suggesting to him the propriety of re-enforcing his troops on the hill. I told him that if he would take re-enforcements to the hill and would let me have some artillery, I would attack the enemy in their rear near Crew's house. This was agreed on, and proceeding with the Cobb Legion Cavalry and two sections [of] Moody's artillery I gained the position from which General Magruder had attacked the enemy on July 1 ultimo. On reaching this point I found the enemy on the same ground occupied by him in the battle of the 1st [of] last month, while the troops which had been stationed on Malvern Hill were retreating. Fearing for my rear guard, and having only four pieces of artillery, with two small squadrons of cavalry, I withdrew to our main lines. During that day I held the enemy in strict observance, but had no opportunity to strike at him. New picket lines were established and well maintained.

On the 7th I was ordered by General Lee to reconnoiter on the right flank of the enemy with my command. This was done as the infantry advanced in front, and I proceeded through Gatewood's farm to Carter's Mill. The enemy had retreated, and only a few stragglers were fallen in with. My personal observation was confined to the right and center of my line. As I was unable to learn their positions during the two

days' operations, I must, therefore, refer you to the report of Colonel Magruder for information as to the occurrences on the left, where he was stationed. I can confirm the reports of Colonels Baker and Young from my own personal knowledge of all the facts stated.

I neglected to state that while consulting with General Toombs in the morning a courier brought to me news of the attack on the hill and a request to the general from one of his officers there for re-enforcements.

I beg to call your attention to the very efficient manner in which Colonel Baker maintained his picket line and to the timely information he furnished as to the movements of the enemy. This information was always promptly communicated by Lieutenant-Colonel Young, and these officers both proved themselves watchful and energetic.

The report of Lieutenant-Colonel Magruder has not yet been sent in, though it has been called for. It shall be forwarded as soon as it reaches me. Since the infantry have been withdrawn from the picket line the enemy have made constant demonstrations against me. They have always been promptly met and our lines have been maintained.

Of course the position cannot be held by cavalry alone against a serious attack, but orders have been given to hold it as long as possible. I incline to the belief that the enemy are withdrawing, and I strongly recommend a forced reconnaissance with infantry, artillery, and cavalry. This is entirely practicable.

Referring you for details to the accompanying reports, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON,
Major-General, Commanding, &c.

Major FITZHUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 8.

Report of Lieut. Col. P. M. B. Young, commanding Georgia Legion Cavalry, of skirmish at Malvern Hill August 5.

NEW MARKET CHURCH, *August* 8, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that the first courier reported to me at 12.15 a. m. August 5; he was sent by Lieutenant Early, who commanded my squadron on picket at Malvern Hill. This courier reported that the enemy were advancing with a large force of cavalry and some artillery upon the left flank of the North Carolina cavalry pickets. I immediately directed my adjutant to write a note to General Hampton and inform him of the state of affairs, which he did. I ordered the courier to return and direct Lieutenant Early to send out a scouting party. Lieutenant Early obeyed the order; the scouting party discovered nothing in their front, and no demonstration was made at this time or after in our front, as the enemy advanced from the direction of the North Carolina pickets.

The second courier reported to me between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock. This courier reported from Lieutenant Early that he had been informed by a courier from the North Carolina pickets that the enemy were still advancing in strong force upon the North Carolina pickets; they could distinctly hear the sound of the bugles and the moving of artillery. This courier was sent to General Hampton to report this intelligence to him.

About break of day a courier from the North Carolina picket reported to me that the enemy were still advancing, but that his (the North Carolina) pickets had not been driven from their posts. He reported that Colonel Baker's or my position would be attacked by morning. This courier was also sent to General Hampton.

At 5.30 a. m. another courier reported to me from Lieutenant Early. This man reported that a battery of artillery had opened upon our reserve picket and our battery of artillery (which was at Malvern house) entirely from their rear; the enemy's battery was playing from a hill near Crew's house; the battery was supported by about 400 cavalry. The courier reported that he had come for support, and unless our people on the hill should very soon get help they must certainly be lost. This courier was sent to General Hampton.

In a few moments after this time I received an order from General Hampton directing me to leave one squadron at my camp and form the other two squadrons in the field, which was preparatory to moving to the support of Colonel Baker.

I received no information after this from Malvern Hill. It is due to Lieutenant Early to say that he kept up his picket lines during the heavy artillery fire from his rear, nor did he abandon them until ordered by Major Pickett, of the Seventeenth Georgia, to do so.

During this movement upon Malvern Hill not a man of the enemy appeared in front of my pickets. The enemy, to their surprise, were firing from their rear before they were aware of their proximity, and I must say that in my opinion the officers of the infantry, artillery, and cavalry deserve praise for the manner in which they withdrew their troops from the field when they believed it vain to hope longer for support.

I have to report my loss as follows: Two men captured from Lieutenant Early's squadron, and 2 supposed to be killed.

P. M. B. YOUNG,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Georgia Legion Cavalry.

Lieutenant HAMILTON, *Aide and A. A. A. G.*

No. 9.

Report of Col. L. S. Baker, First North Carolina Cavalry, of operations August 4–6.

AUGUST 9, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the enemy advanced to the Gatewood field about 9 p. m. on the 4th instant, and there halted during the night. A courier was dispatched to Lieutenant-Colonel Young and to me at that time, saying that the enemy were coming up in large force—artillery, infantry, and cavalry. I immediately marched down with my regiment, and soon satisfied myself that the report forwarded to me was correct. Another courier was immediately forwarded by me about 10.30 o'clock to Lieutenant-Colonel Young to make the same report as at first, and to state that I thought they would go by the Quaker road to Malvern Hill in the morning, and that he must be on the alert and forward the report to General Hampton. I also dispatched an officer to General Ripley, informing him, as he had directed me to call on him for assistance whenever necessary. The officer says he reached the general's headquarters at 3.45 a. m. The general wrote to me immediately, authorizing me to order up a section of artillery and two infantry regiments on picket about 4 or 5 miles in my rear, and if this was not enough to send for the brigade that was out working.

I sent an order at 6 a. m. for two regiments of infantry and [a] section of artillery to come up, but no answer was sent and they did not come up. I was constantly expecting them until the arrival of General Ripley, about 11 a. m. No explanation has been given for the failure of the artillery and infantry to come to my assistance when ordered to do so.

At daylight the enemy advanced by the Nelson house and down the Quaker road to Malvern Hill. I sent another officer at once to General Ripley to announce that intelligence.

General Hampton came over to my assistance between 7 and 8 a. m. with the intention of following them until I reported their force, and also that they were in force in front and already at Malvern Hill.

Captain Cheek made admirable disposition of his squadron on picket to get information and the men performed the duty with judgment and bravery, keeping their position as vedettes as long as it was possible, so as to estimate their force. Lieutenant Iredell, after remaining with a few men as vedettes until the enemy was in a few yards of him, fired and fell slowly back, killing, as I have since learned, 2 men and wounding several. The enemy endeavored to advance his pickets to cover his march, but I dismounted Captain Siler's company as skirmishers, and after a few minutes of spirited firing the enemy fell back and I obtained position to ascertain his force again. Captain Siler's officers and men behaved very gallantly.

On the 5th and 6th, 33 prisoners were captured by Captains Barringer's and Houston's squadrons.

I lost 7 men (4 of Captain Cheek's and 3 of Captain Wood's companies) on post near Malvern Hill, who had orders to report any advance of the enemy to Lieutenant-Colonel Young's pickets. They remained too long and were unable to make their way to him. One of my men came up to me late in the day stating this fact.

I also lost on the 6th 1 man (prisoner) from Captain Ruffin's company and had 1 badly wounded from Captain Houston's company.

I am, sir, with much respect,

L. S. BAKER,
Colonel First North Carolina Cavalry.

Captain BARKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 10.

Report of Lieut. Col. Z. S. Magruder, Tenth Virginia Cavalry, of skirmish at White Oak Swamp Bridge August 5.

AUGUST 12, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report as to the operations of the enemy in front of our lines on Tuesday last, 5th instant:

At 1 a. m. I received a verbal message from Colonel Baker through his courier to the effect that the enemy had drawn in his pickets the evening before to Riddell's shop and that there were no pickets left between Riddell's shop and my reserve. He further stated the enemy was in large force, composed of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, from

the withdrawal of Colonel Baker's pickets on my right, thereby preventing any communication on the Charles City road between Colonel Baker's pickets and mine, besides exposing my right entirely to approach of the enemy in case Colonel Baker should fall back, of which I could have had no information in time. I immediately, upon reception of the above information, ordered Capt. W. B. Clement, commanding the picket post, to draw in his pickets on the left to the junction of the Long Bridge with Charles City (sometimes called Quaker) roads; also to picket what is called the Turner road, a cross-road leading from Long Bridge road to White Oak Swamp Bridge, and to extend his line on Charles City [road] farther to my right to guard against surprise in that direction; to be so picketed as readily to communicate one with another, thus in the speediest possible time giving information to the reserve, which was at the bridge a short distance this side, so as to be under cover of the woods, it not being practicable on the opposite side.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock, upon my return from visiting a portion of my picket lines, I suggested to Captain Clement the propriety of loosening a few of the poles on the bridge, so that in case of an advance by cavalry, at shortest possible notice, to tear up a portion of the bridge, so as to check and throw in confusion the advance column, while the men in ambush would open upon them. All of the orders, according to Captain Clement's report, seem to have been obeyed, as the following report, mainly furnished by Captain Clement, will show:

The orderly sergeant, with 9 men, superintended by Captain Clement, dismounted to loosen the logs of the bridge. They had barely commenced before pickets reported enemy advancing upon Turner's and Dr. Perman's roads. Captain Clement ordered courier to return and watch movements, and stated he would be with him in a moment. Before getting on his horse, some 50 yards distant, when receiving the above information, he, Captain Clement, heard firing, accompanied with a yell, and saw the pickets fleeing from the hill, closely pursued by the enemy's cavalry. This body of cavalry approached under cover of the woods, leaving the road and hugging close to the swamp until within a short distance of the bridge. The pickets were watching the advance of another body of the enemy, and came very near being cut off from the bridge before seeing the approach of the second body. Captain Clement attempted to check the column by ordering his men forward and meeting them, but soon saw the impracticability of this move, as the enemy was nearer the bridge than he. The men were drawn up by the side of the road and ordered to reserve their fire until the head of the column approached very near, hoping thereby to check the column and give time to the men on foot to mount. The men stood firm amid the fire of the enemy, and did not fire until ordered, which was not given until they were in 15 yards of the picket. Unfortunately most of our guns failed fire from having been exposed twenty-four hours on picket duty, as well as caps being indifferent. Captain Clement ordered his men to fall back through the swamp, it being the only mode of escape. Captains Clement's and Caskie's companies were on picket in the skirmish.

Captain Clement lost 6 men and 8 horses, supposed to have been captured. Lieutenant Doyle, of Captain Caskie's company, having absented himself from camp since the skirmish, I cannot be positive as to the exact number missing in his company.

They report 4 missing, making 10 in all; 3 of the 10 are reported wounded. How many of the enemy were killed we cannot tell. Several saddles were emptied and 5 horses killed.

One hundred men were dismounted and in ambush this side of the swamp; the rest of the regiment drawn up in protecting distance. Seven pieces [of] artillery [and] not less than 1,500 cavalry could be seen on the opposite hill, in addition to which I have since learned there was a large body of infantry also. I held my position on this side of the bridge all day, the enemy maintaining his on the opposite side, about 1,200 yards distant. Moved off in [the] night, leaving a few pickets only, which could be seen next morning.

On [the] 6th I scouted on [the] opposite side of the swamp some 4 or 5 miles, capturing eight prisoners.

I have made diligent search as to negligence on [the] part of [the] picket, but have found nothing indicating negligence, unless it be some of the men did not believe, after being told by [the] picket, that the enemy was approaching, and Lieutenant Doyle thoughtlessly was dismounted and had sent his horse some distance to water. My pickets were so placed it seems to me without carelessness could not have been captured.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. S. MAGRUDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Tenth Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. WADE HAMPTON.

No. 11.

Extract from a report of Brig. Gen. N. G. Evans, C. S. Army, of skirmish at Malvern Hill August 6.

HEADQUARTERS EVANS' BRIGADE,
Near Winchester, Va., October 13, 1862.

MAJOR: In pursuance to the written instructions of the major-general commanding I beg leave to report the action of my command in the recent engagements in Virginia and Maryland:

On August 6 last I was ordered to repair with my brigade to Malvern Hill and to drive the enemy from the wood to the north of the hill. I deployed my troops in line of battle, and, after marching about a mile through the woodland and open field, encountered the cavalry pickets of the enemy, which were soon driven in by the fire of two regiments, killing several of the enemy, who soon retired, evacuating his position. Four prisoners taken.

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Respectfully submitted.

N. G. EVANS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. G. MOXLEY SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Right Wing.

No. 12.

Report of Col. W. H. Wallace, Eighteenth South Carolina Infantry, of skirmish at Malvern Hill August 5.

CAMP NEAR WINCHESTER, VA.,
October 21, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In pursuance of orders from brigade headquarters I have the honor to report that, it having been ascertained that the enemy had occupied Malvern Hill in force, the Eighteenth South Carolina Volunteers, under the command of Col. J. M. Gadberry, was to take part in dislodging them.

On August 5 the Eighteenth South Carolina Volunteers left its camp at Laurel Hill and proceeded in the direction of Malvern Hill. When

we had reached a point in the road near to where the enemy's pickets had been observed the Eighteenth was formed on the right of the road, the other regiments of the brigade being upon the left. On the right of the road we advanced in line of battle through a body of woods and out into a large field of wheat, which, although long since ripe, had not been reaped. For a considerable distance we advanced through this field, finding picket stations as we passed with evidence of their hasty abandonment. The advance was continued until about night-fall, when the regiment was halted by order of General Evans.

Soon after dark, the moon, however, shining brightly, the movements of the enemy began to be heard in our front, and a body of the enemy's cavalry was discovered marching up the road upon which our left flank rested. When within easy range the regiment opened fire upon them. They immediately wheeled and fled in confusion. A company being sent out, they discovered several men and horses killed and gathered some cavalry arms and equipments. The enemy made no further demonstrations in our front, and we retired about a mile and went into camp. The next day it was discovered that the enemy had abandoned the hill.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. H. WALLACE,
Colonel Eighteenth South Carolina Volunteers.

Captain EVANS.

No. 13.

Report of Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaws, C. S. Army, commanding division, of operations August 6–8.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, *August* 9, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with orders from department headquarters, received after 6 a. m. on the 6th instant, to march with my command to the junction of the Charles City and Long Bridge roads, I moved with the brigades of Colonel Barksdale and General Semmes and two regiments of the South Carolina brigade (all with me). Not long after reaching the Charles City road the head of my column was halted by coming up with that of General Ripley, moving in the same direction.

I had not been informed of General Ripley's orders, nor, indeed, that he would move in that direction. The day was excessively warm, and the troops were marched slowly.

Finding that General Ripley's column had halted about 9 miles from here a very considerable time I rode forward, and found General Ripley at Fisher's. He informed me that he was constructing two rifle pits to strengthen his position. Shortly after my arrival one of General Ripley's brigades was ordered forward to the junction, and the cavalry advanced. It was the general impression that the enemy had a very considerable force of cavalry on the left and a large body of infantry in front. It was not until late in the day that I discovered there was a regiment of 200 or 300 or more of our own cavalry about the junction and Fisher's. The junction was occupied without opposition, nothing of the enemy being seen beyond their mounted pickets, which retired as our own advanced. The whole of Ripley's command was advanced, forming line of battle across the road at the junction, and having brigades supporting each other to Fisher's house, where my whole division was in reserve. As night came on the troops bivouacked in the woods

in advance of the junction and in position elsewhere to meet any emergency.

On the 7th instant there was some delay, owing to a portion of Ripley's troops not being supplied with rations. The advance was, however, commenced by a brigade being thrown forward and occupying the vicinity of the creek between the parsonage and Willis' Church, vedettes and skirmishers occupying the parsonage and overlooking the battle ground of July 1. The other brigade of Ripley and the whole command were ordered to march in easy supporting distance. A brigade also occupied Gatewood's, to guard against any movement from the left.

I then wrote to General Longstreet, and, informing him of my movements, suggested that General Jones' command or a brigade be advanced from that side, taking its artillery. I did this because the road at the crossing of the creek beyond Willis' Church had been blockaded by the enemy, making it impassable for artillery.

Shortly afterward it was reported that the enemy had abandoned Malvern Hill and our cavalry occupied it. General Longstreet coming up, I rode forward with him to the heights, and the brigades of Generals Rodes, Toombs, and Jones coming forward, occupied them at Crew's house and to the right and left.

During the 6th and 7th between 30 and 40 stragglers were brought in from the enemy. All that were questioned spoke of a very large force of infantry occupying Malvern Heights and the adjacent country, and of from three to six regiments of cavalry. More confidence was given to the reports of prisoners than would otherwise have been done, because it was believed they had purposely thrown themselves in the way of our pickets, wishing to be captured. Many stated that General Heintzelman was in command on Malvern Hill, &c. I saw nothing to indicate an intention of the enemy to occupy Malvern Hill permanently, or if such was their purpose they had neglected the usual precaution of fortifications.

I returned to my old camps on yesterday. I saw several men on the way prostrated with sun-stroke, and have understood that some of the cases proved fatal. The march would have been made during the night previous, but my commissary had estimated for subsistence stores, and they had been sent down to Fisher's and unloaded in the field during his absence, the wagons in which they came returning at once to town.

Very respectfully,

L. McLAWS,
Major-General.

Col. R. H. CHILTON, *Adjutant-General to General Lee.*

AUGUST 14–19, 1862.—Operations of the Union Cavalry in covering the movement of the Army of the Potomac from Harrison's Landing to Williamsburg.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, U. S. Army, commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE OF CAVALRY,
Yorktown, August 20, 1862.

GENERAL: Having finished the march from Haxall's to this place, I have the honor to submit the following report of the service performed

by my command as the rear guard of the Army of the Potomac in covering the movement of the army from Harrison's Landing to Williamsburg from the 14th to the 19th instant:

After withdrawing from Malvern Hill, on the morning of the 7th instant, I received orders to hold the Haxall position to the last extremity, and having no infantry, General Sumner very kindly sent me the Irish Brigade, which I posted in the woods to the right of my position and in support of the batteries, at that time three in number, viz, Robertson's, Benson's, and Hazzard's. The cavalry brigade was posted as follows: The First and Sixth Cavalry on the left, near the river, on a line with the batteries and with the gunboat Port Royal, whose guns could sweep our entire front, while the Eighth Illinois and Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry were in rear and to the left of the batteries in support of them.

My pickets were 1½ miles to the front, in sight of the enemy's pickets on the opposite side of Turkey Creek, and extended some 3 miles from right to left. Besides this line of pickets, frequent patrols passed up and down all the roads leading from the front and right to my position. The enemy kept a strong picket force on Turkey Creek of cavalry and infantry, and made several attempts to drive my pickets back from their position; but knowing the great importance of not falling back at that time, my line was re-enforced and always maintained itself. In these affairs 1 or 2 men were wounded every day.

On the 14th instant instructions were received from you to send the Irish Brigade and Hazzard's battery to their respective commands, and also to extend my pickets on the first and second Long Bridge roads and on the Middle road. These instructions were immediately carried into effect, and left my command composed of the Second Brigade of Cavalry and the two Horse Batteries, Robertson's and Benson's. My line of pickets and scouts then covered a distance of some 15 miles, having numerous parties 4 and 5 miles out on all the roads leading into Harrison's Landing and the line of march of the army.

It was not possible for the enemy to have advanced in any direction without timely warning being given.

To confuse the enemy, I desired Captain Morris, of the Port Royal, to shell Malvern Hill, where they were posted. He complied with my request, and with such effect the rebels became much alarmed, doubled their pickets, and showed themselves in force on the hill, evidently expecting our sudden advance. Having succeeded in this, Captain Morris quietly fell back to his position on the left of my line.

In the afternoon of the 15th Capt. John Rodgers, of the U. S. steamer Galena, arrived, and generously offered me any assistance I might want, and it was arranged that he should receive and keep in custody all persons in that neighborhood who could give information to the enemy of our movements.

Having then been notified that the last army corps had left Harrison's Landing on the morning of the 16th, I caused the timber to be slashed from the river to a point beyond the Haxall road, thus obstructing any passage for the enemy's artillery, and withdrew the main body of my command after dark to the position at Clarke's, near the second Long Bridge road. My pickets in front of Haxall's were not withdrawn until after midnight, and then took up a position west of our lines at Harrison's Landing, the reserves being held within the lines. The pickets on the first and second Long Bridge roads remaining in position, some of the enemy's vedettes came down the first Long Bridge road that night, but retired when fired upon.

Early on the morning of the 17th I sent a squadron of cavalry down the Charles City road to Jones' Bridge, thence down the Chickahominy to Barrett's Ferry. This squadron saw no signs of the enemy, and joined the command at Barrett's Ferry on the morning of the 18th. Notice having been received that the last of the army was within 6 miles of Barrett's Ferry, I moved my command from Clarke's at 6 p. m. on the 17th, leaving the pickets and reserves to follow after dark. On the march from Charles City Court-House to Barrett's Ferry large numbers of stragglers from the different corps of the army were arrested and brought forward, and although the stragglers kept coming in for twenty-four hours after I had crossed the Chickahominy, yet with the assistance of the gunboats at the ferry, very few, if any of them, were left on the opposite shore.

About 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th the enemy appeared in force from Haxall's to the plain in front of our lines to the west of Harrison's Landing. Both infantry and cavalry were seen. One squadron of the latter charged our pickets and succeeded in severely wounding one of the men. On hearing this I dispatched two squadrons to support the picket, and brought off the wounded man in an ambulance.

The enemy made no further demonstration, and after dark all my pickets and reserves were withdrawn to our position, 3 miles from Barrett's Ferry. A rear guard of one squadron was left some 5 or 6 miles to the rear to slash the timber across the road through the woods. At 10 o'clock a. m. on the 18th my whole command had crossed the Chickahominy, having successfully executed the orders of the major-general commanding with the loss of but 1 man wounded.

On the 19th the command marched from Barrett's Ferry to Yorktown, by the way of Jamestown and Williamsburg. The road by the way of Jamestown to Williamsburg is an excellent one; but little longer than the direct road, and with much less dust.

In conclusion, general, permit me to recommend to favorable notice the important services that have been rendered by the following-named officers, viz: Col. D. McM. Gregg and Major Huey, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Majors Clendenin and Beveridge, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry; Capts. William Sanders and Gregg, Sixth Regular Cavalry; Captain Robertson, Second Artillery, and Lieutenants Wilson and Hains, of the same regiment.

The efficiency of the Signal Corps was fully shown in the reconnaissance at Malvern Hill, and the subsequent service with the command of Lieutenants Clark and Camp, of that corps, entitle them to special consideration for advancement in their branch of the profession.

My staff officers—Capt. A. J. Cohen, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant Ward, Sixth Cavalry, and Lieutenant Granger, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, aides-de-camp; First Lieutenant Spangler, Sixth Cavalry, acting brigade quartermaster, and Lieut. J. A. Hall, brigade commissary—were at all times active, intelligent, and energetic in the discharge of their duties.

I respectfully request of the general commanding that an appreciation of the gallant bearing of the men of this command may be evinced by permitting the following-named regiments and batteries to inscribe on their colors "Malvern Hill, August 5, 1862:" The Sixth Regular Cavalry, the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Robertson's battery of Horse Artillery, Benson's battery of Horse Artillery. These were the only troops that were actively engaged with the enemy on that day; the only troops that followed in pursuit, and

that were the last to leave the field when the army was withdrawn. They victoriously closed the fighting of the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General R. B. MARCY, *Chief of Staff.*

AUGUST 17, 1862.—Reconnaissance toward Forge Bridge.

Report of Lieut. Col. William T. Martin, Jeff. Davis Legion.

WHITE OAK SWAMP, VA.,
August 17, 1862.

GENERAL: Lieutenant Waring, who, with 12 men, was detailed to make the reconnaissance you ordered toward Forge Bridge, has just returned. He went within a mile of the bridge and found his farther progress checked by the presence of the enemy's forces. The negroes and women (all the white men citizens had been arrested or had run away) all concurred in representing that the enemy was steadily passing down on the New Kent road, which turns to the right half a mile beyond Forge Bridge. There seems to be no doubt that a large part of the enemy's force is on its way either across the Peninsula to York River or going toward Williamsburg. I think there is no doubt that the movement is toward West Point or the White House. There is a rumor in New Kent that Douglas' cavalry had been at the Court-House and had been captured, as they had not been heard from for some days. Two gunboats were reported as being up near the White House. I regret that Lieutenant Waring did not prosecute his inquiries further and ascertain with certainty the point toward which the enemy was moving.

Very respectfully,

WILL. T. MARTIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

General WADE HAMPTON,
Headquarters Hampton's Brigade.

APPENDIX.

Embracing reports, etc., received too late for insertion in proper sequence.

JUNE 25-JULY 1, 1862.—Seven-days' Battles.

Report of Maj. Elisha S. Kellogg, First Connecticut Artillery, of operations June 22–July 5.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S BAR, VIRGINIA,
July 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor hereby to submit the following report of the batteries under my command from June 22 to July 5, 1862:

In compliance with your orders, Battery F, consisting of five 4½-inch Rodman guns, with 250 rounds of ammunition, left White House for camp near Gaines' Mill on the evening of June 22. After proceeding about 5 miles the train was halted for the night on account of the bad road and the extreme darkness, but at daylight it was again in motion and reached camp at 2 p. m. June 23. At 7 p. m. of the same day it was moved to the earthworks already prepared for it on the bluff in the rear of Mr. Hogan's house, subsequently designated as "Battery Porter;" was placed in position during the night, and at 6 a. m. June 24 was in readiness for action. At 6.30 p. m. seven shells were fired and the result pronounced satisfactory. Battery B, consisting of five 30-pounder Parrott guns, with 250 rounds of ammunition, left White House June 23 at 7 p. m., but in consequence of a severe rain was parked for the night after having advanced about 6 miles. At daybreak it again moved forward, and with the exception of one gun, which was left behind under guard (the tongue of the limber having been broken), reached its destination at 12 m. June 24. After a delay of an hour it was moved to earthworks on the left and rear of Dr. Gaines' house, designated as "Battery Sykes," and was immediately placed in position. The remaining gun arrived about 6 p. m., thus rendering the battery complete. At 9.30 a. m. June 25 Battery F opened fire on rebel batteries across the Chickahominy River and also on the houses of Mrs. Price and Dr. Garnett with good effect. An hour later Battery B also opened on Mrs. Price's house and the woods near it, distant 2,600 yards, to which the enemy replied, but at 12.30 p. m. the whole line of rebel batteries was silenced. The firing from both batteries continued at intervals until about 4 p. m., when the

enemy opened with a very brisk fire on Battery F, occasioning, however, no damage. This was most spiritedly returned until 6.30 p. m., when, meeting with no response from the enemy, the two batteries ceased firing, Battery F having expended 183 rounds of ammunition and Battery B 81 rounds. The signal officer reported that the ranges during the day were very good, causing the rebels to remove their camps, the shells striking in the midst of their batteries, dismounting their largest gun that had as yet opened, and, to use his own language, "doing very great damage." At 2 p. m. June 26, by order of General Porter, Battery B opened fire on the enemy's camps in the rear of the woods directly in front of General Smith's division, and also directed four guns at Old Tavern, to the left and rear of Mrs. Price's house; at the same time Battery F commenced firing at the batteries on the opposite side of the river. At 4.30 p. m. an order was received from General Porter directing that all the ammunition and camp equipage should be packed up and held in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Having no transportation, I accordingly directed Lieutenant Whittelsey to proceed at once to Gaines' Mill and ascertain what means for moving the guns could be provided, with orders to procure a sufficient number of horses or mules to remove Battery B, together with at least two wagons for ammunition, &c., and not to report without them. In the mean time firing was continued at intervals of four minutes. At 6 p. m. Lieutenant Whittelsey reported with five teams of six mules each for the guns and two wagons, in accordance with my directions. The guns were limbered and, together with the wagons, were drawn into the road under a cover of a bank and just out of range of a severe fire from the enemy's batteries. There being as yet no transportation for Battery F, and having ascertained that no implements were at hand either for spiking the guns or breaking off their trunnions provided the advance of the enemy should render it necessary to leave them behind, I directed Captain Dow to burst the guns if they could in no way be saved. I then went to General Porter's headquarters; learned that ample transportation would be provided by 8 p. m., and received orders to report immediately at the headquarters of General Smith by way of Duane's Bridge. Captain Dow having been instructed by me to proceed with his guns at the earliest moment, Battery B moved forward at 9 p. m. and reported to General Smith at 11 p. m. The guns were then parked and the men bivouacked for the night.

At daylight June 27 Battery B was ordered to be placed in position on Golding's Hill in front of General Smith's division, which order was accordingly obeyed, and at 10 a. m. the enemy opened a severe fire of shell, which was promptly replied to by the battery. Shortly afterwards the men were subjected to a cross-fire from another rebel battery, to which immediate response was made by three of the guns. At the expiration of about two hours from the commencement of the action the enemy ceased firing. Berdan's Sharpshooters reporting that his guns were dismounted and he compelled to retire from his positions, at 4 p. m., by order of General Smith, the battery was withdrawn to the open plain within his lines.

Battery F having arrived at 9.30 a. m., by way of Woodbury's Bridge, it was ordered into position on Golding's Hill to the right of the redoubt erected in front of General Smith's division, and opened fire on the enemy at Gaines' house with extremely good effect, the shells from the battery constantly falling in and near their ranks, compelling them to disperse and retire to the woods.

About 6 p. m. a heavy fire of shell and musketry opened on the battery, as well as the whole camp, by the enemy posted in the woods directly in front. One gun was immediately brought to bear upon them, while the balance were withdrawn to park by order of General Smith. This gun remained in position nearly an hour under a severe fire, when the enemy having made a charge through the woods, distant about 1,000 yards, it also was withdrawn, together with most of the ammunition, by the detachment which had been working it, as no other transportation could be obtained.

The incessant fire of musketry continuing, and anticipating an attack, I formed Companies B and D (which composed the force attached to Battery B) in line of battle in front of the guns, and ordered them to lie down, as bullets were falling thickly about them. Then advancing to the front to ascertain the situation of affairs, and hearing an officer giving directions to form two companies for the purpose of protecting a bridge leading to the camp, I informed him that I had two companies already in line, and asked as a favor permission from him to occupy the position with my command, which request he kindly granted. Accordingly I moved forward at double-quick to the bridge, and remained until 2 a. m. June 28, when by permission of Colonel Hancock I returned with my command to the guns and bivouacked. At daybreak the balance of the ammunition belonging to Battery F was brought away, and orders having been received to report to Colonel Hunt, the batteries moved forward to his headquarters, near Dr. Trent's house. By him I was instructed to report to General Barry at Savage Station, who ordered me to place Battery B in park on the other side of the railroad and send back sufficient transportation for Battery F, Captain Dow having permitted his teams to be taken away near Trent's house at the command of some other officer. These instructions were immediately complied with; Battery F was brought up and the guns remained in this position until your arrival.

In accordance with your order to proceed to White Oak Bridge and report to General Keyes, the batteries moved forward at 4 p. m., but on reaching the point where the road turns to the left toward White Oak Swamp and finding it completely blocked with wagons, artillery, &c., I halted the train, went forward, accompanied by Major Hemingway (who had joined me with his batteries shortly previous), and reported in person to General Keyes at his headquarters. By him I was instructed to report to General Woodbury, near White Oak Bridge, who ordered me to move across the bridge and encamp about 1½ miles from it to the right in the most convenient place, which was accordingly done, under your direction, and the batteries placed in park about 12 m. June 29.

At 10 a. m. June 30 the batteries proceeded to Turkey Bend, in compliance with your order, and were again parked in an open field to the right of the main road. About 7 p. m., in accordance with instructions received from you, a train was formed, composed of Batteries B and F, together with two 10-pounder Whitworth guns and two 8-inch siege howitzers, which moved forward under command of Major Hemingway to Malvern Hill, distant about 2½ miles.

In order to place the guns in the position assigned them it became necessary to move them up a very steep bluff, which was accomplished by the assistance of three companies with drag-ropes to each gun in addition to the teams. At 7 a. m. July 1 Batteries B and F and the Whitworth guns were in position and ready for action, the howitzer not being called into requisition.

About 10 a. m. Batteries B and F opened fire at long range, which continued during the day and was replied to by the rebel batteries. At 6.30 p. m. the enemy having advanced in force and engaged the infantry on the left and in front, I received orders from General Porter (Major Hemingway having been previously called from the field) to withdraw the guns, and accordingly ordered up the teams for them. On being informed that two of the wagoners had gone off with their mules during the brisk fire of musketry that was then going on, I ordered Captain Rockwood with Company E to draw one of the howitzers and Captain Ager with Company K to draw the other.

The guns, together with all the ammunition, were brought safely down the bluff, and reached the camp of the night previous, at Turkey Bend, at 11 p. m., the howitzers having been drawn the whole distance by hand. At daylight July 2 Batteries B and F, together with the two howitzers, moved forward to Harrison's Bar, the rain falling in torrents and rendering the roads almost impassable.

The howitzers were drawn for some distance by Companies E and K, assisted by Company L, when I took two mule teams from a wagon train in the road and attaching them to these two guns relieved the men. Proceeding in this manner, the batteries, with all their implements, ammunition, &c., reached the headquarters of the regiment near Harrison's Bar at 12.30 p. m. July 2.

The officers and men of both batteries have conducted themselves during the extreme hardships and danger to which they have been subjected with the greatest coolness and bravery. Their toilsome marches and arduous labors have been performed not only faithfully but cheerfully, and to my entire satisfaction. Especially must I call to notice the great labor and difficulty attending the placing of the batteries in position on Malvern Hill on the night of June 30, which could only be effected by drawing the guns up an extremely abrupt ascent to the top of the bluff, and which was accomplished only by uniting the efforts of the men with those of the mules. I would also especially mention that Lieutenant Whittelsey, the ordnance officer of the two batteries under my command, rendered me valuable service in procuring transportation, in addition to his other duties, which were performed in a highly creditable manner.

The casualties which have occurred are as follows:

In the action on Golding's Hill, June 27, Sergeant Hyland, Company B, was mortally wounded; Private Copeland, Company D, mortally wounded; Private Weed, Company F, wounded by musket-ball in fleshy part of the leg.

In the action on Malvern Hill, July 1, by the explosion of a shell from a gunboat, which struck in Battery F, Private Goodyear, Company F, was mortally wounded; Privates Sweetland, Murray, and Bodge, Company F, wounded in fleshy part of the leg.

With much respect, sir, I remain, your obedient, humble servant,

ELISHA S. KELLOGG,
Major First Connecticut Artillery.

Col. ROBERT O. TYLER,
First Connecticut Artillery.

Return of Casualties in the Confederate forces during Seven-days' Battles, June 25–July 1, 1862.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, etc.]

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.		
JACKSON'S CORPS.											
WHITING'S DIVISION.											
Hood's Brigade.											
GAINES' MILL.											
18th Georgia	2	12	14	7	121	128	....	3	3	145	15 enlisted men of the brigade mortally wounded. Corporal Trezevant, Hampton Legion (courier for General Archer), killed, not included.
1st Texas	1	12	13	6	59	65	....	....	....	78	
4th Texas	3	41	44	20	188	208	....	1	1	253	
5th Texas	1	12	13	5	57	62	....	....	....	75	
Hampton Legion	....	2	2	2	16	18	....	....	....	20	
Total	7	79	86	40	441	481	....	4	4	571	
MALVERN HILL.											
18th Georgia	....	....	1	....	....	14	....	....	....	15	
1st Texas	....	....	3	....	....	20	....	....	....	23	
4th Texas	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	
5th Texas	....	....	2	....	....	9	....	....	1	12	
Total	....	....	6	....	....	45	....	....	1	52	
Law's Brigade.											
GAINES' MILL.											
4th Alabama	1	21	22	8	100	108	....	2	2	132	8 enlisted men of the brigade reported mortally wounded.
2d Mississippi	3	18	21	5	74	79	....	....	....	100	
11th Mississippi	....	18	18	9	133	142	....	3	3	163	
6th North Carolina	....	5	5	3	43	46	....	....	....	51	
Total	4	62	66	25	350	375	....	5	5	446	
MALVERN HILL.											
4th Alabama	....	2	2	2	11	13	....	....	....	15	
2d Mississippi	....	1	1	1	9	10	....	....	....	11	
11th Mississippi	....	1	1	2	18	20	....	....	....	21	
6th North Carolina	....	....	....	5	59	64	....	....	....	64	
Reilly's battery, Rowan (N. C.) Artillery.	....	....	....	....	12	12	....	....	....	12	
Total	....	4	4	10	109	119	....	....	....	123	
JACKSON'S DIVISION.											
Winder's Brigade.											
GAINES' MILL.											
2d Virginia	2	4	6	4	17	21	....	....	....	27	
4th Virginia	....	....	....	1	3	4	....	....	....	4	
5th Virginia	1	5	6	6	26	32	....	....	....	38	
27th Virginia	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	2	
33d Virginia	....	1	1	1	2	3	....	....	....	4	
Total	3	10	13	12	50	62	....	....	....	75	
MALVERN HILL.											
2d Virginia	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	2	
4th Virginia	1	6	7	....	25	25	....	....	....	32	
5th Virginia	....	1	1	1	13	14	....	....	....	15	
27th Virginia	....	1	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	3	
33d Virginia	....	4	4	1	28	29	....	....	....	33	
Carpenter's (Va.) battery	....	2	2	....	5	5	....	....	....	7	
Poague Battery, Rockbridge (Va.) Artillery.	....	2	2	....	10	10	....	....	....	12	
Total	1	16	17	3	84	87	....	....	....	104	

Return of Casualties in the Confederate forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.		
JACKSON'S DIVISION—Con.											
Jones' Brigade.											
GAINES' MILL.											
48th Virginia	----	----	----	----	4	4	----	----	----	4	No casualties reported in Twenty-first and Forty-second Virginia.
1st Virginia (Irish) Batt'n	----	----	----	----	3	3	----	----	----	3	
Total	----	----	----	----	7	7	----	----	----	7	1 enlisted man of brigade mortally wounded.
MALVERN HILL.											
Staff	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	1	No casualties reported in Twenty-first and Forty-second Virginia Regiments and First Virginia (Irish) Battalion.
48th Virginia	----	----	----	1	2	3	----	----	----	3	
Total	----	----	----	2	2	4	----	----	----	4	
Fulkerson's Brigade.											
GAINES' MILL AND MALVERN HILL.											
10th Virginia	----	----	----	----	3	3	----	1	1	4	
23d Virginia	----	----	----	1	5	6	----	----	----	6	
37th Virginia	----	1	1	1	2	3	----	----	----	4	
Wooding's battery, Danville (Va.) Artillery.	----	1	1	----	3	3	----	----	----	4	
Total	----	2	2	2	13	15	----	1	1	18	
Lawton's Brigade.											
GAINES' MILL.											
13th Georgia	----	6	6	3	51	54	----	----	----	60	
26th Georgia	1	7	8	1	31	32	----	----	----	40	
31st Georgia	----	29	29	4	137	141	----	----	----	170	
38th Georgia	2	52	54	4	114	118	----	----	----	172	
60th Georgia	----	3	3	1	10	11	----	----	----	14	
61st Georgia	----	6	6	5	25	30	----	----	----	36	
Total	3	103	106	18	368	386	----	----	----	492	
MALVERN HILL.											
13th Georgia	----	9	9	1	45	46	----	----	----	55	No casualties reported in Twenty-sixth, Thirty-first, and Sixty-first Regiments.
38th Georgia	----	----	----	----	6	6	----	----	----	6	
60th Georgia	----	----	----	----	14	14	----	----	----	14	
Total	----	9	9	1	65	66	----	----	----	75	
EWELL'S DIVISION.											
Elzey's Brigade.											
GAINES' MILL.											
Staff	1	----	1	2	----	2	----	----	----	3	
12th Georgia	----	----	----	1	6	7	----	----	----	7	
13th Virginia	4	23	27	8	76	84	----	----	----	111	
25th Virginia	1	2	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	
31st Virginia	2	----	2	2	16	18	----	2	2	22	
44th Virginia	----	1	1	5	11	16	----	----	----	17	
52d Virginia	----	4	4	1	24	25	----	----	----	29	
58th Virginia	1	8	9	6	39	45	----	----	----	54	
Total	9	38	47	25	172	197	----	2	2	246	
MALVERN HILL.											
12th Georgia	----	1	1	1	13	14	----	----	----	15	
13th Virginia	----	1	1	1	7	8	----	----	----	9	
25th Virginia	----	----	----	----	3	3	----	----	----	3	
31st Virginia	----	----	----	1	3	4	----	----	----	4	
44th Virginia	----	1	1	1	----	1	----	----	----	2	
52d Virginia	----	1	1	----	2	2	----	1	1	4	
58th Virginia	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	
Total	1	4	5	4	28	32	----	1	1	38	

Return of Casualties in the Confederate forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.		
EWELL'S DIVISION.—Con.											
Trimble's Brigade.											
GAINES' MILL AND MALVERN HILL.											
15th Alabama	2	33	35	4	111	115	....	....	....	150	
21st Georgia	1	19	20	5	75	80	....	11	11	111	
16th Mississippi	1	14	15	7	44	51	....	19	19	85	
21st North Carolina	....	1	1	3	26	29	....	15	15	45	
1st Battalion (N.C.) Sharpshooters.	....	....	...	1	4	5	....	4	4	9	
Total	4	67	71	20	260	280	....	49	49	400	
Seymour's Brigade.											
GAINES' MILL											
6th Louisiana	1	7	8	2	37	39	....	....	....	47	
7th Louisiana	....	6	6	3	32	35	....	....	....	41	
8th Louisiana	1	6	7	1	36	37	....	....	....	44	
9th Louisiana	....	4	4	....	15	15	....	....	....	19	
1st Special Battalion, Louisiana.	3	3	6	....	16	16	....	....	....	22	
Carrington's Battery, Charlottesville (Va.) Artillery.	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	
Total	5	27	32	6	136	142	....	....	....	174	
MALVERN HILL.											
6th Louisiana	2	7	9	1	27	28	....	....	....	37	
7th Louisiana	1	6	7	2	18	20	....	....	....	27	
8th Louisiana	1	7	8	....	32	32	....	....	....	40	
9th Louisiana	....	....	....	....	10	10	....	....	....	10	
1st Special Battalion, Louisiana.	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	2	
Carrington's Battery, Charlottesville (Va.) Artillery.	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	2	
Total	4	20	24	3	91	94	....	....	....	118	
Maryland Line.											
GAINES' MILL.											
1st Maryland	....	2	2	....	6	6	....	....	....	8	
Total	....	2	2	....	6	6	....	....	....	8	
MALVERN HILL.											
1st Maryland	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	
Baltimore Artillery (Brockenbrough).	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	
Total	....	1	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	3	
D. H. HILL'S DIVISION.											
Rodes' Brigade.											
GAINES' MILL.											
3d Alabama	....	....	2	....	....	14	....	....	....	16	
5th Alabama	....	....	21	....	....	45	....	....	....	66	
6th Alabama	....	....	3	....	....	13	....	....	....	16	
12th Alabama	....	....	1	....	....	11	....	....	....	12	
26th Alabama	....	....	4	....	....	28	....	....	....	32	
Carter's battery, King William (Va.) Artillery.	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	
Total	....	....	31	....	....	114	....	....	....	145	

Return of Casualties in the Confederate forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.		
Rodes' Brigade—Cont'd.											
MALVERN HILL.											
3d Alabama	----	----	37	---	----	163	----	----	----	200	
5th Alabama	----	----	26	----	---	66	----	----	----	92	
6th Alabama	----	----	8	----	----	39	----	----	----	47	
26th Alabama	----	----	10	----	----	76	---	----	----	86	
Total	----	----	81	----	----	344	----	----	----	425	
G. B. Anderson's Brigade.											Loss not reported by regiments.
GAINES' MILL AND MALVERN HILL.											
Total	----	----	159	----	----	704	----	----	----	863	
Garland's Brigade.											
MECHANICSVILLE, GAINES' MILL, AND MALVERN HILL.											
5th North Carolina	---	10	10	2	20	22	----	4	4	36	
12th North Carolina	2	49	51	9	151	160	----	1	1	212	
13th North Carolina	1	28	29	2	78	80	2	2	4	113	
20th North Carolina	3	90	93	11	270	281	1	5	6	380	
23d North Carolina	1	5	6	7	73	80	----	----	----	86	
Bondurant's battery	----	3	3	----	14	14	----	----	----	17	28 horses killed or disabled.
Total	7	185	192	31	606	637	3	12	15	844	
Colquitt's Brigade.											
GAINES' MILL.											
13th Alabama	----	----	4	----	----	40	----	----	----	44	
6th Georgia	----	----	22	----	----	131	----	----	3	156	
23d Georgia	----	----	3	----	----	26	----	----	----	29	
27th Georgia	----	----	9	----	----	76	----	----	1	86	
28th Georgia	----	---	6	----	----	33	----	----	----	39	
Total	----	----	44	----	----	306	----	----	4	354	
MALVERN HILL.											
13th Alabama	----	----	10	----	----	47	----	----	----	57	
6th Georgia	----	----	15	----	----	28	----	----	----	43	
23d Georgia	----	----	1	----	----	30	----	----	----	31	
27th Georgia	----	----	2	----	----	26	----	----	----	28	
28th Georgia	----	----	3	----	----	37	----	----	1	41	
Total	----	----	31	----	----	168	----	----	1	200	
Ripley's Brigade.											
MECHANICSVILLE.											
1st North Carolina	----	----	36	----	----	105	----	----	1	142	
3d North Carolina	----	----	7	----	----	39	----	----	----	46	
44th Georgia	----	----	71	----	----	264	----	----	----	335	
48th Georgia	----	----	3	----	----	30	----	----	----	33	
Rhett's battery	----	----	2	----	----	17	----	----	----	19	
Total	----	----	119	----	----	455	----	----	1	575	
GAINES' MILL.											
1st North Carolina	----	----	4	----	----	16	----	----	----	20	
3d North Carolina	---	----	1	----	----	15	----	----	----	16	
48th Georgia	----	----	3	----	----	30	----	----	----	33	
Total	----	----	8	----	----	61	----	----	----	69	

Return of Casualties in the Confederate forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.		
Ripley's Brigade—Cont'd.											
MALVERN HILL.											
1st North Carolina	....	....	9	....	....	60	....	....	6	75	
3d North Carolina	....	....	22	....	....	51	....	....	7	80	
44th Georgia	....	....	9	....	....	40	....	....	16	65	
48th Georgia	....	....	4	....	....	40	....	....	....	44	
Total	....	....	44	....	....	191	....	....	29	264	
MAGRUDER'S CORPS.											
JONES' DIVISION.											
Toombs' Brigade.											
GARNETT'S AND GOLDING'S FARMS.*											
2d Georgia †	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	120	12 enlisted men reported mortally wounded in brigade.
15th Georgia	3	6	9	3	58	61	....	....	....	70	
17th Georgia	....	2	2	....	8	8	....	....	....	10	
20th Georgia	....	2	2	1	8	9	....	....	....	11	
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	211	
MALVERN HILL.											
2d Georgia †	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	81	2 enlisted men reported mortally wounded in brigade.
15th Georgia	....	2	2	3	31	34	....	....	2	38	
17th Georgia	1	4	5	5	25	30	....	....	....	35	
20th Georgia	....	3	3	5	53	58	....	....	4	65	
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	219	
Anderson's Brigade.‡											
GARNETT'S AND GOLDING'S FARMS.*											
1st Georgia (Regulars)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4 enlisted men of the brigade reported mortally wounded.
7th Georgia	....	12	12	4	62	66	....	....	....	78	
8th Georgia	1	23	24	4	53	57	2	9	11	92	
9th Georgia	....	5	5	....	18	18	....	....	....	23	
11th Georgia	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	3	
Total	1	40	41	8	136	144	2	9	11	196	
PEACH ORCHARD.											
1st Georgia (Regulars)	....	3	3	1	18	19	....	....	....	22	1 enlisted man of the brigade reported mortally wounded.
7th Georgia	....	....	....	1	4	5	....	....	....	5	
11th Georgia	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	
Total	....	3	3	2	23	25	....	....	....	28	
MALVERN HILL.											
1st Georgia (Regulars)	....	2	2	6	23	29	....	....	....	31	1 enlisted man of the brigade reported mortally wounded.
7th Georgia	1	4	5	6	42	48	....	4	4	57	
8th Georgia	....	4	4	....	8	8	....	....	....	12	
9th Georgia	....	3	3	1	22	23	....	....	....	26	
11th Georgia	....	6	6	3	47	50	....	16	16	72	
Total	1	19	20	16	142	158	....	20	20	198	

* Includes affairs on June 27 and 28.

† The Second Georgia, in action at Garnett's and Golding's Farms and battle of Malvern Hill, lost 3 officers killed and 11 wounded, 18 enlisted men killed and 169 wounded (16 mortally). Total loss, 201.

‡ In Consolidated Report of casualties during Seven-days' Battles, 15 enlisted men of First Georgia are reported missing.

Return of Casualties in the Confederate forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.		
JONES' DIVISION—Cont'd.											
Artillery.											
Brown's battery, Wise (Va.) Artillery.	....	1	1	....	3	3	....	....	....	4	June 27.
	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	June 28.
Total	1	1	2	....	4	4	....	....	....	6	
Hart's battery, Washington (S. C.) Artillery.	....	1	1	1	3	4	....	....	....	5	June 29. Two enlisted men reported mortally wounded.
Total	....	1	1	1	3	4	....	....	....	5	
Lane's (Ga.) battery	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	June 26.
	....	2	2	....	5	5	....	....	....	7	June 27.
	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	July 1.
Total	....	3	3	....	6	6	....	....	....	9	
Moody's (La.) battery	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	2	June 28.
	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	June 29.
Total	....	....	....	1	2	3	....	....	....	3	
Woolfolk's battery, Ashland (Va.) Artillery.	....	1	1	....	3	3	....	....	....	4	June 27.
Total	....	1	1	....	3	3	....	....	....	4	
MCLAW'S DIVISION.											
Semmes' Brigade.											
SAVAGE STATION.											
10th Georgia	1	9	10	....	47	47	....	....	....	57	
53d Georgia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	In reserve.
5th Louisiana	1	....	1	1	4	5	....	....	....	6	
10th Louisiana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Do.
15th Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Do.
32d Virginia	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	
Manly's (N. C.) battery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 horses wounded.
Total	2	9	11	1	52	53	....	....	....	64	
MALVERN HILL.											
Staff	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	
10th Georgia	....	2	2	....	13	13	....	23	23	38	
53d Georgia	....	2	2	....	6	6	....	2	2	10	
5th Louisiana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	In reserve.
10th Louisiana	1	12	13	....	36	36	2	36	38	87	
15th Virginia	1	....	1	1	7	8	....	....	....	9	Do.
32d Virginia	....	2	2	1	3	4	....	....	....	6	Do.
Manly's (N. C.) battery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Not engaged.
Total	2	18	20	3	65	68	2	61	63	151	
*Kershaw's Brigade.**											
SAVAGE STATION.											
2d South Carolina	2	8	10	1	53	54	....	....	....	64	
3d South Carolina	2	21	23	8	100	108	....	4	4	135	
7th South Carolina	....	13	13	2	62	64	....	5	5	82	
8th South Carolina	....	1	1	....	8	8	....	....	....	9	
Kemper's battery	....	1	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	3	
Total	4	44	48	11	225	236	....	9	9	293	

* The Seventh South Carolina lost 1 enlisted man killed and 3 wounded in a skirmish June 26.

Return of Casualties in the Confederate forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.		
Kershaw's Brigade—Cont'd.											
MALVERN HILL.											
2d South Carolina	....	8	8	3	31	34	....	4	4	46	
3d South Carolina	....	1	1	1	17	18	....	7	7	26	
7th South Carolina	....	6	6	1	24	25	1	8	9	40	
8th South Carolina	2	5	7	8	28	36	1	8	9	52	
Total	2	20	22	13	100	113	2	27	29	164	
MAGRUDER'S DIVISION.											
Cobb's Brigade.											
MALVERN HILL.											
Cobb's (Ga.) Legion	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	2	18 enlisted men in brigade reported mortally wounded.
16th Georgia	....	11	11	1	49	50	....	2	2	63	
24th Georgia	....	4	4	1	28	29	...	...	....	33	
2d Louisiana	5	25	30	15	137	152	....	....	....	182	
15th North Carolina	2	19	21	11	99	110	...	....	....	131	
Troup (Ga.) Artillery	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	....	4	
Total	7	59	66	28	319	347	....	2	2	415	
Barksdale's Brigade.											
SEVEN-DAYS' BATTLES.*											
13th Mississippi	....	....	28	....	....	107	....	....	....	135	
17th Mississippi	....	....	15	....	....	92	....	....	....	107	
18th Mississippi	....	....	16	....	....	116	....	....	....	132	
21st Mississippi	....	....	32	....	....	119	..	....	....	151	
Total	....	....	91	....	....	434	....	....	....	525	
LONGSTREET'S DIVISION.											
Kemper's Brigade.											
GLENDALE.											
1st Virginia	....	..	....	2	3	5	....	6	6	11	
7th Virginia	2	12	14	6	60	66	3	28	31	111	
11th Virginia	2	7	9	....	50	50	2	39	41	100	
17th Virginia	3	14	17	2	21	23	13	60	73	113	
24th Virginia	1	3	4	4	57	61	1	13	14	79	
Total	8	36	44	14	191	205	19	146	165	414	
Anderson's Brigade.											
GAINES' MILL.											
4th Battalion, South Carolina.	....	....	....	....	9	9	....	....	....	9	5 enlisted men in brigade reported mortally wounded.
5th South Carolina	....	21	21	8	52	60	....	....	....	81	
Palmetto (S. C.) Sharpshooters.	....	9	9	1	73	74	....	....	....	83	
GLENDALE.											
4th Battalion, South Carolina.	....	1	1	5	31	36	....	1	1	38	8 enlisted men in brigade reported mortally wounded.
5th South Carolina	3	10	13	6	53	59	....	1	1	73	
Palmetto (S. C.) Sharpshooters.	4	35	39	20	195	215	....	....	....	254	

* The statement from which compiled is signed by E. L. Costin, assistant adjutant-general. It purports to cover casualties on July 1 only. It is believed, however, to embrace all casualties during the Seven-days' Battles.

Return of Casualties in the Confederate forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.		
Anderson's Brigade—Con.											
GAINES' MILL AND GLENDALE.											
2d South Carolina Rifles	1	32	33	5	103	108	....	8	8	149	10 enlisted men in brigade reported mortally wounded.
6th South Carolina	3	17	20	4	73	77	....	3	3	100	
Total	11	125	136	49	589	638	...	13	13	787	
Pickett's Brigade.											
GAINES' MILL.											
Staff	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	Brigadier-General Pickett.
8th Virginia	2	6	8	2	42	44	....	....	....	52	
18th Virginia	1	13	14	10	89	99	....	5	5	118	
19th Virginia	....	11	11	8	72	80	...	1	1	92	
28th Virginia	2	10	12	7	69	76	..	....	....	88	
56th Virginia	1	6	7	9	56	65	....	3	3	75	
Total	6	46	52	37	328	365	....	9	9	426	
GLENDALE.											
Staff	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	Captain Pickett, A. A. G.
8th Virginia	1	1	2	1	21	22	..	....	....	24	
18th Virginia	2	8	10	3	68	71	....	7	7	88	
19th Virginia	1	4	5	2	38	40	....	1	1	46	
28th Virginia	....	1	1	2	40	42	....	1	1	44	
56th Virginia	....	2	2	4	18	22	....	1	1	25	
Total	4	16	20	13	185	198	....	10	10	228	
Wilcox's Brigade.											
GAINES' MILL.											
8th Alabama	4	27	31	12	120	132	....	..	....	163	10 enlisted men of the brigade mortally wounded.
9th Alabama	1	33	34	8	88	96	....	4	4	134	
10th Alabama	1	23	24	7	98	105	....	....	....	129	
11th Alabama	1	26	27	7	123	130	....	....	....	157	
Thomas' (Va.) artillery	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	
Total	7	110	117	34	429	463	....	4	4	584	
GLENDALE.											
8th Alabama	....	16	16	2	55	57	....	1	1	74	
9th Alabama	....	31	31	5	90	95	....	4	4	130	
10th Alabama	1	14	15	6	62	68	....	....	....	83	
11th Alabama	5	44	49	7	114	121	1	10	11	181	
Thomas (Va.) Artillery	....	1	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	3	
Total	6	106	112	20	323	343	1	15	16	471	
Pryor's Brigade.											
GAINES' MILL AND GLENDALE.											
14th Alabama	6	65	71	15	238	253	....	11	11	335	
2d Florida	3	20	23	6	108	114	....	....	....	137	
1st Louisiana Battalion St. Paul's (Coppens).	....	5	5	5	36	41	....	....	....	46	
14th Louisiana	4	47	51	9	183	192	....	....	....	243	
3d Virginia	2	17	19	5	73	78	....	....	...	97	
Maurin's battery, Donaldsonville (La.) Artillery.	....	1	1	....	3	3	....	....	....	4	
Total	15	155	170	40	641	681	....	11	11	862	

Return of Casualties in the Confederate forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.		
Featherston's Brigade.											
GAINES' MILL AND GLENDALE.											
Staff	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	Richmond Howitzers, third company (Smith's), attached to Featherston's brigade, lost, at Glendale, 1 enlisted man wounded.
2d Battalion, Mississippi (Taylor).	2	20	22	6	85	91	....	1	1	114	
12th Mississippi	4	30	34	14	172	186	2	3	5	225	
19th Mississippi	1	57	58	13	251	264	....	3	3	325	
Total	8	107	115	34	508	542	2	7	9	666	
HUGER'S DIVISION.											
Mahone's Brigade.											
OAK GROVE.											
6th Virginia	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	
12th Virginia	....	....	....	....	23	23	....	....	....	23	
49th Virginia	....	....	....	2	6	8	....	....	....	8	
Total	....	....	....	2	30	32	....	....	....	32	
BRACKETT'S.											
6th Virginia	1	2	3	....	2	2	....	....	....	5	
41st Virginia	1	17	18	....	18	18	....	....	....	36	
49th Virginia	....	2	2	....	28	28	....	....	....	30	
Moorman's (Va.) battery	....	1	1	1	3	4	....	....	....	5	
Total	2	22	24	1	51	52	....	....	....	76	
MALVERN HILL.											
6th Virginia	2	8	10	2	31	33	....	8	8	51	
12th Virginia	....	9	9	4	32	36	4	53	57	102	
16th Virginia	....	6	6	2	44	46	....	39	39	91	
41st Virginia	2	12	14	7	44	51	....	20	20	85	
49th Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	In reserve.
Total	4	35	39	15	151	166	4	120	124	329	
Wright's Brigade.											
OAK GROVE.											
3d Georgia	....	1	1	....	3	3	....	....	....	4	
4th Georgia	1	5	6	3	31	34	....	5	5	45	
22d Georgia	....	10	10	3	74	77	....	2	2	89	
1st Louisiana	3	19	22	12	97	109	....	4	4	135	
Total	4	35	39	18	205	223	...	11	11	273	
MALVERN HILL.											
44th Alabama	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Joined after action.
3d Georgia	2	23	25	10	100	110	....	22	22	157	
4th Georgia	....	15	15	9	69	78	1	7	8	101	
22d Georgia	1	5	6	4	28	32	....	18	18	56	
1st Louisiana	2	6	8	1	39	40	....	31	31	79	
Total	5	49	54	24	236	260	1	78	79	393	
Armistead's Brigade.											
BRACKETT'S.											
Total	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	Regiments not stated.

Return of Casualties in the Confederate forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.		
Armistead's Brigade—Con.											
OAK GROVE.											
53d Virginia	....	1	1	1	7	8	....	2	2	11	No casualties reported in other regiments.
Total	....	1	1	1	7	8	....	2	2	11	
MALVERN HILL.											
5th Battalion, Virginia	....	1	1	....	4	4	....	4	4	9	
9th Virginia	2	7	9	1	33	34	....	23	23	66	
14th Virginia	1	11	12	3	54	57	....	6	6	75	
38th Virginia	....	11	11	8	64	72	....	11	11	94	
53d Virginia	....	3	3	4	18	22	....	6	6	31	
57th Virginia	1	12	13	4	79	83	....	17	17	113	
Total	4	45	49	20	252	272	....	67	67	388	
Artillery.											
MALVERN HILL.											
Grimes' (Va.) battery	....	3	3	....	8	8	....	....	....	11	
Moorman's (Va.) battery	....	....	....	....	16	16	....	....	....	16	
Total	....	3	3	....	24	24	....	....	....	27	
A. P. HILL'S DIVISION.											
Field's Brigade.											
40th Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	180	
47th Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	78	
55th Virginia	....	....	22	....	....	94	....	....	2	108	
60th Virginia	2	29	31	5	168	173	....	....	....	204	
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	570	
*Gregg's Brigade.**											
1st South Carolina Rifles	....	....	81	....	....	234	....	....	4	319	
1st South Carolina	....	....	20	....	....	79	....	....	....	99	
12th South Carolina	....	....	17	....	....	138	....	....	....	155	
13th South Carolina	....	....	5	2	58	60	....	....	....	65	
14th South Carolina	....	....	29	....	....	....	....	....	....	291	
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	929	
Anderson's Brigade.											Loss by regiments not reported.
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	364	
Branch's Brigade.											
7th North Carolina	6	29	35	16	202	218	....	....	....	253	
18th North Carolina†	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	224	
28th North Carolina‡	....	....	19	....	....	130	....	....	....	149	
33d North Carolina	....	....	8	....	....	52	....	....	15	75	
37th North Carolina	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	138	
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	839	

* Twelfth South Carolina, Gaines' Mill, 17 killed, 131 wounded; Glendale, 7 wounded. Thirteenth South Carolina, Gaines' Mill, 6 enlisted men killed, 2 officers, 43 enlisted men wounded, 4 mortally; Glendale, 1 enlisted man killed, 15 enlisted men wounded, 1 mortally. Fourteenth South Carolina, Gaines' Mill, 18 killed, 197 wounded and missing; Glendale, 11 killed, 65 wounded and missing.

† Mechanicsville, 3; Cold Harbor, 68; Frazier's Farm, 150; Malvern Hill, 3. Total loss, 224.

‡ Mechanicsville, 1 wounded; Cold Harbor, 13 killed, 78 wounded; Frazier's Farm, 6 killed, 50 wounded; Malvern Hill, 1 wounded.

Return of Casualties in the Confederate forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.		
Archer's Brigade.											Loss by regiments not reported.
MECHANICSVILLE.											
Total	....	....	43	....	....	171	....	....	....	214	
GAINES' MILL.											Do. Do.
Total	....	....	49	....	....	272	....	....	....	321	
*Pender's Brigade.**											
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	800	Approximate. Loss by regiments not reported.
Artillery.											
Andrews' (Md.) battery	....	1	1	....	4	4	....	....	....	5	June 26.
	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	....	4	June 30.
Total	....	1	1	....	8	8	....	....	....	9	
Crenshaw's (Va.) battery	....	1	1	....	8	8	....	....	....	9	June 27. Two enlisted men mortally wounded.
Total	....	1	1	....	8	8	....	....	....	9	
Johnson's (Va.) battery	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	2	June 26.
	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	...	....	20	June 27.
Total	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	22	
Fredericksburg (Va.) Artillery (Braxton).	..	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	2	June 26.
Total	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	..	2	
German (S. C.) Artillery (Bachman).†	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	2	June 26.
	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	June 27.
Total	....	..	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	3	
Pee Dee Artillery (McIntosh).	...	1	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	3	June 27.
Total	....	1	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	3	
Pegram's (Va.) battery	1	6	7	2	51	53	....	....	....	60	
Total	1	6	7	2	51	53	....	....	....	60	
HOLMES' DIVISION.											
Ransom's Brigade.‡											
OAK GROVE.											
24th North Carolina	..	....	2	....	....	7	....	....	....	9	On original return marked "Approximate."
25th North Carolina	....	....	2	....	....	7	....	....	....	9	
26th North Carolina	....	....	3	....	....	10	....	....	....	13	
35th North Carolina	....	....	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	6	
48th North Carolina	....	....	18	....	....	70	....	....	...	88	
49th North Carolina	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Total	....	....	26	....	....	99	....	....	....	125	

*22d Virginia Battalion—Mechanicsville, 2 killed, 11 wounded; Gaines' Mill, 8 killed, 20 wounded Glendale, 2 killed, 24 wounded. Total loss, 67.

† One section, under Lieutenant Simons, attached to Andrews' battery, engaged.

‡ Temporarily attached to Huger's division.

Return of Casualties in the Confederate forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.		
Ransom's Brigade—Cont'd.											
MALVERN HILL.											
24th North Carolina	2	7	9	2	40	42	1	11	12	63	48th North Carolina detailed with Walker's brigade.
25th North Carolina	1	21	22	6	100	106	....	5	5	133	
26th North Carolina	....	6	6	....	40	40	....	25	25	71	
35th North Carolina	3	15	18	3	88	91	....	18	18	127	
49th North Carolina	1	13	14	2	73	75	....	16	16	105	
Total	7	62	69	13	341	354	1	75	76	499	
Daniel's Brigade.											
MALVERN CLIFF.											
43d North Carolina	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	
45th North Carolina	....	....	2	....	....	14	....	....	....	16	
50th North Carolina	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	7	
Burrough's battalion of cavalry.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Total	....	....	2	....	....	22	....	....	....	24	
*Walker's Brigade.**											
MALVERN CLIFF.											
3d Arkansas	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	1 enlisted man of Thirtieth Virginia reported mortally wounded.
27th North Carolina	....	....	....	....	6	6	....	....	....	6	
46th North Carolina	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
48th North Carolina	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
30th Virginia	....	....	....	....	5	5	....	....	....	5	
2d Battalion, Georgia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Total	....	....	....	....	12	12	....	....	....	12	
Artillery.											
MALVERN CLIFF.											
Branch's batttery	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	
Brem's battery	....	....	....	....	7	7	....	....	....	7	
French's battery	....	....	....	1	8	9	....	....	....	9	
Total	....	....	....	1	16	17	....	....	....	17	
CAVALRY.											
1st North Carolina	....	(†)	....	2	(†)	2	2	(†)	2	61	No reports or returns from Ninth and Tenth Virginia, Critcher's (Virginia) battalion, Hampton Legion, or Stuart's Horse Artillery.
1st Virginia	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	
3d Virginia	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	
4th Virginia	....	1	1	1	2	3	....	....	....	4	
Cobb's Legion	....	1	1	1	1	2	....	1	1	4	No casualties in Jeff. Davis' Legion.
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	71	4 enlisted men, Fifth Virginia, deserted to enemy.
RESERVE ARTILLERY.											
Jones' Battalion.											
Clark's (Va.) battery	....	1	1	....	5	5	....	....	....	6	White Oak Swamp Bridge.
Peyton's (Va.) battery	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	2	Do. Do.
Rhett's (S. C.) battery	....	....	....	....	11	11	....	....	....	11	June 26.
	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	2	June 27.
	....	2	2	....	5	5	....	....	....	7	White Oak Swamp Bridge.
Total	....	3	3	....	25	25	....	....	....	28	
Nelson's Battalion.											
Huckstep's (Va.) battery	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	
Total	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	

* Temporarily attached to Huger's division.
† Fifty-seven enlisted men killed, wounded, and missing.

*Names of Officers, Union and Confederate, killed or who died of wounds received during Seven-days' Battles.**

STAFF:

Elzey's Brigade.—Lieut. C. W. McDonald, inspector-general, *killed* June 27.

Featherston's Brigade.—Capt. George P. Foote, assistant adjutant-general, *killed* June 27.

McCall's Division.—Capt. Henry J. Biddle, assistant adjutant-general, *died of wounds received* June 30.

ALABAMA:

4th Infantry.—Capts. H. Armistead, *killed* June 27, and Alfred C. Price, *died of wounds received* June 27.

8th Infantry.—Capt. Thomas Phelan, Lieuts. Augustus Jansen, W. H. Lane, and C. M. Maynard, *killed* June 27; Lieut. John D. McLaughlin, *died of wounds received* June 30.

9th Infantry.—Capts. E. Y. Hill, *killed* June 27, and Thomas H. Hobbs, *died of wounds received* June 27.

10th Infantry.—Col. John J. Woodward, *killed* June 27; Lieut. James D. Cunningham, *killed* June 30.

11th Infantry.—Lieut. W. C. Faith, *killed* June 27; Capts. Stephen E. Bell, Thomas H. Halcombe, and James H. McMath, Lieuts. William M. Bratton and A. B. Cohen, *killed* June 30.

14th Infantry.—Lieut. Col. D. W. Baine, Capt. James S. Williamson, Lieuts. James E. Mayes, Nat. M. Smith, and C. H. Snead, *killed* June 30; Capt. John T. Bell, *killed* June 27; Lieuts. J. T. Greenwood and D. V. Hines, *died of wounds received* June 27.

15th Infantry.—Capt. P. V. Guerry, Lieut. A. McIntosh, *killed* June 27.

FLORIDA:

2d Infantry.—Capt. George W. Parkhill, *killed* June 27; Lieut. E. C. Humphreys, *killed* June —; Lieut. J. H. Sikes, *killed* June 30; Lieut. Augustus Wright, *died of wounds received* June 27.

GEORGIA:

2d Infantry.—Capt. Walter A. Thompson, Lieuts. F. L. Hardison and Richard Potter, *killed* July 1.

3d Infantry.—Maj. J. R. Sturges, Capt. John A. Hamilton, Lieuts. Z. F. Crenshaw and Robert L. Cumming, *killed* July 1; Lieuts. R. A. Heath and V. P. Shewmake, *died of wounds received* July 1.

4th Infantry.—Lieut. Eugenius S. Ware, *killed* June 25; Capts. Joshua P. Strickland and George F. Todd, Lieut. Thomas F. Churchill, *died of wounds received* July 1.

7th Infantry.—Lieut. T. S. Watson, *killed* July 1.

8th Infantry.—Lieut. J. M. Montgomery, *killed* June 28.

15th Infantry.—Col. W. M. McIntosh, *died of wounds received* June 27; Capt. John C. Burch, Lieuts. M. Ivey and John M. Tilley, *killed* June 27.

17th Infantry.—Lieut. P. T. Booker, *killed* July 1.

18th Infantry.—Lieuts. Thomas Dowtin and L. A. McCulloch, *killed* June 27; Lieuts. Thomas J. Cone and William Jones, *died of wounds received* June 27.

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* List of Confederates incomplete.

GEORGIA—Continued.

19th Infantry.—Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Johnson, Lieut. Joseph Dunlop, *killed* June 26; Lieut. Frank M. Stovall, killed June 27.

20th Infantry.—Capt. Van A. Leonard, *died of wounds received* July 1.

21st Infantry.—Lieut. Charles B. Easley, *killed* June 27.

22d Infantry.—Lieut. A. H. Campbell, *killed* July 1; Lieut. W. G. Johnson, *died of wounds received* July 1.

26th Infantry.—Lieut. H. L. Strickland, *killed* June 27.

35th Infantry.—Capt. David B. Henry, Lieut. Hope H. Roberts, *killed* June 26.

38th Infantry.—Capts. H. L. Jones and George W. McCleskey, *killed* June 27.

45th Infantry.—Lieut. Milton W. Cleaveland, *killed* June 30.

ILLINOIS:

8th Cavalry.—Capt. Rufus M. Hooker, *killed* June 26.

INDIANA:

20th Infantry.—Lieut. John W. Andrew, *killed* June 30; Capt. James M. Lytle, *died of wounds received* June 25.

LOUISIANA:

1st Special Battalion.—Maj. C. R. Wheat, Lieuts. W. D. Foley and Charles A. Pitman, *killed* June 27.

1st Infantry.—Lieuts. M. B. Gilmore, Joseph Murphy, and George L. Trott, *killed* June 15; Lieuts. John Fallon and Daniel W. Miller, *killed* July 1.

2d Infantry.—Maj. R. W. Ashton, Lieuts. M. P. Bordelon, J. B. Culpepper, John Eady, and J. M. Gwinn, *killed* July 1; Col. J. T. Norwood, Lieuts. W. L. Jenkins and William B. Guess, *died of wounds received* July 1.

6th Infantry.—Col. I. G. Seymour, *killed* June 27; Lieuts. George W. Francis and S. D. McCauley, *killed* July 1.

7th Infantry.—Lieut. R. W. Y. Newport, *killed* July 1.

8th Infantry.—Capt. L. D. Nicholls, *killed* June 27; Lieut. Louis E. Le Blanc, *killed* July 1.

10th Infantry.—Capt. Henry C. Marks, *killed* July 1.

14th Infantry.—Capts. Randolph Bradley, W. W. Scott, Lieuts. Solomon Fisher, James R. Garrish, *killed* June 27.

MAINE:

5th Infantry.—Lieut. Col. William S. Heath, *killed* June 27.

MASSACHUSETTS:

3d Battery (C) Light Artillery.—Lieut. Caleb C. E. Mortimer, *died of wounds received* June 27.

1st Infantry.—Maj. Charles P. Chandler, Lieut. William Sutherland, *killed* June 30.

7th Infantry.—Lieut. Jesse D. Bullock, *died of wounds received* June 25.

9th Infantry.—Col. Thomas Cass, *died of wounds received* July 1; Capts. John Cary, William Madigan, James E. McCafferty, Jeremiah O'Neil, *killed* June 27; Lieuts. Edward McSweeney, John H. Rafferty, *killed* July 1; Richard P. Nugent and Francis O'Dowd, *killed* June 27.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

10th Infantry.—Maj. Ozro Miller, *killed* July 1.

16th Infantry.—Col. Powell T. Wyman, *killed* June 30.

19th Infantry.—Maj. Henry J. How, Lieut. David Lee, *killed* June 30; Lieut. Charles B. Warner, *killed* June 25.

20th Infantry.—Lieut. James J. Lowell, *died of wounds received* June 30.

22d Infantry.—Col. Jesse A. Gove, Capt. John F. Dunning, Lieut. Thomas T. Salter, *killed* June 27; Capt. Samuel J. Thompson, *died of wounds received* July 1.

29th Infantry.—Lieut. Thomas A. Mayo, *killed* June 27.

MICHIGAN:

1st Infantry.—Capt. Oliver C. Comstock, *killed* June 27.

4th Infantry.—Col. Dwight A. Woodbury, Capt. Morell A. Rose, *killed* July 1; Lieut. Thomas D. Jones, *died of wounds received* June 27; Capt. Richard G. De Puy, Lieuts. Jeptha W. Bears and Simon B. Preston, *killed* June 27.

5th Infantry.—Maj. John D. Fairbanks, *died of wounds received* June 30; Lieut. William T. Johnson, *killed* June 30.

16th Infantry.—Capt. Thomas C. Carr, Lieut. Richard Williams, *killed* June 27; Lieut. Byron McGraw, *died of wounds received* June 27.

MISSISSIPPI:

2d Battalion.—Lieut. Col. John G. Taylor, *killed* June 30; Lieut. James M. Creekmore, *killed* June 27.

2d Infantry.—Lieuts. Franklin R. Brookshire, G. G. Carothers, and D. M. Latham, *killed* June 27.

11th Infantry.—Lieut. T. F. Nealy, *died of wounds received* June 27.

12th Infantry.—Capts. J. Dobbins, J. E. Vawter, Lieuts. T. W. Crump, W. B. Thomas, *killed* June —.

16th Infantry.—Capt. James Brown, *killed* June 27.

19th Infantry.—Lieut. John R. Sirles, *killed* June 27; Lieut. M. B. Harris, *died of wounds received* June 27.

NEW JERSEY:

2d Battery Light Artillery.—Capt. John E. Beam, *killed* July 1,

1st Infantry.—Maj. David Hatfield, *died of wounds received* June 27; Capt. Ephraim G. Brewster, *killed* June 27.

2d Infantry.—Col. Isaac M. Tucker, *killed* June 27; Capt. Charles Danforth, jr., *died of wounds received* June 27.

3d Infantry.—Capt. Daniel P. Buckley, Lieut. Thomas J. Howell, *killed* June 27; Lieut. William N. Evans, *died of wounds received* June 27.

4th Infantry.—Capt. Charles Meves, *killed* June 27.

7th Infantry.—Lieut. Adolphus T. Chazotte, *killed* June 25.

NEW YORK:

5th Infantry.—Capt. William T. Partridge, *killed* June 27; Capt. Thomas W. Cartwright, *died of wounds received* June 27.

7th Infantry.—Lieuts. Stephen Lange and William Praxmarer, *died of wounds received* July 1.

12th Infantry.—Lieut. Henry C. Burton, *killed* June 27; Lieut. Edward M. Fisher, *died of wounds received* June 27.

NEW YORK—Continued.

13th Infantry.—Lieut. A. S. Lema, *died of wounds received* June 27.

14th Infantry.—Lieut. Col. Charles H. Skillen, *killed* June 27; Lieut. Edward H. Lloyd, *killed* July 1; Capt. Frederick Harrer, *died of wounds received* June 27; Lieut. George W. Griffith, *died of wounds received* July 1.

16th Infantry.—Lieut. Alanson M. Barnard, *killed* June 27; Lieut. Col. Samuel Marsh and Lieut. John McFadden, *died of wounds received* June 27.

18th Infantry.—Capts. George Barry, Theodore C. Rogers, *killed* June 27; Adjt. John H. Russell, *died of wounds received* June 27.

25th Infantry.—Capt. Archibald H. Ferguson, Lieut. Washington B. Fairman, *died of wounds received* June 27.

27th Infantry.—Lieut. Joseph Webster, *died of wounds received* June 27.

31st Infantry.—Capt. Henry Whittack, *killed* June 27.

33d Infantry.—Lieut. Moses Church, *killed* June 28.

34th Infantry.—Maj. Charles L. Brown, *died of wounds received* July 1.

61st Infantry.—Capt. Eugene M. Deming, *died of wounds received* June 30.

69th Infantry.—Lieut. Thomas Reynolds, *killed* July 1.

72d Infantry.—Capt. Stephen M. Doyle, *killed* July 2 [?].

82d Infantry.—Capt. James J. Delaney, *died of wounds received* June 29.

88th Infantry.—Capt. Joseph O'Donoghue, *died of wounds received* July 1; Lieut. Francis J. Hackett, *killed* July 1.

NORTH CAROLINA:

1st Cavalry.—Maj. Thomas N. Crumpler, *died of wounds received* June 29.

2d Infantry.—Capt. Harvey A. Sawyer, *died of wounds received* July 1.

6th Infantry.—Capt. Robert N. Carter, *died of wounds received* July 1.

7th Infantry.—Col. Reuben P. Campbell, Capt. Matthew H. Peoples, Lieuts. Duncan C. Haywood, William A. Closs, and Joseph C. Miller, *killed* June 27; Lieut. John M. Alexander, *killed* June 30.

12th Infantry.—Capt. John T. Taylor and Lieut. T. J. Foote, *killed* June 27; Lieut. D. M. Miller, *killed* July 1.

13th Infantry.—Lieut. Elbridge Cook, *killed* July 1.

15th Infantry.—Capt. J. B. Randolph and Lieut. L. J. Merritt, *killed* July 1.

18th Infantry.—Capt. William K. Gore, *died of wounds received* June 30; Lieut. William A. Wooster, *killed* June 30.

20th Infantry.—Lieut. Col. Franklin J. Faison, Capt. William H. Smith, Lieut. Arthur N. Jones, *killed* June 27.

23d Infantry.—Lieut. William P. Gill, *killed* July 1.

24th Infantry.—Capt. William B. Gulley, Lieut. John T. Townsend, *killed* July 1.

33d Infantry.—Lieut. W. J. Criminger, *died* June 30; Lieut. John W. Williams, *killed* June 28.

37th Infantry.—Col. Charles C. Lee, *killed* June 30.

49th Infantry.—Lieut. Rufus M. Warlich, *died* June 30; Lieut. John W. Barnett, *died* July 1.

PENNSYLVANIA:

1st Light Artillery, Battery A.—Capt. Hezekiah Easton, *killed* June 27. **Battery B.**—Lieuts. Thomas Cadwallader and Henry T. Danforth, *killed* June 30.

1st Reserves.—Capt. J. Finley Bailey, *killed* June 30; Lieut. Joseph Stuart, *killed* June 27; Capt. George H. Hess, *died of wounds received* June 30.

2d Reserves.—Lieut. J. Baxter Fletcher, *died of wounds received* June 30; Lieut. James R. Nightingale, *killed* June 30.

5th Reserves.—Col. Seneca G. Simmons, Capt. James Faggert, *killed* June 30; Capt. Robert W. Sturrock, *killed* June 27; Lieut. D. Hays McMicken, *died of wounds received* June 27.

9th Reserves.—Lieut. James P. Beattie, *killed* June 30.

10th Reserves.—Capt. Samuel Miller, *died of wounds received* June 30; Lieut. Oswald H. Gaither, *killed* June 30.

11th Reserves.—Capt. Andrew Lewis and Lieut. Newton Redic, *killed* June 27.

12th Reserves.—Lieut. William W. Arnold, *killed* June 30.

13th Reserves.—Capt. Philip Holland, *killed* June 30.

57th Infantry.—Lieut. Charles O. Etz, *killed* July 1.

61st Infantry.—Lieut. Charles H. Rhodes, *died of wounds received* July 1.

62d Infantry.—Col. Samuel W. Black, *killed* June 27; Lieut. John D. Elder, *killed* July 1; Capt. Thomas Espy, *died of wounds received* June 27.

63d Infantry.—Lieut. S. Hays Cochran, *killed* June 25.

71st Infantry.—Lieut. George W. Kenny, *killed* June 30.

72d Infantry.—Capt. Charles McGonigle, *killed* June 29; Lieut. De Benneville B. Shewell, *died of wounds received* June 29.

81st Infantry.—Lieut. Col. Eli T. Connor, Lieut. H. J. Abbott, *killed* July 1.

82d Infantry.—Lieuts. James B. Grier and Mark H. Roberts, *killed* July 1.

83d Infantry.—Col. John W. McLane and Maj. Louis H. Naghel, *killed* June 27.

95th Infantry.—Col. John M. Gosline, Maj. William B. Hubbs, and Lieut. Hamilton Donohue, *killed* June 27.

96th Infantry.—Lieut. Ernest T. Ellrich, *killed* June 27.

98th Infantry.—Capt. William Sehr and Lieut. Christian A. Gallus, *killed* July 1.

102d Infantry.—Maj. John Poland and Lieut. Thomas Mooney, *killed* July 1.

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Palmetto Sharpshooters.—Maj. William Anderson, Capt. John M. Martin, Lieuts. Dwight W. Harrington and Luther Bonner, *died of wounds received* June 30; Lieuts. J. N. Hawthorne, John T. Kitchens, J. Dozier Lee, and A. M. Scruggs, *killed* June 30.

1st Rifles.—Capts. R. A. Hawthorne, James H. Hennegan, Lieuts. Samuel R. McFall, J. Graham Brown, *killed* June 27.

2d Rifles.—Lieut. John M. Cox, *killed* June 30.

2d Infantry.—Lieut. J. F. Perry, *killed* June 29; Lieut. T. Sumter Brownfield, *died of wounds received* July 1.

3d Infantry.—Col. B. C. Garlington, *killed* June 29.

4th Infantry.—Capt. M. M. Cunningham, Lieuts. J. F. Rosamond, and S. P. Haynie, *died of wounds received* June 30.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued.

5th Infantry.—Lieuts. G. M. Caskey, J. L. Dunlap, and W. L. Thompson, *killed* June 30; Lieut. E. R. Meeks, *died of wounds received* June 27.

6th Infantry.—Capt. J. M. Moore, *killed* June 27; Capt. J. M. Crosby and Lieut. H. W. De Saussure, *killed* June 30.

8th Infantry.—Capt. John H. Muldrow and Lieut. Leander Hurst, *killed* July 1.

12th Infantry.—Lieut. J. W. Delany, *killed* June 27.

14th Infantry.—Capt. Robert S. Owens and Lieut. E. W. Davis, *killed* June 30.

TEXAS:

1st Infantry.—Capt. B. F. Benton, *killed* June 27.

4th Infantry.—Col. John Marshall, Lieuts. D. L. Butts and Thomas H. Hollamon, *killed* June 27; Lieut. Col. Bradfute Warwick, Capts. E. D. Ryan, J. W. Hutcheson, and P. P. Porter, Lieuts. R. J. Lambert, C. Reich, L. P. Lyons, P. S. Wood, and Thomas M. Owens, *died of wounds received* June 27.

5th Infantry.—Lieut. J. E. Clute, *killed* June 27.

UNITED STATES TROOPS:

1st Artillery.—Lieut. Edward B. Hill, *died of wounds received* June 30.

4th Artillery.—Capt. George W. Hazzard, *died of wounds received* June 30.

5th Artillery.—Capt. Henry V. De Hart, *died of wounds received* June 27.

1st Cavalry.—Lieut. Robert Allen, jr., *died of wounds received* June 27.

5th Cavalry.—Lieut. John J. Sweet, *killed* June 27.

2d Infantry.—Capt. Richard Brindly, Lieut. Thomas D. Parker, *killed* June 27.

3d Infantry.—Maj. Nathan B. Rossell, *killed* June 27; Lieut. Woods McGuire, *killed* July 1.

6th Infantry.—Capt. R. W. Foote, *killed* June 27.

12th Infantry.—Lieut. Charles F. Van Duzer, *killed* June 27.

14th Infantry.—Lieut. George W. Hoover, *died of wounds received* June 27.

17th Infantry.—Capt. Albert Dodd, *killed* June 27.

Berdan's Sharpshooters (1st U. S. Volunteers).—Capt. Edward Drew, *killed* June 30; Lieut. Cyrus E. Jones, *died of wounds received* July 1.

VERMONT:

3d Infantry.—Lieut. John W. Ramsey, *killed* June 29.

5th Infantry.—Lieuts. Olney A. Comstock, Samuel Sumner, jr., *killed* June 29; Bronson M. Barber, *died of wounds received* June 29.

VIRGINIA:

Pegram's Battery.—Lieut. William A. Allen, *killed* June 26.

Wise Artillery.—Lieut. Cyrus McLean Kerns, *killed* June 28.

2d Infantry.—Col. James W. Allen, Lieut. David Keeler, *killed* June 27; Maj. Frank B. Jones, *died of wounds received* June 27.

VIRGINIA—Continued.

3d Infantry.—Capt. James T. Gwaltney, Lieut. Fred. Martin, *killed* June 30.

4th Infantry.—Lieut. Robert C. Taylor, *killed* July 1; Asst. Surg. Joseph Crockett, *died of wounds received* June 27.

5th Infantry.—Capt. William H. Randolph, *killed* June 27; Capt. Louis J. Fletcher, *died of wounds received* July 1.

6th Infantry.—Lieut. William T. Eley, *died of wounds received* June 30; Lieuts. George H. Stewart and David C. Watters, *killed* July 1.

7th Infantry.—Capt. Joel Blackard, Lieut. W. W. Gooding, *killed* June 30.

8th Infantry.—Lieuts. Edward L. Fant, jr., Richard O. Grayson, *killed* June 27; Lieut. William H. Davis, *killed* June 30.

9th Infantry.—Capt. Dennis Vermillion, Lieut. Cornelius M. Dozier, *killed* July 1.

11th Infantry.—Lieuts. Walter R. Abbott, Edward T. Dix, *killed* June 30.

13th Infantry.—Capts. C. G. Cooke and William H. Sherer, Lieuts. H. Grubb, Robt. B. Streit, and F. D. Sherrard, *killed* June 27.

14th Infantry.—Capt. Charles Bruce, *killed* July 1.

15th Infantry.—Maj. John S. Walker, *killed* July 1.

17th Infantry.—Lieuts. George C. Adie, J. N. Hulfish, George T. Lambden, *killed* June 30.

18th Infantry.—Lieuts. A. C. Carrington, John S. Wooding, *killed* June 30; Capt. Matthew Lyle, *killed* June 27.

19th Infantry.—Lieut. James L. Daniel, *killed* June 30.

24th Infantry.—Lieut. Harvey M. Calfee, *killed* June 30.

25th Infantry.—Lieut. William Gregg, *killed* June 27.

28th Infantry.—Lieuts. James D. Fink, James H. Reynolds, *killed* June 27.

31st Infantry.—Lieuts. Isaac N. Reger and Michael M. Rider, *killed* June 27.

37th Infantry.—Col. S. V. Fulkerson, *died of wounds received* June 27.

38th Infantry.—Lieut. Napoleon D. Price, *died of wounds received* July 1.

41st Infantry.—Lieut. William J. Haslett, *killed* June 30; Lieuts. A. P. Smith, Euclid T. Morrison, *killed* July 1; Lieut. Nathaniel A. Jones, *died of wounds received* July 1.

53d Infantry.—Lieut. J. Newton Brown, *died July* 13 *of wounds.*

56th Infantry.—Lieut. Joseph F. Bibb, *killed* June 27.

57th Infantry.—Lieut. Thomas J. Martin, *killed* July 1.

58th Infantry.—Lieut. Griffin Bush, *killed* June 27; Lieut. D. W. Rice, *killed* July 1.

60th Infantry.—Capt. S. H. Tompkins, *killed* June 26; Lieut. Samuel Lilly, *killed* June 26.

WISCONSIN:

5th Infantry.—Capt. William Evans, *died of wounds received* June 27.

Confederate Roll of Honor.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 93. } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., November* 22, 1862.

I. The following acts of Congress, having been approved by the President, are published for the information of the Army:

* * * * * * *

No. 27.—AN ACT to authorize the grant of medals and badges of distinction as a reward for courage and good conduct on the field of battle.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to bestow medals, with proper devices, upon such officers of the armies of the Confederate States as shall be conspicuous for courage and good conduct on the field of battle, and also to confer a badge of distinction upon one private or non-commissioned officer of each company after every signal victory it shall have assisted to achieve. The non-commissioned officers and privates of the company who may be present on the first dress-parade thereafter may choose, by a majority of their votes, the soldier best entitled to receive such distinction, whose name shall be communicated to the President by commanding officers of the company; and if the award fall upon a deceased soldier the badge thus awarded him shall be delivered to his widow, or, if there be no widow, to any relation the President may adjudge entitled to receive it.

Approved October 13, 1862.

* * * * * * *

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

—

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 131. } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., October* 3, 1863.

Difficulties in procuring the medals and badges of distinction having delayed their presentation by the President, as authorized by the act of Congress approved October 13, 1862, to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the armies of the Confederate States conspicuous for courage and good conduct on the field of battle, to avoid postponing the grateful recognition of their valor until it can be made in the enduring form provided by that act, it is ordered—

I. That the names of all those who have been, or may hereafter be, reported as worthy of this distinction, be inscribed on a Roll of Honor, to be preserved in the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General for reference in all future time for those who have deserved well of their country, as having best displayed their courage and devotion on the field of battle.

II. That the Roll of Honor, so far as now made up, be appended to this order and read at the head of every regiment in the service of the Confederate States at the first dress-parade after its receipt, and be published in at least one newspaper in each State.

III. The attention of the officers in charge is directed to General Orders, No. 93, section No. 27, of the series of 1862, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, for the mode of selecting the non-commissioned officers and privates entitled to this distinction, and its execution is enjoined.

* * * * * * *

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 64. } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., August* 10, 1864.

I. The following Roll of Honor is published in accordance with Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 131, 1863. It will be read to every regiment in the service at the first dress-parade after its receipt.

* * * * * * *

BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG.

Alabama.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry:

Private William H. Duke,* Co. A.
Private J. R. Philips, Co. C.
Corpl. William H. Powell,* Co. D.
Private James Ganavan, Co. I.

No selections from other companies.

BATTLE OF SEVEN PINES.

Alabama.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry:

Sergt. Frank Williams,* Co. A.
Private W. A. Hall, Co. B.
Private J. B. Tallen, Co. C.
Corpl. Eli Shortridge,* Co. D.
Private John H. Deaton, Co. E.
Private George W. Lee, Co. F.
Private Charles Hippler, jr.,* Co. G.
Private John Caney, Co. I.
Private J. D. Garrison,* Co. K.

BATTLE OF GAINES' MILL.

Alabama.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry:

Corpl. Samuel L. Cochran,* Co. A.
Private R. T. Bush, Co. B.
Private John G. Shields, Co. C.
Private W. E. Donoho,* Co. D.
Sergt. J. B. Milner, Co. F.
Third Sergt. C. F. Walker, Co. G.
Sergt. W. H. McGraw,* Co. H.
Private Hugh McKewn, Co. I.
Private John W. Griffin, Co. K.

BATTLE OF FRAZIER'S FARM.

Alabama.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry:

Sergt. Joseph Jackson,* Co. A.
Corpl. H. M. Howard, Co. B.
Private Robert Geddes, Co. C.
Private J. P. Wheelan, Co. D.
Fourth Sergt. G. Schwartz, Co. G.
Private J. Smith, Co. G.
Private John Lynch, Co. I.

* * * * * * *

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

---

*Killed in action.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 87. } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., December* 10, 1864.

I. The following Roll of Honor is published in accordance with Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 131, 1863. It will be read to every regiment in the service at the first dress-parade after its receipt.

* * * * * * *

BATTLE OF SEVEN PINES.

Mississippi.

Second Regiment Mississippi Infantry:

Private John H. Cotton,* Co. B.
Sergt. R. A. Roberts (afterward killed at Gettysburg), Co. C.
Private J. H. Walker, Co. D.
Sergt. James McCully (afterward killed at Sharpsburg), Co. E.
Private J. B. Smith,* Co. F.
Private W. E. Manahan, Co. G.
Private Franklin S. McKinney,* Co. H.
Private William Joseph Sims,* Co. I.
Private Thomas D. Hampton, Co. K.
Private J. A. McAlister, Co. L.

BATTLE OF GAINES' FARM.

Mississippi.

Second Regiment Mississippi Infantry:

Private W. J. Key, Co. A.
Private A. J. Pegram,* Co. B.
Private William Bell,* Co. C.
Private J. P. Lewis,* Co. D.
Private Joseph Compton,* Co. E.
Private R. L. Northrop,* Co. F.
Sergt. Rich. Drake, Co. G.
Private A. C. Mars,* Co. H.
Private J. M. Scott, Co. I.
Private Thomas D. Hampton,* Co. K.
Private W. H. Bryan (afterward killed at Sharpsburg), Co. L.

BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

Mississippi.

Second Regiment Mississippi Infantry:

Private W. J. Key, Co. A.
Private J. H. Parker,* Co. B.
Sergt. J. A. Atkins (afterward killed at Suffolk, April 25, 1863), Co. C.
Private J. L. Ralph (afterward killed at Sharpsburg), Co. F.
Corpl. T. J. S. Cooper, Co. G.
Private A. K. Roberts, Co. H.
Private Hillery Andrews (killed August 29, 1862), Co. I.
Private J. M. Moore, Co. K.
Corpl. J. M. Ward,* Co. L.

* * * * * * *

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

---

* Killed in action.

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